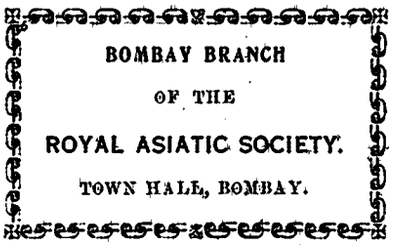
Report
on the Administration
of the
Province of Assam
for the year
1892-93



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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

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PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1892-93.

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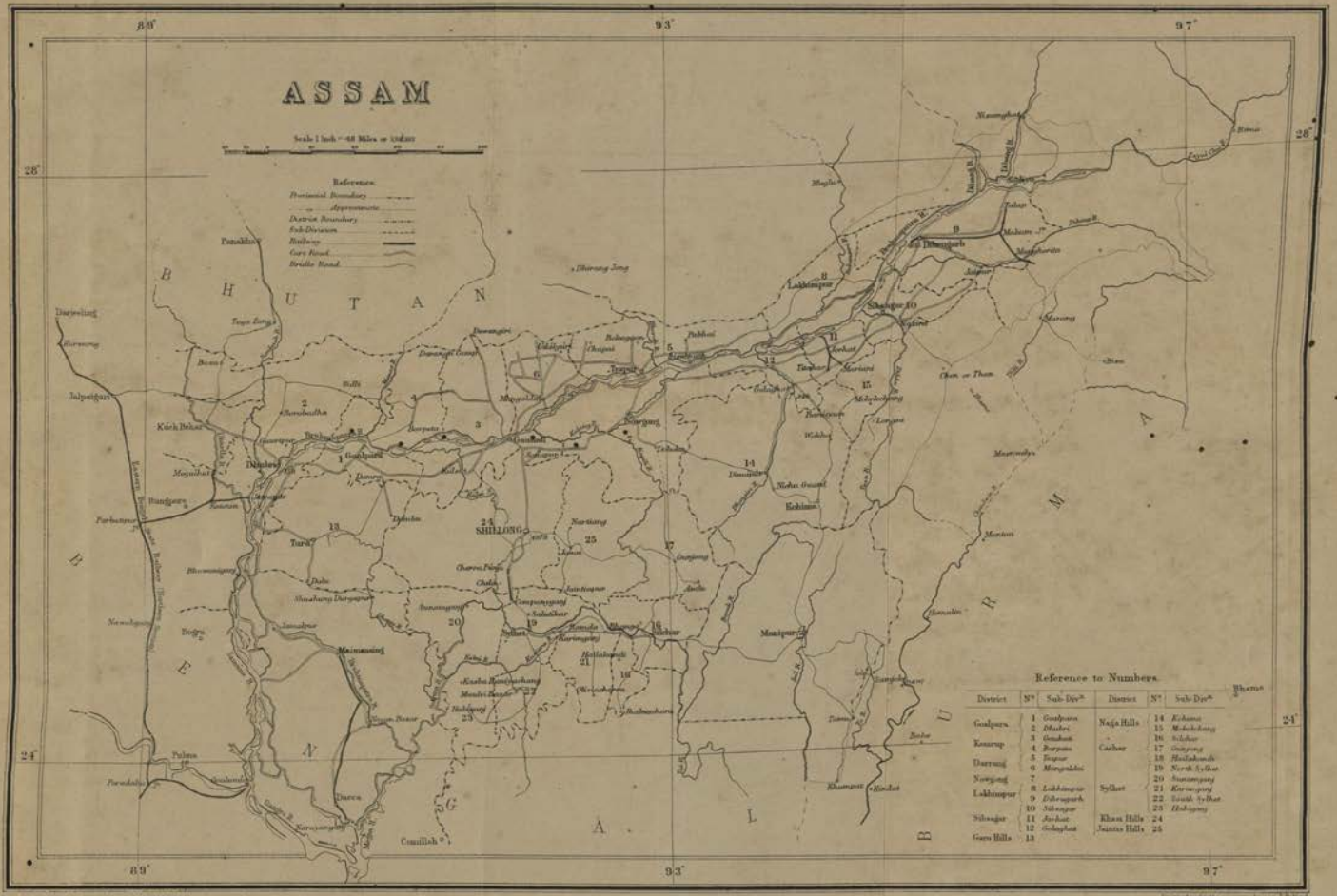

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Office of Chief Commissioner.

The office of Chief Commissioner was held throughout the year by Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I.

Tributary State. Manipur.

2. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in Notification No. 1826E., dated the 18th September 1891, the minor Chura Chand, great grandson of the Mahárája Nar Singh, who had been selected by the Government of India to fill the *gadi* of Manipur, was installed as Rája by the Political Agent (Major Maxwell) on the 29th April 1892 in the presence of some 8,000 persons and with due ceremonial. The *sanad* of the Governor General was presented to him and its conditions were explained to the assemblage. Under the *sanad* of appointment the Rája's right is expressly declared to be derived solely from the Government of India and its continued recognition to depend on the loyal fulfilment of his duties as a tributary Prince. In the Political Agent's speech at the ceremony the abolition of slavery, the termination of the *lalup* system, the institution in its place of a house-tax at the rate of Rs. 2 per house per annum, and the establishment of a uniform rate of land revenue of Rs. 5 per *pari* of 2½ acres were made known.

Although the year was not marked by any very serious incident, the behaviour of the hill tribes under the control of the State was hardly all that could be desired. Reports of several murders were received which, partly owing to want of leisure on the part of the Political Agent, but mainly to the absence of a properly armed and disciplined police force with outposts at important points in the outlying hills, have so far been allowed to go unpunished. The chief centre of disturbance lay in the North-East Tangkhul country, where the authority of the Manipur Darbar was always weak, and which lies beyond the reach of any civilising influence from Kohima. The Political Agent visited the village of Tonghu, the chief of the Chasad Kukis, in the month of March, with a strong escort, for the purpose of enquiring into his alleged oppression of certain neighbouring Tangkhul villages. The chief made a complete submission ; but for some unexplained reason none of the complaining villagers appeared for the purpose of substantiating their charges against him, and no punishment was therefore inflicted. No outrages on the high roads occurred during the year.

Apart from the important reforms which were communicated to the people at the time of the minor Rája's investiture, there can be no doubt that the Manipuris are beginning to reap the benefits which must naturally accrue to them from the improved administration and the sense of security consequent on our occupation of their country and temporary direction of their affairs. There has been a large expansion in external commerce, and rice is now freely exported to Kohima, several thousand maunds having been sent to that station during the year. Cattle and ponies in limited numbers, tea seed and home made yarns are the other principal articles of export, while the main imports are piece-goods, kerosine oil, and betel-nut, with *ghi* and flour for the special use of the garrison. It is estimated that the total area of cultivated lands in the Manipur Valley, exclusive of lands granted free of rental to the minor Rája, and to revenue,

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judicial, and police officers and others, amounts to roughly 25,000 *paris*, for the whole of which, it is hoped, *pattas* will be issued. It is anticipated that in all 24,000 *pattas* will be granted, and a satisfactory piece of work has already been accomplished in the issue of 14,000 of these by the State office to the ryots and land-holders. In all cases the rate of revenue is the same, *viz.*, Rs. 5 per *pari*.

The total expenditure on State public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 78,800, of which sum Rs. 32,794 were spent on improving and repairing the Cachar-Manipur bridle path, which was kept in order and passable for traffic throughout the year, and Rs. 11,982 on improvements to the station of Manipur itself. The balance was expended in cost of stock and establishment and in repairs to the Kohima and Tammu bridle paths, both of which were kept passable. The only important Imperial work in progress was the Mao-Imphal section of the Assam-Burma cart road. The 28th Bombay Pioneers were employed on the work in the vicinity of Kairong, and this regiment has been detained at the request of the Public Works Department to work for another cold season. Ten and a quarter miles of road were completed at a cost of Rs. 87,778 ; and, if sufficient labour is available, it is hoped that the road will be opened for through traffic to Kohima by May 1894.

The administration of Law and Justice in the State does not call for any special comment. The Chirap Court is reported to be somewhat slow in its work and often fantastic in its decisions. Of all the Manipuri subordinate courts the town *Panchayat* is most favourably regarded and gives most satisfaction in its decisions.

The sanction of the Government of India having been obtained to the step, a force of Manipuri police to garrison outposts among the hill tribes was raised during the year. The total number enlisted amounted to 14 native officers, 48 non-commissioned officers and 320 sepoys. The Assistant to the Political Agent acts as Commandant. The arms of the new police are muzzleloading carbine and bayonet, and the uniform is dark green *pagri*, jumper, and *dhoti*, with brown accoutrements. They have not yet been through any musketry course, but have been taught company drill, firing, and bayonet exercises, and sentry and guard duties. Only one large outpost, at Nungbi in the Tangkhul country, has as yet been placed among the hill men, but small bodies of from 10 to 3 men have been located at the principal stages along the Cachar and Kohima roads.

The gross revenue of the State, including an opening balance of Rs. 94,166, amounted to Rs. 3,12,322, while the actual collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,08,266 on account of current demand, and Rs. 1,06,630 on account of arrears, or a total of Rs. 2,14,896. The largest item in the expenditure, which amounted to a total of Rs. 3,02,040, was a sum of Rs. 1,07,831 paid by the State on account of arrears and current instalment of indemnity and tribute. No balance remained due to Government on this account at the close of the year under report.

Frontier tribes.

Bhutias.

3. Negociations were carried on through the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division for a joint inquiry into the depredations committed by Bhutias in the Kámrúp district during the cold weather of 1890-91, which terminated in the meeting of the Bhutia Deputy with an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Babu Kali Ram Chaudhuri, at Subankhatta in the Kámrúp district on the 18th February 1893. On the 28th February 1892 it was reported that a party of Bhutias had attempted to commit extortion from some villages in the Barpeta subdivision, but that they had been driven off by the villagers. A detachment of a havildár and ten men was at once sent to Kakolabari, after the posting of which no further attempts at extortion occurred. The conduct of the Bhutias on the Darrang frontier was satisfactory and does not call for comment. While the number of Bhutias visiting the plains in the Darrang district has shown the same steady decrease that has been apparent in recent years, and which during the year under report has been ascribed to the heavy snowfall and the impracticability

of the passes, the number visiting Darranga and Subankhatta in the Kámrúp district shows a considerable increase. The total value of the imports and exports from and to Bhutan is estimated at Rs. 70,112 and Rs. 46,681 respectively against Rs. 58,818 and Rs. 43,525 in the previous year.

Akas.

Of the ten Kapaschor chiefs, eight came into Tezpur on the 20th January 1893 and received their *posa* in the presence of the Chief Commissioner, who happened to be there at the time. The two remaining chiefs drew their *posa* on the 24th March. The Hazarikhoa chiefs drew their *posa* at Tezpur on the 16th February 1893.

Daflas.

The year was not marked by any incidents of a stirring nature, and our relations with the hill Daflas, both on the Darrang and Lakhimpur frontiers, were entirely friendly and peaceable. Nearly a thousand Daflas have settled in the plains of the North Lakhimpur subdivision, and the number is said to be on the increase. No other tribe on the northern frontier of Assam shows the same tendency to settle in the plains.

Miris.

The Saraks have not drawn any *posa* for the year under report, as the chief who usually receives it was too ill to come to the plains. It has been arranged that his son-in-law and another chief shall in future draw *posa* for the clan, and it is hoped that by this arrangement all possibility of friction will be avoided.

Nágas.

The Nágas on the Lakhimpur frontier gave no trouble during the year under report, but three murders were committed by Nágas in the Sibságar district in connection with inter-tribal feuds. Owing to ill-feeling which has existed between the Banfera and Joboka tribes for some years, a Nága, subordinate to the Rája of Joboka, was murdered by some Banfera Nágas within the Inner Line in August 1892. For this offence the Chief Commissioner directed that a fine of Rs. 500 should be imposed on the offending chief. After considerable delay and difficulty Rs. 239 were realised, and the balance of the fine was remitted. In the other two cases the offenders are in custody and await trial.

Other tribes.

Our relations with the Mishmis, Khamptis, Singphos, and Abors were uneventful. The various sections of the latter tribe visited either Dibrugarh or Sadiya as usual, and drew *posa*. The Khamptis residing in British territory were well behaved. Large numbers of Mishmis visited the plains during the year under report.

Nága Hills district.

In this district we are concerned with the trans-Dikhu tribes, the Semas, the Eastern Angamis, and the Manipur State. The trans-Dikhu tribes are still independent, and no attempt has been made to interfere in their internal affairs, with the exception that our officers, when on tour, use their influence to induce them to abandon their inter-tribal quarrels. The Deputy Commissioner made two tours amongst these tribes during the year under report With the exception of the village of Urongkong, which was concerned in a head-taking expedition, our relations with all the trans-Dikhu tribes have been friendly. No serious cases have been reported either among the Semas, the Eastern Angamis, or the Manipuri Nágas.

Khási and Jaintia Hills and Gáro Hills districts.

No incidents worthy of notice occurred in these districts during the year under report.

North Lushai Hills.

The chief events of the past year were the rising of the Eastern Lushais and the operations undertaken by Mr. McCabe, the Political Officer, to quell this rising and punish the insurgents. Mr. McCabe reached Lalbura's village on the 29th February 1892 with a force of 100 sepoys of the Military Police Battalion, his intention being to enforce an order for the supply of

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coolies. On the following day he was attacked by Lalbura's people, aided by all the more important of the Eastern Lushai villages. The attack was repulsed, and a strong position was taken up and held at the northern end of the village. Repeated attacks were made on this position, and on parties sent out to destroy grain and other property, until the 10th April, when a reinforcement of 300 men of the 18th Bengal Infantry arrived at Fort Aijal from Silchar, and an advance was made from Lalbura against Poiboi's village. This village was taken after some fighting on the 18th April. From that date until the end of May parties of police and military were continually employed in scouring the country, attacking the implicated villages, and destroying all stores of grain and other property that they could find. The villages of Lalruiya, Lalhai, Bungteya, and Maité were successively captured and destroyed, and with the destruction of the last named village the campaign against the Eastern Lushais came to a close, and the expeditionary force returned to Aijal on the 8th June 1892, leaving a detachment of 100 men in occupation of Lalbura's village. An incident of the Eastern Lushai rising, which deserves notice as showing the ease with which small parties of Lushais or other hillmen can attack any exposed portion of our extended frontier, was the raid of a small party of Eastern Lushais on the Borancherra tea estate in the Hailákándi subdivision of the Cachar district. This raid, in which 42 coolies were killed, was made on the 4th April 1892, and was undoubtedly undertaken in the hope of inducing the Political Officer to abandon the advanced post at Lalbura. In sympathy with the Eastern Lushais, the Howlongs rose to oppose the advance of Captain Shakespear, the Political Officer in the South Lushai Hills, from Lungleh to Fort Aijal, and were so far successful that Captain Shakespear, who had only an inadequate force at his disposal, found himself unable to advance beyond the village of Vansanga until relieved by a column from Burma under Mr. Carey and Captain Rose, when retaliatory measures were taken resulting in the destruction of the villages of Lalrhima, Lalkanglova, Tlongbuta, and Rochungnunga, all of which lie within the jurisdiction of the Political Officer of the North Lushai Hills.

During the cold weather of 1892-93 a column of military and military police under Mr. Davis co-operated from Fort Aijal with a column operating from Lungleh under Captain Shakespear to complete the punishment of the Howlong villages concerned in the outbreak of the previous cold season. Serious opposition to the advance of these two columns was expected on the Bengal side, but it became evident some considerable time before the columns were ready to march that any resistance was unlikely, and, as a matter of fact, none was offered. Mr. Davis subsequently visited the villages of the Kairuma group with an escort of 150 police and military and met Captain Shakespear, who had with him an escort of similar strength, at Kairuma's village itself. Rumours reached Mr. Davis that this chief intended to oppose our advance, and it appears that these were not without foundation, as the chief himself was absent and all the live-stock had been removed from the villages in the group previous to the arrival of the two columns. The simultaneous arrival of the co-operating forces no doubt dispelled any intentions of fighting, and labour and provisions were supplied, but Mr. Davis describes the demeanour of the people of the villages of this group as not being quite friendly, and while of opinion that none of the other Lushai clans will give trouble in the future, admits the possibility of this faction proving recalcitrant.

The behaviour of the Lushais since the Eastern Lushai rising has been generally good, and such as to warrant the belief that, with the one exception above referred to, no further trouble need be anticipated in the future. For some years to come it will be necessary to keep a firm hold on the people, and any diminution of the garrison holding the country will be out of the question. The important work of a thorough disarmament is making satisfactory progress, and the number of guns recovered from the Lushais up to date or in process of recovery amounts to 601, of which 210 still remain outstanding on account of

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fines imposed during the year. The want of reliable information as to the number and whereabouts of the guns still in the possession of the Lushais renders the process of disarmament a more than usually difficult task. It is very satisfactory to record that the labour question is practically settled, and that no difficulty is now experienced in obtaining coolies in reasonable numbers at the comparatively low rate of 4 annas per diem. During the year under report it is estimated that over 40,000 coolies have been employed for one day each on various Public Works. Work on the Rengti road, which connects Aijal and Silchar, was pushed on vigorously, and the road is now practically completed. The trace for the proposed Aijal-Lungleh road was completed up to Sherchip, a village in the Howlong country. The total number of villages paying revenue at the rate of Re. 1 per house was 45, containing in all 7,012 houses. The revenue demand was consequently Rs. 7,012, of which sum Rs. 6,729 were realised during the year.

The question of placing under the Administration of Assam the South Lushai Hills with portions of the Arakan Hill tracts has, at the request of the Government of India, been carefully considered by the Chief Commissioner during the year under report in connection with certain recommendations made by the Conference which was held at Calcutta in January 1892. This question was fully gone into, with the result that the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, have agreed to the postponement of the transfer for the present. In the meantime the matter is forming the subject of further enquiry, and Mr. Davis, the present Political Officer of the North Lushai Hills, and Captain Shakespear, the Superintendent of the Southern Hills, have been called upon to frame conjointly a final scheme for the administration of the Lushai Hills as a single charge.

Legislation.

4. The Assam Forest Regulation, No. VII of 1891, was brought into operation from the beginning of the year under report. Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended to the sadr and subdivisional headquarters stations in the Surma Valley, and Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869 (an Act to amend the procedure in suits between landlords and tenants) was extended to the district of Goálpára. Of the enactments passed by the Governor General in Council which came into force in Assam, Act VII of 1893 (an Act to amend the Inland Emigration Act of 1882) was the most important. Particulars of the other enactments of general application are given in paragraph 65, Section 2, Chapter III of this report. The most important of the rules issued by the Chief Commissioner during the year were the rules for the resettlement of the Assam Valley and the rules for the admission of candidates for appointments in the Provincial and Subordinate Services of Assam. The other rules, or amendments of existing rules, issued by the Chief Commissioner, are noticed in paragraph 4, Section 1, Chapter I of this report.

Weather, crops, and prices.

5. The rainfall of the year was, on the whole, above the average. As compared with the previous year, it was heavier everywhere, except in the subdivisions of Jorhát, Kohima, and Jowai. The year was remarkable for the copious spring rainfall in both valleys. The winter rain was scanty in most districts, and affected the crops sown in that season. The weather, however, was generally favourable for rice, although unfavourable for tea. The rice harvest in both valleys (except in the Sylhet and Kámrúp districts) was an average one. In Kámrúp the early heavy rains damaged the *áhu* or early rice crops, and in Sylhet the *boro* crop was seriously damaged in some places by heavy floods. Except in the Khási and Jaintia Hills district, the rice crop in the hills was poor. Prices ranged high in both valleys. In the Surma Valley, the high rates were due to the partial failure of the *boro* rice crop in the Sunámganj subdivision of the Sylhet district, and to the exportation of

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rice to Bengal. In the Brahmaputra Valley prices rose in sympathy with the rise in Bengal. The partial failure of crops in the preceding year also affected prices during the year under report.

Vital statistics.

6. The areas in which vital statistics are registered remained unchanged during the year. The number of births registered rose from 143,548 in 1891 to 155,909 in 1892, and the average birth rate per mille from 28·59 to 31·05. Every district shows an increase in the birth rate over that of the previous year, the improvement being most marked in the Kámrúp, Lakhimpur, Goálpára, and Sibságar districts. The number of deaths registered in the province rose from 150,156 (or 29·91 per mille) in 1891 to 171,784 (or 34·21 per mille) in 1892, and was very largely in excess of the average of the five years from 1886 to 1890, which was 127,315. The registered death rate was larger in every district of the province in 1892 than in the previous year, except in Cachar and Goálpára. The increase in the number of deaths occurs under all diseases except cholera and small-pox, which show a falling off. The principal increase is recorded under fevers, the deaths from this cause being 18,000 in excess of those during the previous year. The large increase in the recorded mortality of the year is attributed partly to improvement in registration and partly to a heavier rainfall throughout the province. Of the 93,971 deaths under "Fevers," 6,734 were due to *kála-azár*, against 9,937 in 1891. Although there is a substantial decrease under *kála-azár* in Goálpára and Kámrúp, the disease is said to be advancing steadily in Nowgong and Darrang. Of the 37,108 deaths from "Other causes," 1,247 were recorded as deaths from *beri-beri* of Ceylon or the anæmia of coolies (*anchylostomiasis*), against only 125 deaths registered under this head in 1891; and this goes to show that more attention is now paid to the correct registration of *anchylostomiasis* on tea gardens.

Immigration.

7. The total number of immigrants of all classes into the province increased from 49,908 to 56,050, or by 12·3 per cent. The increase in immigration, which, however, was considerably less than that which occurred in the previous year, when an increase of 38·3 per cent. was recorded, was probably due to the opening of new gardens, to extensions of cultivation, and to a general desire on the part of managers to supplement their labour force. The total labour force in the province at the close of the year under report was 461,647, or 5·5 per cent. in excess of the figures at the close of the preceding year. This result was of course due to the larger importations made during the year 1892. The number of contracts executed under section 111 of Act I of 1882 increased from 18,256 in the previous year to 21,050, or by 15·3 per cent., while the number of contracts executed under section 112 of the Act fell from 1,057 to 862, or by 18·4 per cent. In the case of contracts executed at Dhubri and in the recruiting districts, the increase represented a percentage of 19·6 and 28·5 respectively. The total number of contracts of all classes executed during the year under report was 42,789, against 36,129 in the previous year. The number of contracts cancelled under section 122 of the Act during the past year was 1,647, or considerably in excess of the previous year's figures, which were 643. These figures would seem to indicate that advantage is being more freely taken of section 122, and that the fact is becoming more widely recognised that it is entirely to the interests of importers of labour to get rid of labourers of bad physique. The figures relating to the verification of contracts show that the improvement in the work of verifying local contracts has been maintained. The number of desertions shows a considerable increase, being 13,577 in the past as against 10,680 in the previous year. The increase in the percentage of desertions for the province as a whole, however, is not larger than might have been expected, seeing that the labour force increased during the year under report by 5·68 per cent., whereas the general percentage of desertions to the strength of the

adult population advanced only from 4·02 to 4·78. The annual death rate per mille rose from 36·8 in 1891 to 41·9 in 1892, and was higher than that for the previous year in all the labour districts of the province except Sylhet, the increase being specially marked in the Assam Valley districts. This result was doubtless largely due to the increased number of new and unacclimatised coolies in consequence of the larger importation of the past two years, and also to the fact that in many cases the coolies imported were of poor physique. The number of gardens shown in the inspection registers decreased during the year under report from 872 to 867, and the number submitting returns from 778 to 763. Managers were again backward in the Cachar district in submitting returns, but no prosecutions were undertaken. The total number of gardens inspected was 733, against 713 in 1891 and 748 in 1892. *General Summary.*

The tea industry.

8. The total number of tea gardens borne on the district registers at the close of 1892 was 807, against 828 at the close of 1891. The difference is due to 13 gardens having been closed, 12 having been amalgamated with others, and 4 newly opened during the year. The total area under cultivation has increased from 241,823 acres in 1891 to 247,192 acres in 1892, and of the latter 213,525 acres are said to be under mature and 33,667 acres under immature plants. The total area of land held by tea planters is estimated at 1,044,984 acres, against 996,746 acres in the preceding year. There has been a decrease of nearly 6,200,000 lbs., or 6·83 per cent., in the total outturn of tea in 1892 as compared with that of the previous year, which was estimated at about 90,400,000 lbs. The short outturn is attributed to unfavourable weather, blight, and finer plucking. Although the outturn was poor, a marked improvement appears to have occurred in prices, the figures supplied by the Tea Association indicating an increase of more than 2 annas a pound over 1891 on the average rates obtaining during the year under report in both the Assam and Surma Valleys. The district of Sylhet heads the list in respect of outturn, having produced 18,649,385 lbs.; Sibságar and Cachar follow next with 18,094,557 lbs. and 16,506,444 lbs. respectively.

Trade.

9. An increase took place in both the import and export trade of the province with the neighbouring non-British territories, as compared with the previous year. The total value of the imports was Rs. 7,92,189, against Rs. 7,47,794, while that of the exports was Rs. 2,54,192, against Rs. 1,53,960 in 1891-92, the total transactions amounting to Rs. 10,46,381, against Rs. 9,01,754 in the preceding year, and resulting in an increase of over 15 per cent. This increase is not so much due to progress in trade as to the special circumstances which operated in lowering the figures of the preceding year, *e.g.*, the absence of trade with Manipur. On the whole, however, the figures show steady and gradual progress. The largest increase occurs in the trade with Hill Tippera, with which State the bulk of the foreign trade of the province takes place. The main staples which form the bulk of the imports were horses, ponies and mules, cattle, canes and rattans, rubber, raw cotton, salt, til or jinjili, tea-seed, timber, bamboos, and blankets, while the articles most largely exported were European cotton twist and yarn, European cotton piece-goods, rice (husked and unhusked), brass and copper, mineral oils, opium, salt, silk, and tobacco.

The inter-provincial traffic between Assam and the seven Bengal blocks showed an increase in regard to both imports and exports as compared with the preceding year. The main imports from Calcutta, with which the provincial transactions are by far the largest of the seven blocks, were European and country cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, gram and pulse, gunny bags, manufactured leather, liquors, brass and iron, kerosine oil, cocoanut and other oils, opium, paper, *ghi*, and salt; and the main exports were coal, raw cotton, jute, lac, rice, brass (wrought), linseed, rape and mustard seed, *til*, raw silk, lime, tea seed, tea, rubber, and ivory. Sixty per cent. of the imports from Calcutta were received by the Brahmaputra Valley, which in return

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supplied 62 per cent. of the exports to that place. The value of the trade carried on the Brahmaputra between Assam and Bengal was, in the case of imports, Rs. 1,67,96,279, against Rs. 1,61,23,434 in the previous year, the value of the exports for the corresponding periods having been Rs. 3,75,86,409 and Rs. 3,14,86,345 respectively. The most important increase in imports was under the heads of gram and pulse, rice (husked), and iron, while cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, brass and copper, and kerosine oil showed a falling off. In regard to exports, the most noticeable features of the year were the quickening of the trade in cotton, hides, *til*, cane, and timber ; owing, however, to the bad crop of 1891-92, mustard showed a falling off in quantity, but an increase in value, in consequence of a rise in the price of this staple. The quantity of tea exported also was less than that of the preceding year, owing to the shortness of the crop ; but in consequence of higher prices obtaining in the market, the value was much greater. The total value of imports into the Surma Valley was Rs. 1,46,22,478, against Rs. 1,47,25,772 in the previous year, and thus showed a decrease of Rs. 1,03,294. The total value of the exports increased from Rs. 2,09,60,420 to Rs. 2,53,90,553. The value of both the imports and exports carried by boat *viâ* the Megna showed an increase, while in the case of the steamer traffic there was a decline in the imports (Rs. 1,93,061) but an increase in the exports (Rs. 23,47,918). A decrease occurred under all the main heads of imports, except coal, wheat, rice, kerosine oil, provisions other than dried fruits and nuts, betel-nuts, and manufactured tobacco ; as regards exports, the largest increase was in the case of bamboos, the value of the exports of this article having been Rs. 1,86,949, against only Rs. 33,534 in 1891-92. The fall in the export trade of the Surma Valley occurred chiefly under the heads of husked and unhusked rice, linseed, tea, limes, oranges, potatoes, and dried fruits. Although the rice exported was less in quantity than in the previous year, the value was greater owing to a rise in prices.

Finance.

10. The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,99,918, which exceeded the preceding year's figures by Rs. 4,25,753. The heads which contributed most considerably to the increase under the principal heads of revenue were :—" Land Revenue " (Rs. 60,508), " Provincial rates " (Rs. 1,370), " Assessed taxes " (Rs. 5,250), " Forests " (Rs. 46,700), and " Tribute " (Rs. 30,695). The increase in the case of the first two heads was due to extension of cultivation, progressive and enhanced rates of assessment on waste lands and *jangalburi* estates, reclassification by the cadastral survey, and improved house tax and fishery collections. As regards " Assessed taxes," the improvement in the receipts was due to the revision of the assessments under the Income Tax Act ; a larger demand for timber and the successful collection of the duty on rubber are the causes assigned for the increased receipts under " Forests "; under " Tribute " the increase was due to the Manipur State tribute having been paid for the first time. The falling off under the main heads of revenue, *viz.*, Opium, Excise, and Stamps, is accounted for by the abnormal causes which swelled the receipts of the preceding year. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 72,03,734, against Rs. 77,38,299 in 1891-92, and thus showed a decrease of Rs. 5,34,565. The portion of the expenditure debitable to the " Principal heads of revenue " showed a net decrease of Rs. 5,677, which was due mainly to savings effected under the head " Land Revenue," owing to the deputation of senior officers to political duty and to the introduction of a cheaper collecting agency. The expenditure under departmental heads shows, in comparison with the figures of the preceding year, a decrease of about eight lakhs of rupees ; but this is the result of adjusting entries in the Public Works Department (Railway) books owing to expenditure on the Assam-Bengal Railway having been written off the general accounts. The other noticeable differences are explained below :— " Police," decrease Rs. 75,546, due to transfer of the expenditure connected with the Administration of Police to the head " General Administration," and to less expenditure

on Police in the North Lushai Hills; "Political," increase Rs. 1,59,813, due to increased expenditure in connection with the North Lushai Agency and garrison; "Miscellaneous," decrease Rs. 1,76,378, due to the absence of large adjustments similar to those of the preceding year; "Railways," decrease Rs. 16,30,931, due to transfer of expenditure, which had been incurred under this head, to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company; and "Civil Works," increase Rs. 7,92,380, due to increased expenditure on Imperial, Provincial, and Local works. The net gain on the transactions of the year was Rs. 1,12,146. The cost of collection of revenue proper was 13·62 per cent. as compared with 13·79 per cent. in 1891-92.

Land revenue.

11. The current land revenue demand of the province rose from Rs. 42,14,067 in the previous year to Rs. 42,78,690 during the year under report, showing an increase of Rs. 64,623, or 1·53 per cent., as compared with an increase of Rs. 86,739, or 2·10 per cent., in 1891-92. The increase was shared by every district in the province. In Sylhet and Cachar the increase amounted to Rs. 3,102, and was due mainly to enhancement of demand on estates settled at progressive rates and to new settlements during the year, an additional reason in the case of Sylhet being the increased assets of *khás maháls*. In the Assam Valley the increase was Rs. 60,769, and was most marked in the districts of Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Sibságar. Settlements on the results of the cadastral survey, extension of cultivation, and remeasurements and reclassification of land in Sibságar contributed to this increase of revenue. Including the arrear balance of the preceding year, the total land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 43,44,323, of which Rs. 42,59,082, or 98·04 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 1,629, or ·04 per cent., were remitted, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 83,735, or 1·93 per cent. There was an increase of Rs. 2,985, or ·81 per cent., in the current demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue for the year under report (Rs. 3,67,513 against Rs. 3,64,528 in 1891-92). Of the total demand, including arrears on account of miscellaneous land revenue (*viz.*, Rs. 4,01,212), Rs. 3,83,995, or 95·71 per cent., were collected; Rs. 4,159, or 1·04 per cent., were remitted; and Rs. 13,058, or 3·25 per cent., remained outstanding at the close of the year.

Cadastral survey.

12. During the year under report cadastral survey operations in the Assam Valley were completed, and the cadastral survey party was transferred to the Surma Valley. The papers of the area cadastrally surveyed during the previous year in the districts of Kámrúp and Nowgong were finished and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners for settlement, the result being an increase in revenue of Rs. 18,045, or about 11½ per cent. Field operations, which were resumed in November 1892, consisted, as usual, of three different kinds of work, *viz.*, (*a*) traverse survey, which was carried on in the town of Gauháti for the purpose of surveying it cadastrally for special settlement, and in the Surma Valley, where an area of 152·60 square miles, which had remained over in the Jaintia parganas, was completed; (*b*) cadastral survey of the towns of Gauháti and Dibrugarh for the purpose of special settlement and of the Jaintia parganas in Sylhet, which for the first time came under cadastral survey, and in which a large area was completed; and (*c*) revision survey, the bulk of which was in the Assam Valley, and comprised the whole of the tract cadastrally surveyed during 1891-92.

Forests.

13. The Forest Law of the province during the year was the Assam Forest Regulation, No. VII of 1891, which came into force on the 1st April 1892. The area of reserved forests rose from 3,612 square miles at the close of 1891-92 to 3,625 square miles on the 30th June 1893, *i.e.*, at the close of the forest year; 616 square miles were notified as proposed reserves under section 5 of the Assam Forest Regulation, and all the "Protected" forests were transferred to head "Unclassed" in consequence of the new Regulation taking no cognizance of he former class. The survey of the Goálpára

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forests was completed during the year, and also the field work connected with the preparation of a working plan for 517 square miles of forest in the same district. The area of forest under fire protection was reduced from 730,556 acres to 716,548 acres, of which latter area, 712,270 acres, or 99 per cent., were successfully protected, compared with 88 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of protection operations was Rs. 13-12-2 per square mile, as compared with Rs. 19-6-9 in 1891-92. The gross outturn of the year in timber and fuel, including free grants, was 6,012,554 cubic feet, as compared with 4,855,278 cubic feet in the previous year, the increase of 1,157,276 cubic feet being almost entirely due to timber removed by purchasers. The value of minor forest produce removed during the year was Rs. 79,705, and the value of all produce granted free of payment amounted to Rs. 1,12,791. The number of forest cases disposed of in the courts was 130, as compared with 179 in the previous year, convictions being obtained in 101 cases, or 78 per cent. Besides the above, 374 cases were compounded under section 62 of the Forest Regulation. The financial results of the forest year show a surplus of Rs. 1,40,560, or Rs. 71,956 in excess of last year's figures, and if the statistics of the two financial years are compared, those of 1892-93 show a surplus of Rs. 1,18,756, or Rs. 50,152 in excess of 1891-92. The surplus of the year represented 30 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with 20 per cent. for the previous year.

Excise.

14. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 25,87,281 as compared with Rs. 26,03,286 in the preceding year, and thus showed a decrease of Rs. 16,005, or 0·61 per cent. This decrease was due to a fall in the receipts from opium, the main source of excise revenue in Assam, and to smaller advance collections of the revenue of the current year (1893-94) than in 1891-92. Decreased consumption of the drug and abnormal sales, which swelled the receipts of the preceding year, are the causes assigned for the fall in the opium receipts. Certain restrictions were imposed during the year in connection with the consumption and vend of opium and its preparations, the most important being a prohibition of the consumption of opium, or any of its compounds, on the premises of licensed shops and the limitation of the possession and sale of *madak* and *chandu* to one *tolá* instead of five *tolas* as heretofore. The rate of duty on the three classes of *ganja*, *viz.*, *chur*, round, and flat, has been raised, from the 1st April 1893, to Rs. 8, Rs. 7-4, and Rs. 6 per seer respectively. The general results of prosecutions for breaches of the excise laws during the year under report were satisfactory. The charges of the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 27,643, against Rs. 13,617 in 1891-92. This increase was mainly due to more extensive refunds of license fees collected in advance and to larger rewards paid to police officers for detecting excise cases.

Stamps.

15. The total stamp revenue of the province under both the General Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 8,15,265, against Rs. 8,20,824 in the previous year, and thus showed a decline of Rs. 5,559, or 0·68 per cent. The revenue of the year under report is, however, with the exception of the year 1891-92, the highest that has ever been obtained in this province. The decrease in the total revenue has been brought about by the falling off in receipts under the Court Fees Act, the revenue from which shows considerable fluctuations during the past eight years. The revenue collections under the General Stamp Act, however, show a steady increase since 1888-89. The figures for the two classes of receipts were Rs. 5,71,243 under the Court Fees Act, and Rs. 2,44,022 under the General Stamp Act, against Rs. 5,90,993 and Rs. 2,29,831, respectively, for the year 1891-92. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 33,808, and the surplus to the credit of the department on the operations of the year was Rs. 7,81,457, as compared with Rs. 7,84,451 in 1891-92. Sixty-six prosecutions were instituted for offences against the stamp laws against 57 in the preceding year.

Income Tax.

16. The total gross collections on account of income tax amounted to Rs. 2,26,311 in 1892-93 as compared with Rs. 2,20,985 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,326, which occurred under all parts of the Act, except Part III—"Interest on securities." As in 1891-92, the increase occurred mainly under Part IV—"Other sources," amounting to Rs. 3,557 in excess of the previous year. This increase is attributed chiefly to a careful revision of assessments in both the Assam and Surma Valleys. Under Part I the net increase was also considerable, *viz.*, Rs. 1,683, and was largely due to receipts from salaries paid to officers of the Assam-Bengal Railway. Penalties were imposed on 129 persons, and the amount of fines realised was Rs. 497, against Rs. 348 in the previous year. The number of persons originally assessed under Part IV was 5,543, of whom 1,372, or 24·75 per cent., preferred objections, against 1,123, or 21·81 per cent. of the original number of assessees (5,148), in the preceding year. The number of successful objections was 570, or 42·2 per cent. against 484, or 40·4 per cent., in the previous year; 805 petitions were rejected against 662 in 1891-92, and relief was granted in part or whole to 570 persons against 454 in 1891-92. The total expenditure during each of the past three years was Rs. 939, Rs. 1,040, and Rs. 1,073, respectively, showing a gradual increase, but the percentage of expenditure to total demand was the same in the year under report as in the preceding year, *viz.*, ·45.

Registration.

17. The number of registration offices in the province, *viz.*, 25, remained unchanged during the year under report. The total number of registrations (30,993) was slightly smaller than during 1890-91, the first year of the triennial period, when it was 31,239. A decrease occurred under the head of both compulsory and optional registrations affecting immoveable property, in the case of the former from 25,312 to 24,316, and in that of the latter from 2,279 to 2,244, while other registrations (including wills and authorities to adopt) advanced slightly (from 3,648 to 4,433). It cannot, therefore, be said that registration has made much progress in the province during the past three years, particularly in the Assam Valley, where the results are practically stationary, the total number of registrations having been between three and four thousand during each of the past six years, and the number of registrations effected during the year under report in all the Assam Valley districts taken together (3,640) not being equal to that shown in the case of Cachar alone (4,258). The receipts during the year under report aggregated Rs. 44,295, and the expenditure Rs. 24,203, against Rs. 44,728 and Rs. 26,378, respectively, in 1891-92. The surplus for 1892-93 shows an increase over that of either of the two previous years, having been Rs. 20,092, against Rs. 18,636 in 1890-91 and Rs. 18,350 in 1891-92; but this result is entirely due to the transfer of the cost of the office establishment of the Inspector General of Registration to the head "General Administration." The results under inspections were fairly good, and show that considerable improvement has taken place in the matter of the inspection of sub-registry offices by Registrars.

Public Works.

18. The gross outlay of the year on Public Works amounted to Rs. 30,00,176, against Rs. 21,75,517 in 1891-92. Rs. 8,71,277 of the total outlay were under "Imperial," Rs. 15,15,664 under "Provincial," and Rs. 6,13,235 under "Local," as compared with Rs. 4,23,130, Rs. 12,33,341, and Rs. 5,19,046, respectively, in the previous year. There has thus been an increase under all heads, that under "Imperial" being the largest, while the total increase has been Rs. 8,24,659. The expenditure on Imperial Military Original Works was Rs. 33,195, against Rs. 18,735, and was chiefly on account of the levelling and draining of the Manipur Cantonment, on which Rs. 10,455 were expended during the year. The expenditure of Rs. 5,81,101 on the Nichuguard-Manipur road accounts

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for the increased outlay under "Imperial Civil Original Works" (Rs. 6,03,145, against Rs. 2,45,402). The total expenditure on this road up to the 31st March 1893 amounts to Rs. 9,68,206, against an estimate of Rs. 17,83,946. The 3rd Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, and 3rd Company (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, and the 28th Bombay Pioneers worked on the road from October 1892. The Sappers and Miners were employed principally on bridging between the 18th and 25th miles, and went away in March, while the Pioneers continued to work up to the end of April 1893. The cart road was open for traffic to Zubza, a distance of 30 miles, early in March, and to Kohima, 40 miles from Nichuguard and 103 from Golághát, in April 1893. A sum of Rs. 6,487 out of an estimate of Rs. 14,000 was spent during the year on the Aijal-Lungleh road in the Lushai Hills. A distance of 62 miles was aligned and cut to a width of 2 feet, the trace having a maximum gradient of 1 in 10. The following were the most important original works (Provincial) under the head of "Buildings" during the year under report:—(1) Military Police lines at Kohima, which work was completed during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 17,618; (2) new jail at Kohima, on which Rs. 9,450 were spent during the year out of Rs. 16,631 estimated for; (3) Munsif's Court at Sylhet, on which Rs. 10,617 were spent during the year; and (4) Subdivisional Officer's residence at Habiganj, for which Rs. 10,350 were sanctioned, and Rs. 8,824 were spent during the year. Under the head of "Provincial Communications" the works calling for notice were—(1) constructing iron bridges on the Companyganj-Salutikar road; out of Rs. 67,627 sanctioned, the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 39,095, which represents the cost of materials delivered at site, and the erection of abutments and piers of bridges; (2) improving and bridging the North Trunk road from North Lakhimpur to Dikrang, which is an old project of 1886, and on which Rs. 30,004 were expended during the year, bringing the total outlay to Rs. 84,572, against an estimate of Rs. 1,14,480; and (3) construction of six bridges on the Fenchuganj road, on which Rs. 28,239 were spent out of Rs. 38,136 sanctioned. The alignment of the Silchar-Aijal road was completed during the year, and some additional 28 miles were opened to the full width of 8 feet. The Kohima-Cheswejuma road noticed in last year's report was completed during the year, the total outlay having been Rs. 14,944. The Desang *bund* was completed in March 1893 with labour imported from Bengal, at a total cost of Rs. 19,520. The Public Works of Local Boards were of the usual character, and do not call for special notice. The outlay on original works amounted to Rs. 3,33,435, and that on repairs to Rs. 2,33,946, against Rs. 2,41,736 and Rs. 2,31,365 respectively in the previous year.

Railways.

19. No additions or alterations were made to the Jorhát State Railway, the length of which is 28·40 miles. The gross earnings increased from Rs. 64,583 in 1891 to Rs. 66,079 in 1892, while the working expenses fell from Rs. 63,100 to Rs. 54,291. The net earnings during the year under report were Rs. 11,788, against Rs. 1,483, or Rs. 10,305 more than in 1891. The construction of a railway bridge over the Bhogdai river was undertaken during the year, and Rs. 20,231 were expended out of Rs. 23,895 estimated for. This work was on a fair way to completion at the close of the year. The length of the line on the Cherra-Companyganj State Railway open for traffic on the 31st March 1893 was 8½ miles, including the new siding from Komora to a lime-quarry, which was opened in November 1892. The gross earnings of this railway increased from Rs. 18,472 in 1891 to Rs. 18,571 in 1892, and the working expenses decreased from Rs. 19,078 to Rs. 17,703. The net earnings during the year under report were, therefore, Rs. 868, against a deficit of Rs. 606 in 1891. The length of the line on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, *viz.*, 77·50 miles, remained unchanged during the year. The gross earnings in 1892 amounted to Rs. 5,13,213, against Rs. 4,98,682 in 1891, showing an increase of Rs. 14,531, and the working expenses increased from Rs. 3,28,156 in 1891 to

Rs. 3,49,494, thus reducing the net earnings by Rs. 6,807. This decrease is principally due to the reduction of coal freight from Re. 1-7·3 to Re. 1-5 per ton, and to increased expenditure necessitated by heavy repairs done to the line, engines, &c.

Local Boards' administration.

20. The total income of the Local Boards rose from Rs. 10,46,396 in 1891-92 to Rs. 11,57,920 in the year under report, or by Rs. 1,11,524. This increase was, however, only nominal, and was due to the Comptroller having shown the closing balance of 1891-92 as the opening balance of 1892-93. The purely local income of the Boards, *i.e.*, income exclusive of Provincial grants, amounted to Rs. 7,15,184, the main sources of local income being, as in the previous year, Local rate (Rs. 5,49,497), Ferries (Rs. 1,03,550), Rents (Rs. 5,664), and Pounds (Rs. 54,684). The total expenditure was Rs. 9,02,146, against Rs. 7,93,383 in the previous year, and was distributed in the following proportions under the several heads:—Public Works (68·03 per cent.), Education (18·28 per cent.), Medical (6·52 per cent.), Post (4·23 per cent.), and Miscellaneous (3·03 per cent.). Although some Boards have failed to contribute up to the required standard, *viz.*, 20 per cent. of their income, towards Education, while others have not worked up to their budget figures of expenditure on sanitary works, neither of these important objects have, on the whole, been neglected, and much useful work has been done during the year in connection with rural sanitation.

Municipalities.

21. The number of municipalities in the province during the year 1892-93 was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 12, and no changes were made in their classification. There were thus 3 Municipalities under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, 3 second-class Municipalities under Act V (B.C.) of 1876, 3 Stations, and 3 Unions under the last named Act. The income of these 12 institutions, excluding the opening balance, amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 1,54,031-0-1, as compared with Rs. 1,56,119-15-10 in 1891-92, and thus showed a decrease of Rs. 2,088-15-9, which was mainly due to the receipts of the preceding year having been abnormally increased by the realisation of large arrears outstanding from the year 1890-91. Notwithstanding the decrease in the receipts above noticed, the incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population rose from Re. 1-1-10 in 1891-92 to Re. 1-2-6 in the year under report. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,916-3-4, against Rs. 1,48,347-2-9 in the previous year, and thus increased by Rs. 4,569-0-7. This increase occurred chiefly in connection with expenditure on water-supply, conservancy, and repairs to roads, and was shared by 8 of the 12 Municipalities, Stations, and Unions. With the exception of slight changes in the *personnel* of the Commissioners in consequence of deaths, retirements, or transfers of members, the constitution of the Municipal Committees underwent no change during the year.

Sanitary improvements.

22. Although no sanitary work of any magnitude was executed or undertaken in the province during the year, the figures representing the expenditure incurred by the several municipal bodies on sanitary works show that considerable progress has been made in carrying out sanitary improvements generally. The ratio of expenditure on sanitary works to the total income of the municipal bodies advanced from 54·7 per cent. in 1891 to 60·3 per cent. in 1892. The importance of a pure water-supply has been generally recognised by most of the Local Boards and municipalities in the province. The question of incinerating the night-soil is also an important one, and it is satisfactory to note that the Silchar Municipality and the Station of Shillong have taken the matter in hand. The total expenditure during the year on sanitary works amounted to Rs. 1,25,273, against Rs. 1,04,442 in 1891, showing an increase of Rs. 20,831, or 19·94 per cent.

Vaccination.

23. The number of vaccinations performed in the province during the year 1892-93 was 224,943, against 206,331 during the previous year, showing an increase of 18,612 operations, or 9·02 per cent. This increase was contributed to by all districts, except Goálpára, Sibságar, Lakhimpur,

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the Nága Hills, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills. Of the number of operations (224,943) performed during the year under report, 190,117 were primary vaccinations, of which 179,712, or 94·53 per cent., were successful, and 10,124 were revaccinations, of which 8,421, or 83·17 per cent., were successful. On tea gardens the number of operations performed rose from 11,219 in 1891-92 to 14,947 in the year under review, of which 10,541 (with 8,378 successful cases) were carried out by garden agency, and the remaining 4,406 (with 4,225 successful cases) by Government vaccinators. The number of inspections of vaccinations by Civil Surgeons, hospital assistants, and inspectors, as compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 21,947, the figures being 101,197 in 1891-92 and 123,144 in 1892-93. The largest amount of inspection work was done in Goálpára and the smallest in Sibságar. The number of operations performed in the towns where Act V (B.C.) of 1880 and Act XIII of 1880 are in force, increased from 2,191 in the preceding year to 2,984 in the year under review, and the number of successful operations from 2,009 to 2,721. The total expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 17,701-5-2 as compared with Rs. 15,993-0-3 in 1891-92, and the average cost of each successful case was 1 anna $6\frac{1}{3}$ pies in 1892-93 as contrasted with 1 anna $6\frac{3}{4}$ pies in 1891-92. The calf lymph depôt at Shillong distributed 213,867 tubes in 1892-93 as compared with 223,185 in the previous year. This decrease was due to the Nága Hills and Manipur having required and taken a smaller number of tubes than in the previous year, when small-pox was unusually prevalent in those localities.

Dispensaries.

24. Seven new dispensaries were opened during the year under report, thus increasing the number of dispensaries in the province from 74 at the close of 1891 to 81 on the 31st December 1892. The total number of in and out-patients treated rose from 326,846 in 1891 to 369,832 in 1892, while the daily average attendance increased from 1,702·25 to 1,944·26. The percentage of population who received medical treatment in 1892 was 6·75, or 1 in every 14·81, against 5·97, equal to 1 in every 16·76, during the previous year. The number of in-patients treated was 5,734, against 4,455 in 1891. The total income of the dispensaries (including an opening balance of Rs. 1,681) amounted to Rs. 1,69,325 as compared with Rs. 1,39,077 in the preceding year. Of this amount, Rs. 36,255 were contributed by Provincial Funds and the balance by Local Funds and "Other sources." Subscriptions from Natives increased from Rs. 8,712 in 1891 to Rs. 11,484, and those from Europeans from Rs. 5,270 to Rs. 7,147. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,66,102, against Rs. 1,37,074 in 1891, and the balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 3,223, against Rs. 2,003 at the close of 1891.

Civil justice.

25. Although the number of civil suits instituted increased during the year under report by 263, the tendency towards a decrease has been steady for the three years preceding 1892. The number of suits, which was 25,434 in 1889, fell gradually to 22,712 in 1891, while the figures for the past year were 22,975. The increase in 1892 is shared by the Assam Valley districts and Cachar. The absence of any frontier disturbance during the year accounts for the increase in the latter district. There was a decrease in the number of suits instituted in Sylhet, which is explained as being due partly to a failure of crops, and partly to the breaking out of cholera in the Sunámganj subdivision and the settlement operations in the Jaintia parganas. The gross value of the suits instituted shows a very considerable increase of Rs. 15,42,876. The bulk of this increase occurred in the Sylhet district, where certain suits of unusually high value were brought under the *Jhúm* Regulation during the year. The number of suits disposed of shows an increase of 710 over the previous year. The percentage of contested cases fell from 28·01 in 1891 to 27·62 in 1892, resulting in an improvement in the average duration of cases before munsifs as compared with the previous year.

The ratio of suits decided *ex parte* increased from 31·9 per cent. in 1891 to 32·09 per cent. in the year under report. Appeals were preferred in 1,058 cases, or 25·35 per cent. of the cases in which an appeal lay, and in 656 cases, or 71·7 per cent., the decisions of the lower courts were upheld, as compared with 642 cases and 74·65 per cent. in 1891. The result of appeals was very favourable to the courts of first instance in Sylhet, where the percentage of decisions upheld was 80·8. The total receipts of the Civil Courts in the province amounted to Rs. 3,49,868, or Rs. 17,127 less than in the previous year, the decrease occurring under all heads except "Other receipts." The expenditure increased by Rs. 7,072 (from Rs. 2,27,090 to Rs. 2,34,162). The net surplus of the receipts over expenditure fell from Rs. 1,39,905 in 1891 to Rs. 1,15,706 in the year under report.

Criminal justice.

26. The total number of criminal offences reported during the year was 29,983, against 28,931 in the previous year and 27,940 in 1890, thus showing a steady increase; 22,346, or 74·5 per cent., of the number of offences reported during the year were returned as true, as compared with 21,038, or 72·72 per cent., in 1891. The increase was common to all districts except Darrang, Lakhimpur, and Goálpára, the largest advance (427) being in the case of Sibságar. Of the cases returned as true, 15,457 were offences under the Penal Code and 6,600 were offences under Special and Local Laws, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 15,349 and 5,385 respectively. Offences affecting the human body account for the increase in the former, while in the case of Special and Local Laws the increase has been common to offences under all Acts except those under the Ferries, Forests, Municipal, and Opium Acts. The average duration of cases shows an improvement in the case of magistrates of all classes in both valleys, the only exception being an increase (from 12·1 to 15·6) in the courts of stipendiary magistrates in Cachar. Of the total number of persons brought to trial during the year, 13,210, or 62·3 per cent., were convicted, against 12,128, or 59·6 per cent., in 1891. The receipts of the Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 1,47,733, or Rs. 17,840 more than those of the preceding year, while the expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 1,957 (from Rs. 2,05,857 to Rs. 2,03,900).

Police.

27. The actual strength of the Military Police rose from 2,429 in 1891 to 2,556 in 1892. This increase was due to the enlistment of extra recruits for the proposed Cachar-Lushai linked battalion. Full effect has now been given to the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India for revising the strength and pay of the establishment of native officers attached to the several Military Police battalions. The main feature under the head of enlistment was a very considerable increase in the number of Gurkhas recruited, which advanced from 173 in 1891 to 332 in 1892, raising the percentage of Gurkhas to total number enlisted (389) from 67 to 85. The total number of casualties decreased from 337 in the previous year to 292, this result being due to a falling off under the heads of "Retirements on pension or gratuity" (from 122 to 25), "Discharges" (from 49 to 17), and "Deaths" (from 86 to 81); on the other hand, a considerable increase took place under the heads of "Resignations" (from 47 to 87), "Dismissals" (from 16 to 30), and "Desertions" (from 17 to 52). In the case of resignations the increase was doubtless partly due to the high price of food-grains in the Nága Hills and Lakhimpur districts. There was a marked decrease in the proportion of departmental punishments to actual strength (from 2·5 to 1·9 per cent.), but in the case of judicial punishments the proportion rose (from ·7 to 1·5 per cent.).

As regards the work done by the Military Police, the year under report was uneventful so far as the Nága Hills, Lakhimpur, and Gáro Hills battalions were concerned; but the Surma Valley Battalion was actively engaged in connection with the operations in the Lushai Hills during the months of March to

General Summary.

June 1892. The operations referred to were of a particularly arduous and trying character, and the difficulties were materially enhanced owing to the season of the year during which they were carried on. In spite, however, of those difficulties and of the more than usually severe hardships to which the men were exposed, the operations were carried through with complete success, and the Chief Commissioner had the satisfaction of communicating to Captain Loch, the Commandant of the Battalion, and to the officers and men serving under him, the appreciation of the Government of India of the services rendered by them. The services rendered by all ranks on the occasion of these operations were entirely in keeping with the reputation for efficiency which has been earned by the Military Police battalions of this province.

The total strength of the Civil, Armed, and Municipal Police was 2,178, the same as in the previous year. The year under report was not characterised by any exceptional features as regards the work which devolved upon the Civil Police. Much difficulty is said to be experienced in obtaining recruits on account of the insufficiency in the rates of pay allowed to the force, and the increase in punishments is attributed to the same cause. The question of raising the pay of the lower grades of the police force is being separately considered.

The number of cognisable cases reported decreased from 11,504 to 11,244, the decrease being common to all classes of cases except miscellaneous offences and offences relating to special laws. These figures, taking the province as a whole, may be said to show a tendency for crime to revert to a more normal level than in the preceding year. Of the 11,743 cases reported, including cases pending from the previous year, 10,800 were accepted as true, being a percentage of 92·0 against 91·2 in 1891. The percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial rose from 59·1 in 1891 to 61·1, and the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided increased to 71·1, against 68·9 in the previous year. The number of non-cognisable cases instituted was 17,343, against 16,983 in the preceding year; but this result was due to a considerable increase under the head "Special laws," all other classes showing a decrease.

The working of the Rural Police has been favourably reported on from the three districts, Cachar, Sylhet, and Goálpára, where they are employed.

28. The number of permanent jails and lock-ups open at the close of the year was the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 9 jails and 13 lock-ups. In addition to these, a temporary Public Works jail was open at Salutikar in the district of Sylhet for a portion of the year. This jail was finally closed on the 16th April upon the completion of the work for which it was established. The total jail population fell from 1,401 at the beginning of the year to 1,283 at its close, and the total daily average number of all classes of prisoners from 1,337·41 to 1,288·85. The admissions during the year under report numbered 8,482, against 9,437 in the previous year. Of the total number (3,899) of convicts admitted direct, 1,658 were foreigners, that is to say, residents of other provinces, the majority of whom (1,357) were immigrant tea coolies, and of these 833 were imprisoned under Act I of 1882 and 16 under Act XIII of 1859, against 714 and 22 respectively in the previous year. The number of escapes aggregated 32, against 31 during 1891. Twenty-six out of these 32 and four out of the number remaining at large from the previous year were recaptured during the year under report. The ratio of daily average sick per mille fell from 68·0 in 1891 to 55·4 during the year under report, while the death rate per mille rose from 52·1 to 59·0. The heavy death rate during the year was due to an outbreak of cholera in the Gauháti jail, to increased mortality in the Nowgong jail, which is ascribed to the prevalence of *kála-azár* in that district, and to the large number of anæmic coolies imprisoned for desertion in the

Jails.

Dibrugarh jail. The average expenditure per prisoner rose from Rs. 99-12-9 in 1891 to Rs. 114-6-7 in 1892, and the average net cost (that is, the gross cost after deducting the earnings) from Rs. 57-6-7 per head to Rs. 59-9-4.

Education.

29. The number of public schools in the province at the close of the year was 2,661, with 81,985 pupils, as compared with 2,501 and 77,901 pupils at the close of the previous year, thus showing a gain of 160 schools and 4,084 pupils. Including private institutions, which advanced from 298 schools with 5,737 pupils at the close of the preceding year to 322 schools with 6,387 pupils at the close of the year under report, the total gain was 184 institutions and 4,734 pupils. The number of high schools (19) increased by one and the number of pupils by 21 (from 3,452 to 3,473); middle English schools remained at the same figure (49) as in the previous year, but the number of pupils decreased by 73 (from 3,999 to 3,926); middle vernacular schools (45) increased by 2 and the number of pupils by 146 (from 2,854 to 3,000); boys' primary schools increased by 132 schools (from 2,217 to 2,349) and 3,720 pupils (from 64,502 to 68,222); and girls' primary schools by 25 schools (from 148 to 173), and 330 pupils (from 2,411 to 2,741). These results are generally satisfactory; and a noteworthy feature of the year under report was the opening of an Arts College (the Murarichand Second-grade College), which was founded by Babu Giris Chandra Rai, a zemindar of Sylhet. Under the head of "Training schools and classes for masters and mistresses" a decrease is shown of one in the number of institutions (from 17 to 16) and 17 in the number of pupils (from 381 to 364), but the statistics are said to be imperfect. The only districts which showed a falling off in the number of schools were Kámrúp, Nowgong, and the Nága Hills, while these districts and also Darrang showed a decrease in the number of pupils. In the case of Nowgong, Darrang, and the Nága Hills, these results are ascribed to the general unhealthiness of the year, and especially to the prevalence of *kála-azár* in the two first named districts. The percentage of boys at school to children of a school-going age rose from 17·34 in 1891-92 to 18·07 in the year under report, and that of girls from 1·3 to 1·52. The results of the Entrance Examination showed considerable improvement as compared with those of the preceding year, 129 candidates, or 71 per cent., from high schools having passed the examination, against 86, or 58 per cent., in the previous year. Middle English schools passed 67·7 per cent. of the candidates who competed for the middle English and middle vernacular standards, against 62·5 per cent. in the previous year. Middle vernacular schools passed 68·2 per cent. of the pupils who appeared for the middle vernacular examination, against 51·5 per cent. in 1891-92, and the number of scholarships gained rose from 14 to 21. Of the candidates for the Upper Primary and Lower Primary Examinations, 65·2 and 50 per cent. were successful, against 67 and 52 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. There was little improvement in the results of the Lower Primary Examination for girls' lower primary schools, only 11 girls from 6 schools having passed, against 9 girls from 7 schools in 1891-92. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 5,40,020, as compared with Rs. 5,18,281 in 1891-92, or an increase of Rs. 21,739, of which 35·5 per cent., as in the previous year, was covered by receipts from fees and other sources. Of the balance, Rs. 1,79,506 (which includes a sum of Rs. 26,607 spent on buildings by the Public Works Department), or 33·24 per cent., were contributed by Provincial Funds, Rs. 1,64,673, or 30·50 per cent., by Local Funds, and Rs. 4,058, or ·75 per cent., by Municipal, Station, or Union funds.

Literature and the Press.

30. Only 19 works were registered in the province during the year under report against 31 during 1891-92. Of these, 10 were educational and 9 non-educational; 15 were original works and 4 were new editions. Of the three Bengali newspapers which were in existence at the close of the previous year, the *Srihattamihir* and the *Silchar* ceased to exist during the year under report. The *Paridarsaka*, which is now the only newspaper in the province, continues to be published fortnightly at Sylhet.

PART IIA.

PERMANENT CHAPTERS.

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PART IIA.

PERMANENT CHAPTERS.

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PART IIA.

Physical and Political Geography.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate, and Chief Staples.

SECTION 1.—AREA AND BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Area and boundaries.

1. The province of Assam lies on the north-east border of Bengal, on the extreme frontier of the Indian Empire, with Bhutan and Thibet beyond it on the north, and Burma and Manipur on the east. It comprises the whole of the valley of the Brahmaputra down to the point where that river, emerging on the Bengal delta, takes a sudden southward curve, and the greater portion of the valley of the Surma, nearly to the junction of that stream with the great estuary of the Megna, together with the intervening range of hills which forms the watershed between them. It lies between latitude 28° 18′ and 23° 15′ North, and longitude 89° 46′ and 97° 4′ East, and contains an area of 49,004 square miles, of which 28,755 square miles are plain and 20,219 square miles are hilly country.* The immediate boundaries of the province are, on the north Independent Bhutan, a tract inhabited by Bhutias under the direct Government of Lhassa, known as Towang, and a range of sub-Himalayan hills inhabited, first by two small races of Bhutia origin, who are believed to be independent, and further eastwards by the savage tribes of Akas, Daflas, Miris, Abors, and Mishmis; on the north-east the Mishmi Hills, which sweep round the head of the Brahmaputra Valley; on the east the Pátkoi range, the intervening ranges, inhabited chiefly by various tribes of Nágas, and the Native State of Manipur; on the south the Lushai Hills, Hill Tippera, and the Bengal district of Tippera; on the west the Bengal districts of Mymensingh and Rangpur, and the Native State of Koch Bihar.

Brahmaputra Valley.

2. Assam Proper, or the valley of the Brahmaputra, is an alluvial plain, about 450 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 50 miles, lying almost east and west in its lower portion, but in its upper half trending somewhat to the north-east. To the north is the main chain of the Himalayas, the lower ranges of which rise abruptly from the plain; to the south is the great elevated plateau, or succession of plateaux, known as the Assam Range, much broken at its eastern and western extremities and along its northern face, but in its central portion, from the eastern border of the Gáro Hills to the watershed of the Dhansiri, a region of table land and rolling uplands. The various portions of this range are called by the names of the tribes who inhabit them,—the Gáro, the Khási, the Jaintia, the North Cachar, and the Nága Hills. At several points on the southern side of the valley the hills of the Assam Range abut on the river, and at Goálpára, Gauháti, and Tezpur it has spurs belonging to this group on the north, as well as on the south bank. The broadest part of the valley is where the river divides the districts of Sibságar and Lakhimpur, below which the isolated block of the Mikir Hills to the south (a mass of mountains cut off from the main Assam Range by the valleys of the Dhansiri, Lángpher, and Jamuna rivers), and the projecting group of the Dafla Hills to the north suddenly contract it. Forty miles lower down it widens out, but at the lower end

* These figures represent the area of the plains and hill districts, respectively, the North Cachar subdivision being treated for this purpose as a hill district. The real plains area is somewhat greater, as a portion of the Gáro Hills district (473 square miles) is plain and so also a small part of the Nága and the Khási and Jaintia Hills districts. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the area classed above as plain includes the Mikir Hills in Nowgong, and also some low ranges of hills in the south of the Cachar and Sylhet districts.

The North Lushai Hills are not included in these figures, as, although that tract of country is now practically part of Assam, it has not yet been actually formed into a district and incorporated in the ordinary administration of the province. An account of this tract and of its occupation will be found in Chapter VII.

SECTION 1. *Area and boundaries and Physical Features.*

of the Nowgong district it is again encroached upon by the Khási Hills, among the spurs of which the river makes its way in front of the station of Gauháti, and it is almost completely shut in just to the west of that town, below the temple-crowned hill of Niláchal or Kámákhyá, where the stream is not 1,000 yards broad. Beyond this point the hills recede again, and the mountains do not approach the Brahmaputra until the station of Goálpára, situated on a spur of the Gáro Hills, is reached. Here, at the confluence of the Manás, and between the rocks of Jogighopa and Pagla Tek, is the "Gate of Assam," to the east of which Assamese is spoken, and to the west of it Bengali. Beyond this point the valley again widens, and at Dhubri opens out into the great delta of Bengal.

The Brahmaputra and its affluents.

3. Throughout its course the Brahmaputra receives a vast number of affluents, great and small, from the hills to the north and south. The greater of the northern streams are snow-fed, while those from the south (except the Dihing) depend upon the annual rains for their volume, and shrink to small dimensions in the dry season. On the north the chief tributaries of the Brahmaputra are the Dibong, Dihong, Subansiri, Bhoroli, Bornadi, and Manás; on the south the greater affluents are the new and old Dihings, the Disang, the Disoi, and the Dhansiri. A short distance below the junction of the last named a considerable body of water separates itself from the Brahmaputra, and, under the name of the Kallang, goes on a tortuous course through the Nowgong district, rejoining the main stream about 10 miles above Gauháti. The Kallang receives, in the Kopili, the whole drainage of the North Cachar and the Jaintia Hills, besides several minor streams from the Khási Hills. Below Gauhati, the Kulsi and the Jinjiram are the chief southern affluents of the Brahmaputra.

The Dihong, which emerges from the Himalayas through the hills inhabited by the Abors, has been proved by Mr. Needham to be the same stream as the Sanpo, the eastward course of which, along the north of the great Himalayan barrier, has been traced by explorers to a point where it turns southwards into the range. The Brahmaputra itself, so far as is known, has but a short course beyond the limits of British territory, and above Sadiya is far inferior in volume to the Dihong.

Except at the points already mentioned, where hills impinge upon the Brahmaputra, the river flows between sandy banks, which are subject to constant changes for a breadth of about 6 miles on either side of the stream. Within this belt there is no permanent cultivation, nor any habitation but temporary huts erected by people who grow mustard on the *chur* lands during the cold weather. Beyond, the level of the alluvium rises, and tillage and population take the place of sandy flats covered with long grass. Little of this is seen from the river, and the traveller up the Brahmaputra receives the impression that the country is a wilderness untenanted by man, except at the few points where, rock giving permanency to the channel, towns and villages have been established along the stream. These points are Dhubri, the capital of the Goálpára district, Goálpára, Gauháti, the capital of Kámrúp, Tezpur, the capital of Darrang, Koliabar, the port for Nowgong, from which it is distant 32 miles, and Biswanáth, in the Darrang district. Between the last named place and Sadiya, close to the point where the river emerges from the hills, a distance of about 200 miles, there is no town or large village on the banks, Golághát being 20 miles, Jorhát 10, Sibságar 8, and Dibrugarh 5, away from the cold-weather channel. Proceeding inland from the belt just described through which the river flows, one finds a country consisting mainly of alluvial flats, much of which is untilled and covered with long grass, and in the eastern portion of the valley with forest, but much also is under cultivation. The most thickly-populated part of the valley is North Kámrúp; the most thinly, Darrang, west of Tezpur, Lakhimpur, north of the Brahmaputra, and the forests in the extreme east and south of the latter district. To the peopled belt on either side of the valley succeeds another where population again falls off, and extensive forests and grass savannahs reach to the foot of the hills on the north and south. The Brahmaputra is navigable by large steamers as far as Dibrugarh throughout the year, and by smaller vessels as far as Sadiya. Many of its affluents are also navigable in the rains by steamers, and at all seasons by boats of small burthen.

The Surma Valley.

4. The southern, or Surma, valley, which constitutes the second main division of the province, and comprises the two districts of Cachar and Sylhet, presents many points of contrast with that of the Brahmaputra. It is much smaller in extent, covering only 7,886 square miles, against 20,869 in the latter. This, however, excludes a portion of it which lies south of the Gáro Hills and east of the old Brahmaputra, and which, though geographically a part of the Surma Valley, is not included in the province of Assam, but forms part of the Bengal district of Mymensingh. Its mean elevation above sea level is much lower, the cold weather zero of the Surma at Sylhet being only 22·7 feet above the sea, while that of the

Brahmaputra at Gauháti is 148·36 feet. The course of the numerous rivers which traverse it is thus exceedingly sluggish, while the stream of the Brahmaputra is swift. While the latter river hurries rapidly along through a waste of sandy *churs*, making and unmaking its banks year by year, the rivers of the Surma Valley find their way to the great estuary of the Megna by extremely tortuous channels, the banks of which, reinforced by the annual deposition of silt, are the highest ground in the alluvial area, and as such are the most populous and best cultivated portions. To the north of the valley stands the steep face of the Khási and Jaintia Hills, the plateau of which rises very abruptly from the plain to a height of 4,000 feet, the table land presenting, when seen from Sylhet, an almost level line. Near the eastern boundary of Sylhet, the plateau recedes into the interior of the hills, and a new barrier, the angular and serrated range of the Baráil, or "Great Dyke," takes its place as the northern boundary of the valley. This range gradually increases in height and precipitous character as one proceeds eastwards, and at the eastern extremity of Cachar takes a curve to the north-east, thereafter forming the main axis of the Nága Hills, and eventually merging in the Pátkoi. To the east the valley is shut in by the mountains of Manipur, a continuation of the succession of parallel ridges, lying north and south, into which the Arrakan Yoma range divides as it approaches the Himalayas. On the south also these parallel ridges extend for some distance into the alluvial plain, gradually retreating as the river emerges from Cachar into Sylhet, but still preserving their uniform meridional direction, until the Bengal district of Tippera is reached.

Throughout this great alluvial plain, except in the western portion adjoining Mymensingh, the surface is broken by frequent groups of isolated hills of small height, called *tilas*. These may be regarded as continuations below the alluvium of the southern ranges of Tippera and the Lushai Hills. The most notable are the groups about Chhátak and north of Sylhet, and the Chiknagul hills in Jaintia. In Cachar, the ridges from the south touch the Surma or Barák at Badarpur and at the northern end of the Tilain range, and many isolated hills rise throughout that district, chiefly to the south of the river. Except where the *tilas* and the southern ranges project, the whole valley is a vast deltaic expanse, covered with a perplexing network of sluggish streams, and liable to deep flooding in the rains. The highest ground is on the river banks, from which the surface slopes backward into great hollows, called *haurs*, all of which are lakes, some of great extent in the rains, and in the greater of which water lies in some part throughout the cold season. In the deeply-flooded but populous country to the west, the villages are built on artificially-raised sites along the river margins, and the ground which is thus obtained is so precious that the houses are crowded together in a manner very unlike the straggling aspect of a village in Assam.

The Surma river.

5. The Surma or Barák river rises in the Baráil range to the north of Manipur. Its sources are among the southern spurs of the great mountain mass called Jápvo, on the northern slopes of which are situated the most powerful villages of the Angámi Nágas. Thence its course is south, with a slight westerly bearing, among the Manipur hills, where it receives numerous tributaries before entering British territory. At Tipaimukh, the trijunction point of Manipur, Cachar, and the Lushai Hills, it turns sharply to the north, and after emerging from the Bhuban range near Lakhipur, takes a very tortuous course, with a generally westward direction, through the district. A short distance below Badarpur, on the western boundary of Cachar, it divides into two branches, the northern of which is known as the Surma, and flows westwards more or less closely under the Khási Hills, having on its banks the important centres of Sylhet and Chhátak, till it turns southwards at Sunámganj; the southern, called at first the Kusiára, has a south-westerly direction, and near the confluence of the Manu river from the south again divides into two branches, the southern of which re-assumes the original name of the whole river, Barák, and, passing by the towns of Nabiganj and Habiganj, rejoins the Surma a short distance to the west of the latter place. The other arm, called first the Bibiána and afterwards the Kalni, also rejoins the Surma, north of the confluence of the Barák, at Abidabad.

The chief affluents of the Surma on the north, after it enters British territory, are the Jiri and Jatinga from the North Cachar Hills, the Luba, Hári, Piyáin, Bogapáni, and Jádukáta, from the Jaintia and Khási Hills, and the Maheshkháli from the Gáro Hills. On the south it receives the Sonai, Dhaleswari, and Kátákhál from the Lushai Hills, and (in its southern branch, the Kusiára-Barák) the Langai, Juri, Manu, and Khwáhi from the Tippera Hills. At Bhairab Bázár, in Mymensingh, 20 miles below the Sylhet frontier at Lakhai, it unites with the old Brahmaputra, and becomes known thenceforward as the Megna. The Surma is navigable by steamers as far as Silchar in the rains; in the cold weather, however, these vessels do not ascend above Chhátak on the northern and Fenchuganj on the southern branch. Boats of considerable burthen traverse the whole river system as far as Banskandi, east of Silchar, throughout the year, and in the rains are the most usual vehicle of traffic.

SECTION I.

Area and Boundaries and Physical Features.

The Hill tracts.

The Assam Range.

6. The hilly tracts included in the province of Assam consist of the Assam Range, which is interposed between the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys, the North Lushai Hills, and the ridges, generally of low elevation, which run northward from Hill Tippera and the Lushai Hills into the Surma Valley. No part of the Himalayas fall within British territory. These hilly tracts have already been summarily described. The remarkable plateau of the Gáro-Khási-North Cachar Hills, which, with the sharply-serrated range of the Baráil and its spurs, constitutes the Assam Range, is joined at its eastern extremity by the Pátkoi to the Himalayan system, and by the mountains of Manipur to the Arrakan Yoma. At its western end, in the Gáro Hills, it attains an elevation of more than 4,600 feet in the peak of Nokrek, above Tura, but falls again before the Khási boundary is reached. The highest points of the Khási-Jaintia tableland are the Shillong Peak, 6,450 feet, the Díngyei, 6,077, Rábleng, 6,283, and Suér, 6,390 ; but these are only the most elevated portions of a plateau, hardly any portion of which falls below 6,000 feet, and which is all inhabited and cultivated. To the east the level again falls, the highest summits not much exceeding 5,000 feet in the Jaintia Hills, and considerably less in the Cachar Hills north of the Baráil. The latter range, commencing on the south-east margin of the Khási-Jaintia plateau, where the Hári river issues from the hills, rises by sudden leaps to a considerable height, and among the hills bordering the Jatinga Valley summits of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet are found. The range then curves north-eastwards, and attains a still greater height where it forms the boundary between the Nága Hills district and the State of Manipur. Here the greatest elevation (in British territory) is reached by the peak of Jápvo, which is a little less than 10,000 feet above the sea. To the north-east of this point the mountain system of the Baráil is broken up, by the influence of the meridional axis of elevation prolonged from the Arrakan Yoma, into a mass of ranges having a general north-east and south-west direction until the Pátkoi is reached. The highest points in this portion are from 8,000 to 9,000 feet. Snow is frequent on Jápvo and in its neighbourhood, but is not known further west. It is also seen to cover the hills lying about the upper course of the Dihing as far as the Pátkoi, a country as yet insufficiently explored.

Between the main axis of the Assam range and the valley of the Brahmaputra the average height of the hills varies considerably. The country is deeply cut into by river channels, and is covered with dense forest. The isolated block of hills already referred to, lying to the east of Nowgong, called the Mikir-Rengma Hills, is cut off from the main range by low-lying valleys, and has within it summits attaining a height of 4,000 feet. Its interior is little known, the population is very sparse, and the country is densely wooded. The hills lying south of Sibságar and Lakhimpur, and peopled for the most part by the tribes of Nágas which have not yet been brought under British administration, consist of small broken ranges, running generally north-east and south-west, or having irregular spurs leading down into the plains, usually steep on the northern side, with a more gradual slope on the south. The greater part of this tract (in which very extensive and valuable seams of coal exist) is uncultivated and forest-clad, the outer ranges being chiefly uninhabited.

On the southern face the Gáro and Khási Hills rise very abruptly from the plains, and present a succession of precipitous faces, into which the rivers, fed by the enormous rainfall of this region, have cut deep gorges as they issue upon the swamps of North Sylhet. The level line forming the horizon of the plateau is not broken until the Baráil is reached, where the contour becomes rugged and irregular, though the sides are still precipitous. In the Gáro Hills, the lower portions of the Khási and Jaintia Hills, and the Baráil range, the slopes are forest-clad. In the upper and central plateau of the Khási Hills and the greater portion of North Cachar the landscape is one of undulating grassy hills, with occasional groves of pine and oak. It is believed that the forests here have been destroyed or kept down by the custom of annually burning, either for pasture or for cultivation, the long grass with which the surface is covered. Where fires are excluded, thick forests of young pine and mixed leafy trees spring up.

The southern hills.

7. The Lushai Hills, which divide Assam from Burma, consist of sandstones and shales of tertiary age thrown into long folds, the axes of which run a nearly north and south direction. From the general character of the deposits, it seems probable that they were laid down in the delta and estuary of an immense river issuing from the Himalayas to the north-east of Assam during tertiary times, and flowing due south through the country now occupied by the Nága and the Lushai Hills. The hills are for the most part covered with dense bamboo jungle and rank undergrowth, but in the eastern portion, owing probably to a smaller rainfall, open grass-covered slopes are found, with groves of oak and pine interspersed with rhododendrons. These hills are inhabited by the Lushais and cognate tribes, but the population is extremely scanty. The outlying slopes in the Cachar district constitute

a great forest reserve; in Sylhet they are now being largely opened out for the growth of tea. Till lately, however, they have been left to be roamed over by Tipperas and Kukis, whose annual *jhúms* were the only cultivation which they supported.

SECTION 2.—GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

Division of the subject.

8. The province of Assam contains within its boundaries, as already mentioned, two great alluvial plains, separated by a central mass of mountains called the Assam Range, and further defined,—the Brahmaputra Valley by the Himalayas on the north, and the Surma Valley by the meridional ranges, the prolongation of the Arakan hill system, on the south. To the east of both valleys is the great extension of the mountain system of Northern Burma, which eventually unites with the Himalayas in the Pátkoi. The geology of this region, therefore, falls apart into that of the hill tracts, which are being denuded, and of the alluvial plains, which are being formed by the same process.

The Himalayas.

9. Of the Himalayan system which lies to the north of the Brahmaputra Valley we know very little. Such observers as have explored it have been unable to penetrate further than the exterior zone. In this, however, are found the same characteristic formations as distinguish the sub-Himalayan rocks throughout their whole length from the Indus to the eastern limit of observation. These rocks consist of great thicknesses of soft massive sandstones, of tertiary age and fresh-water origin, the dip of which is towards the interior zone of metamorphic rocks. In the western portion of the range, among the Bhutan hills, it is believed that a gap exists in these sub-Himalayan sandstones, or at any rate that the outer zone of rocks found elsewhere along the chain, and known as the Siwáliks, is wanting; but further east, in the Dafla Hills, and in the Abor mountains north of Dibrugarh, there are the usual two well-marked ranges of sub-Himalayan hills, with an intervening Dun. As in the Siwáliks, nests and strings of lignite are frequently found in these rocks, and have given rise to expectations, proved on enquiry to be baseless, that useful coal might be discovered in them.

The eastern range.

10. Of the rocks which close in the valley on the east nothing is known, except that limestone is found among them. This occurs in the shape of boulders and pebbles in the river-beds east of Sadiya, whence it is conveyed by boat down the Brahmaputra, and forms almost the sole lime-supply of Upper Assam.*

The Assam range.

11. The Assam range, which divides the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys, is separated by well-marked physical and geological features into two great regions, the boundary between which follows the line of the Dhansiri Valley and the Baráil range to the point where the latter commences at the south-eastern corner of the Jaintia Hills. The mountains to the west of this boundary, which include the Gáro, the Khási, the Jaintia, and the Mikir Hills, with so much of North Cachar as lies north and west of the Baráil, have been described by geologists under the name of the Shillong plateau. The area to the east of this boundary, including the Baráil, the ranges of Manipur, and the Nága Hills, is orographically a part of the Burmese mountain system, and of a widely different geological character.

I. The Shillong plateau.

12. The Shillong plateau consists of a great mass of gneiss, bare on the northern border, where it is broken into hills, for the most part low and very irregular in outline, with numerous outliers in the Lower Assam Valley, even close up to the Himalayas. In the central region the gneiss is covered by transition or sub-metamorphic rocks, consisting of a strong band of quartzites overlaying a mass of earthy schists. In the very centre of the range, where the tableland attains its highest elevation, great masses of intrusive diorite and granite occur; and the latter is found, in dykes piercing the gneiss and sub-metamorphic series, throughout the southern half to the boundary of the plains. To the south, in contact with the gneiss and sub-metamorphics, is a great volcanic outburst of trap, which is stratified, and is brought to the surface with the general rise of elevation along the face of the hills between Shella and Thariaghat, south of Cherra Punji: this has been described as the "Sylhet trap." South of the main axis of this metamorphic and volcanic mass, and almost at the edge of the central intrusive dykes of granite and diorite, fossiliferous

* It is, however, not obtainable in large quantities at remunerative rates, and the demand of the Assam-Bengal Railway, now under construction, for limestone in the Nowgong and Kámrúp districts are being met from the quarries on the southern face of the Khási Hills, from which the stone is brought by river, *viá* Chhátak and Naraingani to Gauháti.

SECTION 2. *Geological Features.*

strata commence belonging to two well-defined series, (1) the cretaceous, and (2) the nummulitic. On their northern margin both rest conformably on the metamorphics, and rapidly increase in thickness as one proceeds southwards. On the south the whole series bends downwards in a monoclinal flexure, and south of Cherra Punji disappears below the alluvium of the Surma Valley.

The cretaceous series, where last seen, occupies about 1,500 feet between the Sylhet trap and the nummulitic limestone; it varies much in the character of the deposits, consisting chiefly of sandstones, locally massive, coarse, earthy, or ochreous, with intervening dark and pale shales and some layers of flaky, earthy limestone. The series includes several beds of coal, of which the best known are the Maobehlarkar* coal, a few miles south of Maophláng, whence the Station of Shillong is supplied, the extensive and valuable coal-field of Darranggiri, on the Someswari river in the Gáro Hills, and some coal close to the level of the plain at the *débouchure* of the Jádukáta river near Laur in Sylhet; another outcrop to the west of the last-mentioned, on the Maheshkháli river in the Gáro Hills, is very possibly continuous with the latter, and, if so, promises to be of great value. An isolated specimen of the same series is found on the Námbar stream, on the extreme eastern margin of the Shillong plateau, in the Mikir Hills, a few miles east of Borpathár. This cretaceous coal is brown in colour, compact, splintery, with a conchoidal fracture, and contains numerous specks and small nests of fossil resin.

The nummulitic series, which overlies the cretaceous, varies greatly in thickness in different parts of the range. In the Gáro Hills west of the Someswari it is insignificant; in the Khási Hills it is much more massive. Below Cherra Punji it has a thickness of 900 feet in the Tharia river, consisting of alternating strata of compact limestones and sandstones. It is at the exposure of these rocks on their downward dip from the edge of the plateau that are situated the extensive limestone quarries of the Khási Hills, whence Eastern Bengal is supplied with lime of the best quality. On the level of the plateau above, the same strata are found, but have undergone extensive denudation owing to the solubility of the limestone rock in water and the enormous rainfall of that region. In the whole of the southern face of these hills are found numerous caves and underground watercourses due to this cause; and on the plateau of Cherra Punji, while the nummulitic series survives in the rocks on which the Khási village is built and in the ridge to the west of the old station, the site of the station itself has been swept perfectly clear of it, with the exception of a few rounded hills composed of tumbled fragments of the harder sandstones which alternated with the calcareous beds.

Before the upthrust of the Baráil range the nummulitic beds, like the other members of the series, retire in a north-easterly direction, and their eastern limit has not been traced satisfactorily.

This series also includes coal-beds, several of which have been worked. The best known are the Cherra mines, in a seam situated in the nummulitic mass to the west of the station, and the Lakadong mines in the Jaintia Hills. The nummulitic coal is black, bright, with a cuboidal fracture, and very bituminous.

II. Baráil range.

13. There is evidence that, as the nummulitic series overlies the cretaceous, the former was in its turn overlain (perhaps only on its outer margin) by a third, or upper tertiary, series. These rocks have been traced from the western margin of the Gáro Hills, along their southern face (where, south of the Someswari, the tertiary zone is 14 miles wide), and beneath the scarp of the Khási Hills, where they have been almost entirely removed from the plateau by denudation. East of Jaintiapur the soft massive greenish sandstones of this formation appear again in force, and they rise rapidly from this point into the Baráil range. To this series, apparently, belong also the *tilas* of the Sylhet and Cachar plain, and the low meridional ranges of the Tippera and the Lushai Hills, which run up into it on the south; and the valley of Cachar seems to be excavated out of the broken ground where these two conflicting strikes, the west-east of the Baráil, and the south-north of the southern ridges, meet. West of Cachar, the Baráil curves north-eastwards, and the southern ranges take the same direction, till eventually the two lines are found in confluence.

Of this second great division of the Assam Range we know something of the north-western face, looking down upon the Sibságar and Dibrugarh plains, but of the interior very little. A reconnoissance was made in the cold weather of 1881-82 through the eastern and northern portions of Manipur and the district of the Nága Hills, which gave some information regarding the rocks of these regions.

The whole of the western portion of this division of the Assam Range, from the rise of the Baráil in south-eastern Jaintia to the peak of Japvo in the neighbourhood of Kohima, would appear to be composed of the same tertiary sandstones as have already

* Described in Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume VIII, page 86.

been mentioned; and the same rocks seem to be continued along the south-eastern margin of the Brahmaputra Valley in Sibságar and Lakhimpur. To these succeed a series of hard sandstones, slates, and shales, with quartzose beds, supposed to be identical with the "axials" of the northern Arrakan group. Still further east is a considerable trappian intrusion, consisting of serpentine dykes running north and south, identical in composition with those of Burma. Of the Pátkoi itself, and of the junction between it and the Himalayas in the Mishmi Hills, we have at present no information.

Coal-fields of Upper Assam.

14. The north-western face of this region, lying along the Dibrugarh and Sibságar districts, contains several very important coal-fields, which constitute the chief mineral resource of the province. The rocks in which the coal measures occur are, with one exception, situated to the south-west of a great fault, in some places a short distance within the hills, and in others constituting their escarpment towards the plains, which is conjectured to have a throw of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet. They consist of an enormous thickness of sandstones, the upper series of which are topped by conglomerates and clays containing fossil wood; the coal measures have a thickness of some 2,000 feet, and are succeeded by fine hard sandstones overlying splintery gray shales, several thousand feet thick. The exception is the Jaipur field, in the Tipam hills in the southern corner of the Dibrugarh district, which is north of the fault. Along the Buri Dihing, and near the exit from the hills of the Dikhu, Safrai, Jhanzi, and Disoi rivers, the coal measures are exposed. The greatest of the fields is that of Makum, on the Dihing; here there is a seam 100 feet thick, containing at least 75 feet of solid coal; and some very large seams have been traced for more than a mile without diminution.

The age of these important and extensive coal measures is still uncertain. The coal is of superior quality, and not unlike the nummulitic coal of the Khási Hills, though quite different from the cretaceous coal of the same region; but the place of the coal in the series where it occurs in Upper Assam renders it extremely difficult to correlate it with the nummulitic coal of Cherra and Lakadong. It is possible that it belongs to the third series, already noticed, along the southern face of the Shillong plateau; but the associated rocks have not as yet yielded any fossils by which their relations can be studied.*

The alluvium.

15. Turning now to the alluvium, the marked difference in the physical geography of the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys, both of which belong to the great Indo-Gangetic plain, has already been noticed. The former is at a considerably higher elevation above sea-level than the latter, and the fall is consequently greater. The following are the heights above mean sea-level of the chief points (at the surface of the alluvium) in the Brahmaputra Valley:

	Feet.		Feet.
Sadiya	440	Buramukh, near Tezpur ...	256
Dibrugarh	348	Gauháti	163
Sibságar	319	Goálpára	150
Dhubri	118		

The valley has thus, in a distance of about 450 miles, a fall exceeding 300 feet. In the Surma Valley, on the other hand, the following are the heights:

Silchar	87 feet.	Sylhet	48 feet.
Chhátak	41 feet.		

In consequence of this greater fall, the rivers in the Brahmaputra Valley tend to cut away their banks, while those in the Surma Valley tend to raise them. The former is, indeed, most correctly described as in great part a gigantic *khádar*, or strath, within which the river oscillates to and fro, while the latter is a delta in the process of formation. Nearly the whole of the central portion of the Brahmaputra Valley consists of fine greyish-white sand, lightly covered by a layer of clay; this is diversified near the rocks which occasionally impinge upon the river by beds of strong sandy clay, derived from their detritus. Away from the river the alluvium is more consolidated, and clay, due to the decomposition of the sand, predominates. Throughout this surface there are found here and there (as in the southern portions of the Sibságar district, in the plain of Biswanáth, and in the ridge of Tezpur) more elevated tracts, which seem to represent a more ancient *bhángar*, or older alluvium, the greater part of which has disappeared. Such places, where they have been laid bare by the river, are easily distinguishable by their closer and heavier texture, and by their higher colour, from the shifting grey sands of which the rest of the trough is composed, and are often indicated by a name chosen for their peculiar features (*Rangá-máti*, "coloured earth," *Rangá-gora*, "coloured bank").

* Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XV, page 58.

SECTION 3. *Climate.*

In the Surma Valley the process of deltaic formation (whether because depression of the surface has proceeded *pari passu* with alluvial accretion, or because the deposition of silt is slower and less copious than in the central portion of the Gangetic delta) is less advanced than anywhere else in the great alluvial plain. As already explained, the river banks are almost the only high land (always, of course, excepting the *tilas* and hill ranges) in the valley, and behind them lie great basins, or *háurs*, which are deeply covered with water half the year. In the flood season the rivers drain into these *háurs*, and there deposit their silt, the water emerging when the river falls perfectly clear. This process results in a very noticeable raising of the level of these basins; the Chátla *háur*, a great depression in South Cachar, which receives the floods of the Barák, is said to have risen 18 inches in the ten years ending 1882-83, and almost another foot during the last decade; the extensive Hákaluki *háur* in South Sylhet, which receives the Langai, is likewise steadily diminishing in depth. One remarkable event in the history of western Sylhet was the diversion of the Brahmaputra, which, till the commencement of the present century, flowed east of Mymensingh, and of the great tract of old raised alluvium called the Madhupur Jungle, into a new course far to the west. Previously to this diversion, which has now brought the Brahmaputra, as a delta-forming agency, into direct competition with the Ganges, the former river threw the greater portion of its lighter silt into the *bils* of west Sylhet, and thus co-operated in raising that region. Now the Surma Valley depends for its accretions on the purely rain-fed floods of the minor rivers which traverse it, and which are, of course, far inferior as silt-bearers to the great glacier-fed streams that drain the mighty chain of the Himalayas.

SECTION 3.—CLIMATE.

16. The climate of the Assam Province, both in the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys, is marked by extreme humidity, the natural result of the great water-surface and extensive forests over which evaporation and condensation go on, and the close proximity of the hill ranges which bound the alluvial tracts, and on and near to which an excessive precipitation takes place. The cloud-proportion throughout the year, even in those months which in the rest of India are generally clear, is very large, dense fogs being characteristic of the cold weather both north and south of the Assam Range. It is frequently asserted that the monsoon may be said to begin in Assam two months before its commencement in the rest of India. This, however, is probably a mistake, the exceptionally heavy rainfall of April and May, which is characteristic of the province, and which, aided in the Brahmaputra Valley by the melting of the Himalayan snows, causes a sudden rise of the rivers in those months, being due to local causes, to storms and local evaporation. The spring rains are commonly succeeded by a break, more or less prolonged, of dry weather with westerly winds, before the true monsoon is ushered in, as in most other parts of India, about the beginning of June.

General remarks.

17. Systematic observations have unfortunately been regularly taken at only a few points in the province, and the record of its meteorology leaves much to be desired. The places where meteorological observatories have been long established are Sibságar and Silchar; that at Goálpára was closed at the beginning of 1881, and Dhubri was chosen in its stead. At other stations, only the rainfall has hitherto been registered.

Observing stations.

18. The mean temperature of the plains portion of the province is, for a sub-tropical country, generally low. The following are the latest figures for Sibságar and Dhubri in the Brahmaputra, and Silchar in the Surma, Valley:

Temperature.

Average monthly mean temperature.

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
Sibságar	57·8	61·1	67·6	75·1	77·3	81·5	83·2	82·5	80·8	76·2	67·6	58·7	72·3
Dhubri	62·2	64·5	74·6	78·2	77·6	79·3	81·6	80·6	79·1	77·9	70·1	64·3	74·2
Silchar	63·3	66·9	73·4	77·7	79·5	81·6	82·2	82·4	81·15	79·1	72·6	65·7	75·5

It will be seen that Sibságar, in the upper half of the Assam Valley, has a lower cold weather, and higher rainy season, temperature than Dhubri in the lower half; and that there is a general coincidence throughout the year between the monthly means for the latter station and Silchar. These points may probably be taken as typical of the greater portion of the plains of Assam.

19. Winds. The wind circulation differs considerably in the two valleys. In the Surma Valley the general direction is the same as that in the Gangetic delta, south-west, changing to east towards the head of the valley, for the greater part of the year, with a north-north-east direction during the months of April and May. Over the western portion of the Assam Range the south-west wind from the Bay of Bengal sweeps with considerable force throughout the spring months, preserving a remarkable uniformity of direction. During the rains the direction changes somewhat towards south and south-east, with an occasional northing. In the Brahmaputra Valley, on the other hand, north-east winds are prevalent during the cold weather and spring months in the upper portion, south-west winds taking their place during July and August. At Goálpára, in the lower half of the valley, the north-east wind also prevails during the greater part of the cold weather; but for the rest of the year south-east winds are the general feature. Thus, the monsoon winds of the Assam Valley are a back-current of the south-west monsoon, which undoubtedly blows across the hill range to the south. Both in the cold weather and rains calms are frequent in both valleys, though seldom of long continuance.

Storms often occur in the spring months, generally accompanied by high winds and heavy local rainfall. The valleys and hills of the Shillong plateau assist in the formation, and determine the direction, of these disturbances, which are most common in the lower portion of the Assam Valley. Cyclones from the Bay of Bengal frequently visit and give heavy rainfall to the western portion of the range and the plains at its foot; they most often occur at the close of the rainy season.

20. Humidity. The average monthly mean relative humidity of the three observing stations in the two valleys is shown below:

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
Sibságar	86	81	79	87	82	84	84	84	86	85	84	85	84
Dhubri	76	64	61	68	80	88	86	87	87	80	77	78	78
Silchar	74	70	72	76	80	85	85	85	84	80	77	75	79

This distribution of humidity resembles that of the Bengal delta, and differs greatly (except, of course, in the rainy season) from the data afforded by stations whose relative place in the Ganges Valley resembles those of the three stations selected in Assam. Taking the year as a whole, the humidity of the climate of Sibságar is exceeded by that of no other meteorological station in India,* and is equalled only by Darjiling.

21. Cloud proportion. The following figures show the recorded averages of cloud proportion (complete overclouding being represented by 10) at each of the three observing stations month by month:

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Whole year.
Sibságar	5·4	5·5	6·1	6·9	7·8	8·4	8·5	8·5	8·	6·5	4·5	4·4	6·7
Dhubri	1·9	1·6	2·4	3·3	4·6	7·3	6·9	7·4	6·5	2·7	1·4	1·2	3·9
Silchar	3·2	3·1	4·4	5·3	6·2	7·8	7·9	7·9	7·1	4·8	3·4	2·9	5·3

Out of 81 stations at which cloud observations have been taken in India, Sibságar stands at the head of the list,† being approached only by Darjiling. This peculiarity is probably due to the regular prevalence of dense fogs (which are counted as cloud in the table) during the cold weather in the Assam Valley, and to the copious spring rainfall. In the Surma Valley fogs are decidedly less prevalent, and less dense when they occur, than in that of the Brahmaputra, and are also less common in the upper part of the valley, where Silchar is situated, than in the western half.

22. Rainfall. The distribution of rainfall in Assam is that portion of the meteorology of the province which is best known, and also that in which it differs most remarkably from other parts of India. Besides the observations taken at district and subdivisional headquarters, a rain-gauge is, as a rule, kept, and the rainfall is recorded, at every tea garden. There are thus abundant

* Excluding Ceylon. The humidity of Galle and Newera Eliya in that island is slightly greater than that of Sibságar, and that of two other stations is exactly equal to it.

† The cloud proportion at Batticaloa in Ceylon is exactly equal to that at Sibságar.

SECTION 3. *Climate.*

materials for the study of the subject. The table below has been constructed to show separately the rainfall of the three seasons into which the year falls apart, in the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys and the intervening hill region respectively. The stations chosen are those at which observations have been recorded for the longest time :

	Cold-weather rainfall.				Spring rainfall.			Monsoon rains.					Whole year.
	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	
BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY.													
Dhubri	0·12	0·16	0·42	0·52	1·92	5·16	14·87	28·87	14·62	12·37	12·68	4·23	95·95
Goálpára	0·20	0·27	0·52	0·54	2·24	6·46	13·61	24·65	17·76	12·13	11·41	4·18	94·02
Gauháti	0·59	0·27	0·64	0·89	2·42	6·05	9·83	12·91	12·54	10·89	8·00	2·97	66·00
Tezpur	0·80	0·59	0·65	0·86	2·30	6·01	9·55	13·86	15·01	12·48	9·33	3·07	74·23
Nowgong	0·50	0·26	0·87	1·03	2·46	5·55	9·30	13·10	16·68	14·93	11·21	3·94	79·83
Sibságar	1·21	0·60	1·22	2·15	4·54	8·73	11·39	14·66	15·75	15·61	11·78	5·11	93·75
Dibrugarh	1·27	0·91	1·47	2·39	5·80	9·75	13·85	18·86	19·52	18·11	13·83	5·96	111·72
HILL DISTRICTS. (*Assam Range.*)													
Tura	0·45	0·12	0·68	0·74	1·37	6·10	15·92	26·46	23·31	20·86	20·75	7·99	125·25
Shillong	1·03	0·30	0·50	0·74	1·92	3·75	9·54	18·29	13·68	13·75	15·14	6·12	84·76
Cherra Punji	1·59	0·28	0·85	2·32	9·68	29·89	51·57	116·55	115·39	80·04	54·96	12·49	475·61
Kohima	1·23	0·47	0·74	1·10	2·92	4·01	7·31	14·04	17·67	14·22	10·15	3·17	77·03
SURMA VALLEY.													
Sylhet	1·06	0·27	0·39	1·43	6·32	14·75	21·51	32·35	25·38	26·14	20·72	7·87	158·13
Silchar	1·41	0·61	0·67	2·33	8·25	13·27	15·21	19·94	20·18	13·22	13·87	5·94	120·36

This table exhibits, in a very conspicuous manner, the chief feature of the Assam climate, both in the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys, *viz.*, its copious rainfall between March and May, at a season when throughout Northern India generally precipitation is at its minimum. It also indicates the existence, in the Brahmaputra Valley, of a middle region (Gauháti, Tezpur, Nowgong), where the spring and monsoon falls are less than at either extremity of the valley. This may possibly be due to the fact that south of this portion lies the most lofty part of the Shillong plateau, on the southern face of which (at Cherra Punji) and over the central tableland the monsoon currents are drained of their humidity. To the west of this central plateau the valley is open to the winds of the Bengal Delta ; and to the east the average height of the range falls greatly, admitting the south-west monsoon, by the gorge of the Jatinga Valley, over the low uplands of North Cachar and down the long valley of the Dhansiri, into the great plain of Sibságar and Lakhimpur.

In the Surma Valley the copiousness of the spring rainfall is even more conspicuous than in Assam Proper. The recording stations here are, unfortunately, rather close to the southern face of the Assam Range, so that they do not very accurately represent the mean rainfall of this region.

The few stations for which observations have been recorded in the hill region have the character of their rainfall determined very largely by local conditions. Tura, the chief town of the Gáro Hills, is situated (at an elevation of only 1,323 feet above the sea) on the northern skirts of the range which forms the main axis of the hills, and rises south of the station to a height of 4,652 feet in the peak of Nokrek. It is thus greatly sheltered from the monsoon currents, which expend their moisture upon the ridge at its back. Similarly, Shillong, though only 30 miles distant from Cherra, where the greatest recorded rainfall in Asia is found, has the clouds drained of their humidity long before they reach it by the immense precipitation along the southern edge of the plateau and in the central tableland, which lies some 1,500 feet above the site of the station. Cherra Punji, on the other hand, is so placed as to exemplify all the conditions needed for a great rainfall. It stands, immediately overlooking the plains at a height of 4,455 feet, on a small plateau of thick-bedded sandstones, bounded on two sides by 2,000 feet of sheer descent, which close in gorges debouching southwards on Sylhet, which is practically at sea-level. The south-west wind, sweeping over the inundated alluvial tract, blows up these gorges, as well as on the southern face of the general scarp, and, having reached the heads of the gorges, ascends vertically. The plateau is thus during the summer months surrounded, or nearly so, by vertically-ascending currents of saturated air, the dynamic cooling of which is the cause of the enormous precipitation. It lies, moreover, at the elevation of 4,000 feet, which is found in the Himalayas to be that of maximum precipitation. The annual average varies greatly in different parts of the station, although the whole extent of the plateau is not much more than a couple of square miles. Some of the earlier registers, which were those of raingauges near the

edges of the plateau, show a higher precipitation than those kept in recent years nearer its centre. The fall has varied greatly from year to year: 805 inches were recorded in 1861, and in the month of July of that year 366 inches fell. In 1884 the total fall was only 276 inches.

Kohima is situated on a ridge north of the great mountain mass of Jápvo (9,890 feet high), and is thus, like Tura and Shillong, protected from the full force of the monsoon currents.

Effect of climate on health;

23. These being the general characteristics of the climate of Assam, it will readily be understood that in its effects upon human health and economic conditions, it presents the usual features of a cool, equable, humid, sub-tropical region. *Kála-azár*, malarial diseases, and cholera are the most prevalent forms of sickness. *Kála-azár* was once thought to be due to the effects of malaria, but recent enquiries have shown that it is caused by the attacks of a parasite (*Dochmius duodenalis*) to the development of which the humidity of the atmosphere is peculiarly favourable. The heavy mortality from this cause was first noticed in 1882 in certain villages along the northern terai of the Gáro Hills, and in 1884 the number of deaths became so great that a special relief work was organised. Since that date the disease has spread gradually through the Goálpára subdivision, and throughout that portion of the Kámrúp district which lies on the south bank of the Brahmaputra. It has now reached the Nowgong district, and for several years past a number of deaths in North Kámrúp and Mangaldai have also been reported to be due to this disease. The mortality attending its progress has been terrible, and tracts, which before its advent were covered with thickly peopled and prosperous villages, have been left by it deserted and uncultivated. Whole villages have thus disappeared, and large areas of land have been thrown out of cultivation. Malaria lurks chiefly in the broken country forming the skirt of the Assam Range, where the long low valleys are seldom stirred by the strong winds which blow on the southern face. In the open country away from the hills it is seldom severe; and the plains of Sibságar and Dibrugarh, with the southern portion of Sylhet, are probably throughout the whole of India, outside of the hills, the tracts which are most suited for habitation by Europeans, who generally enjoy excellent health. Notwithstanding the great water-surface of Sylhet and the deep flooding which it undergoes in the rains, it is, on the whole, a very healthy district. Cachar, which is more confined by hills, is less so. The climate of the hills is healthy or the reverse according to their elevation. The whole of the central plateau of the Shillong range is very salubrious, and the same is the case with the Nága Hills. The Gáro and North Cachar Hills, on the other hand, are low and feverish.

and on crops.

The copiousness of the spring rains, and the steady prevalence of moisture throughout the year, are extremely favourable to the two great crops of the province, rice and tea. The cultivation of the former resembles in its main features that of the same staple throughout Bengal. But in Assam and Sylhet, tea yields more largely, and can be plucked and manufactured more continuously, than in any other part of India.

Famine, or even scarcity, due to drought, is unknown in the province; losses from inundation occasionally happen.* But excessive floods are seldom of long duration, and the submerged lands can usually be resown; in any case, a bumper crop the next season invariably follows upon the destruction of one harvest by flooding.

Earthquakes.

24. Under this section may be mentioned the earthquakes to which the province, or at least the eastern half of it, is subject. Several severe shocks have been recorded, but none such have occurred during the last decade. A full account of the Cachar earthquake of the 10th January 1869 has been published in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Volume XIX. Another severe shock occurred in September 1875, which did some damage to houses in Shillong and Gauháti; and Silchar was again visited by an earthquake in October 1882.

SECTION 4.—CHIEF STAPLES.

Food-grains.

25. The principal and almost the only food-grain of the plains portion of the province is rice. The production of this staple is carried on generally under the same conditions as in Bengal; but the times of sowing and reaping, and the names given to the several crops, vary much in different parts of the province.

* In the Lushai Hills great scarcity has occasionally been caused by the ravages of rats.

SECTION 4. *Chief Staples.*

One exception to this barbarous system of agriculture is found among the Angámi Nágas. The powerful villages of this people, which lie about the skirts of the central

26. In the Brahmaputra Valley generally there are only two great rice crops, the *áhu* (*ásu*, *áus*) and the *sáli* (*háli*).* The *áhu*, or early rice, is generally sown broadcast (though it is sometimes transplanted) upon higher lands in February and March, and is reaped soon after the setting in of the rains, from June to August. The *sáli*, on the contrary, is sown first in nurseries in June, and is transplanted in July and August into fields which can be flooded in the rains; it is reaped in December and January.

Brahmaputra Valley.

The following table will serve to show comparatively the area under these two descriptions of rice and that under other crops in the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley. It represents only lands amalgamated with the mauza, that is, in charge of the local fiscal officers, and does not include in Goálpára the permanently-settled portion of the district, or in the other districts the estates of revenue-free-holders, grantees of waste lands devoted to tea cultivation, or large privileged holders who pay only half the ordinary rates of revenue, but, though for these reasons not exhaustive, it sufficiently indicates the relative proportions of rice and other cultivation in the districts of the valley:

District.	Early rice.	Late rice.	Mustard.	Cane.	Pulse.	Other crops.	Basti.	Fallow.	Total.	Deduct twice cropped.	Total cultivated area.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Goálpára ...	17,689	40,896	8,192	49	656	1,057	5,193	611	74,343	8,149	66,194
Kámrúp ...	204,327	337,179	87,240	4,110	28,361	37,284	55,893	86,487	840,881	121,684	719,197
Darrang ...	40,159	146,315	11,876	2,123	12,563	10,618	23,387	39,131	286,172	10,127	276,045
Nowgong ...	44,894	155,590	61,751	2,305	19,911	4,636	26,023	11,440	326,555	42,101	284,454
Sibságar ...	10,889	250,949	12,552	7,661	9,003	28,373	50,619	58,081	428,127	9,936	418,191
Lakhimpur ...	11,611	84,160	3,057	3,468	1,640	4,581	10,614	7,316	126,447	1,915	124,532
Total ...	329,569	1,015,089	184,668	19,716	72,134	86,549	171,734	203,066	2,082,525	193,912	1,888,613

Thus, out of the total cultivation, 53·7 per cent. is late rice, or *sáli*, and 17·4 per cent. early rice or *áhu*, the two together making up 71·1 per cent. of the whole of the cultivation in the valley. The remainder is distributed between mustard 9·7 per cent., pulse 3·8 per cent., sugarcane 1·04 per cent., the balance consisting of other crops, such as *til* or sesamum, several varieties of pulse or *dál*, Indian-corn, tobacco, betel, plantations of *súm*-trees (*machilus odoratissima*) for rearing silk, vegetables for household use, &c.

Of the land shown as cropped twice in the year, no portion is included in that occupied by *sáli* rice or sugarcane. *Ahu* rice, mustard, and *mátikalai* (*phaseolus radiatus*, the most common variety of *dál* or pulse grown in Assam) to some extent occupy the same land, that cultivated in the spring with the first-named yielding a winter crop of either of the two latter. But mustard is chiefly grown in the low inundated country of Nowgong, Kámrúp, and Darrang, known as the *chápuri mahál*s, on the light soil left after the inundation has subsided. The grass is pressed down and left to wither, after which it is burnt, the soil lightly stirred, and the seed put in. The crop is reaped about February.

* These names designate harvests rather than kinds of crop. In Kámrúp, for instance, the *áhu* includes (1) the *dhulia áhu*, sown early in dry pulverised fields, which gives the best outturn; (2) *ásrá*, sown broadcast in fields reduced to a puddle by the early rains; and (3) *kharma* (called *pharma* in Upper Assam), which is transplanted. The last two are less productive than the first. Under *sáli* is included *báo*, a kind of rice sown early in the season in hollows which fill too deeply with water for *áhu* or ordinary *sáli*; it is reaped about a month before the latter, and yields a very heavy outturn. *Báo* is sometimes sown broadcast and is sometimes transplanted; in some districts the area under this crop is considerable. It is sometimes sown together with *áhu*, and if the inundation drowns the latter, the cultivator at least gets his crop of *báo*; if the rains are moderate, both crops may be reaped, the *áhu* first, the *báo* springing up after the other has been taken away; lastly, if the rains are scanty, the *báo* hollows give an excellent crop of *sáli* rice. *Sáli*, properly so called, is again divided into "*láhi*" and "*bor*" *dhán*: the former includes the finer varieties, which are grown on comparatively high land where the supply of water is somewhat scanty; the latter is planted on land which is liable to be more heavily flooded.

27. For the Surma Valley, owing to the fact that the greater part of Sylhet is permanently-settled and that Cachar is settled for a term, while in neither district do *mufassal* establishments corresponding to the *patwaris* of Upper India or the *mandals* of the Brahmaputra Valley exist, we have no accurate statistics of the relative area under different kinds of crop. But here also rice is so much the most important staple that it is unnecessary to notice any other. There is proportionately much less mustard grown in this valley than in Assam Proper, and there is but little export of it to Bengal. Besides mustard, a variety of radish, or *muli*, with a white flower, is cultivated as an oil-seed in Sylhet. The various kinds of pulse are also insignificant in area. Sugar is produced in some quantity in the south-west corner of the district, and has a local reputation.

Surma Valley.

The great crop of rice in Sylhet is the late rice, *áman* and *sail:* the first of these two names is applied chiefly to rice sown broadcast, while the latter (which corresponds in name and character to the *sáli* of Assam) is transplanted. This crop is reaped from the middle of November to the end of January. The *áus* (*ásu* or *áhu* of Assam) is a comparatively small crop; it is harvested between the 1st June and the middle of September. In the western and central parts of the district, which are subject to deep flooding, a cold-weather rice, called *sail bura*, is grown in marshy land, and reaped in April and May. This variety is only locally of importance.

In Cachar the rice crops resemble those of Sylhet, consisting of the early and late *áus* (both minor crops), harvested between June and September, and the *sáil* and *ásra* (the latter answering to the *áman* of Sylhet), reaped in November and December.

28. In the hill districts, rice holds a less exclusive place among the crops cultivated. There are great differences in different parts of the province in the crops grown and the system of cultivation adopted; these differences are determined partly by the character of the country and partly by the degree of civilisation possessed by the tribe. Among the Khásis the system of agriculture is comparatively elaborate, and carefully adjusted to the productive powers of the soil. In the flattish valleys, with which the central plateau abounds, rice is grown in terraced and well irrigated fields, and such fields are found also on the northern margin of the district wherever the conformation of the surface admits of them. With this exception, however, the rest of their crops are grown on hill-sides, the turf and scrub upon which are burnt after being previously arranged in beds, and the seed sown in the ashes, which serve as manure. In this way are raised unirrigated rice, potatoes, various kinds of millet [the three principal being *soh-riu* or Job's-tears (*coix lacirma*), *rai-tru* (*eleusine coracana*), *rai-sháng* (*digitaria sp.*?)], and a crop called *soh-phláng* (*Flemingia vestita*), a leguminous plant with a red flower, which produces large numbers of tubers about the size of a pigeon's egg among its roots: these are eaten raw by the Khásis.

Hill districts.

The crops just described are those of the central plateau; besides these, chiefly on the northern slopes of the hills towards Kámrúp and Nowgong, cotton is grown in forest clearings, or *jhúms*, where the soil is enriched by burning the felled trees and scrub. On the southern face of the hills, and on the slopes stretching into Sylhet, are produced the crops to which the wealth of the Khásis is so largely due,—oranges, betel-nuts, and pine-apples. The orange and betel-nut trees grow together, in carefully kept and regularly renewed groves, and bear in immense profusion. The pine-apple grows like a weed in this region, and is extraordinarily cheap and abundant. Besides these field crops, every Khási village on the plateau has its carefully hedged homestead lands, in which fine crops of potatoes, Indian-corn, vegetables, and pulses are raised, with occasional plots of sugarcane.

No others among the hill races can compete with the Khásis in the value of their staples, or the enlightened character of their agriculture. The Gáros to the west, and the Mikirs, Kacháris and Kukis to the east, cultivate entirely by *jhúming*, clearing the forest with axe and fire, and growing in the space thus secured, among the ashes of the trees and undergrowth, mixed crops of long-stemmed rice, chillies, cotton, millets, and gourds. Some of these tribes are less untidy than others in their mode of tillage, and devote a *jhúm* to a single crop, as rice, cotton, or millet; others mix their crops, which come to maturity at different times during the year. But such a *jhúm* at best is a repulsive sight, with its rotting or half-burnt trunks of trees lying as they were felled, and the crop struggling with the weeds of the jungle. Land thus *jhúmed* is nowhere occupied longer than three years, and often less, after which it requires from 10 to 20 years to recover its fertility and to become reclothed with forest. All the cotton grown in the province is raised by the hill tribes in this manner, and is remarkable for its short staple and harsh woolly fibre; indeed, it so much resembles wool that it has found a demand in Europe for mixing with wool for the manufacture of carpets.

SECTION 5. *Commercial Staples.*

mass of Jápvo, are surrounded by admirably-constructed terraced rice-fields, not, as in the Khási Hills, cut in the gentle slope of the valleys and embanked with earthen dykes, but built up with stone retaining-walls at different levels, and irrigated by means of skilfully-engineered channels,* which distribute the water over each step in the series. These remarkable works appear to be peculiar to the group of villages mentioned, their neighbours following the ordinary system of cultivation by *jhúm*. They have doubtless been produced by the necessity of their position. Living in constant warfare with one another and with their neighbours, and maintaining their supremacy by military force, these ruling villages were formerly compelled to keep their food-supply in the immediate vicinity of their habitations, and thus to make the utmost of the productive powers of the valley bottoms, instead of carrying their tillage over the wide hill-sides in a rotation of many years, as is done by hillmen elsewhere. Another reason for their resort to irrigation appears to be that their hills are too densely peopled to admit of *jhúm* cultivation, as, although the latter seems to yield a larger outturn for the years during which the cultivation is carried on, the land rapidly becomes exhausted, and, after two or three years' cultivation, requires a long rest before it recovers its fertility; a tribe cultivating on the *jhúm* system thus requires a much greater area of land for its support than one resorting to irrigation.

Average outturn of crops.

29. For a series of years, numerous experiments were made annually with a view to ascertaining the average outturn of the different crops grown in Assam. The result of experiments continued over eight years seems to be that *sáli* on the average yields a crop of about 20 maunds per acre, *áhu* 17 maunds, and *báo* 16 maunds.* In Sylhet the outturn of *áman* is nearly 19 maunds and that of *áus* 14 maunds per acre. The yield of *áus* (*dumai* and *murái*) in Cachar is 15 maunds per acre; the experiments in other varieties of rice in that district have not been sufficiently numerous to furnish a reliable average.

For mustard the same series of experiments shows an average outturn of 6½ maunds per acre. A particularly interesting feature of the experiments in the outturn of this crop is the proof afforded by them that the yield on land cultivated for the first year is greater than that for the second year, and that in subsequent years the annual outturn falls rapidly. The figures for five years' experiments on lands cultivated for the first, second, and third years are 574lbs., 501lbs., and 378lbs. respectively.

The average yield per acre of other crops is—sugarcane 1,515lbs., *mátikalai* 401lbs., linseed 433lbs., rapeseed 328lbs., uncleaned cotton 283lbs, *til* 274lbs., jute 1,045lbs., and onions 1,625lbs.

SECTION 5.—COMMERCIAL STAPLES.

Tea.

30. The most important commercial staple of Assam is tea. The plant is indigenous to the province, being found wild in the forests south of the Dihing, in the Nága Hills to the south of Sibságar, and in Manipur, North Cachar, and the Lushai Hills. The following paragraphs, extracted from a memorandum written by Mr. (now Sir John) Edgar in 1873, give in a brief and convenient form a sketch of the growth and progress of the tea industry in this province from its commencement down to that year:

There have been lively disputes as to the first discoverer of tea in Assam, and the date of its discovery. It is probable that a Mr. C. A. Bruce, who commanded a division of gunboats in Upper Assam during the first Burmese war, brought down from Upper Assam some plants and seed of the indigenous plant in 1826, and he actually received a medal from the English Society of Arts. But his claim to have been the first discoverer of tea was disputed by a Captain Charlton, who asserted that the existence of tea in Assam had been first established by himself in 1832. In 1834 a committee was appointed to enquire into, and report on, the possibility of introducing the cultivation of tea into India. In 1835 the first attempt was made by Government to establish an experimental plantation in Lakhimpur, but it failed, and the plants were afterwards removed to Jaipur, in the Sibságar district, and a garden established, which was sold to the Assam Company in 1840. This Company, which was formed about 1839, was the first, and is still very much the greatest, concern for the cultivation of tea in Bengal. It was not, however, very prosperous during its early years, and in 1846-47 its shares are said to have been almost unsaleable. Its prospects began to improve about 1852, and in 1859 it was reported officially to have a cultivated area of about 3,967 acres, with an estimated outturn of over 760,000lbs. of tea. Meantime, tea cultivation had been commenced in many other districts. In 1850 a garden was started by Colonel Hannay near Dibrugarh, and in 1853, when Mr. Mills of the Sudder Court visited Assam, he found three private gardens in Sibságar and six in Lakhimpur. In 1854 the first gardens were started in Darrang and Kámrúp. In 1855 indigenous tea was found in Cachar, and the first garden in the district was commenced in the cold season of that year. In the following year (1856) tea was discovered in Sylhet, but no attempt at cultivating it was made for some time after.

* Unfortunately, the experiments of earlier years failed to distinguish between the different varieties of *sáli* and *áhu*. But from the figures for 1888-89 it appears that while the *bor dhán* variety of *sáli* yielded 1,821lbs. per acre, *láhi* yielded only 1,159 lbs. Similarly, transplanted *ahu* or *kharua áhán* gave an average outturn of 1,380lbs., against 1,300 lbs. for *áhu* sown broadcast

It may be said generally that the foundations of the present tea industry were laid between 1856 and 1859. In the latter year the labour difficulty began to be seriously felt in Assam and Cachar; but, although Colonel Jenkins, Commissioner of Assam, recorded a serious warning, no one else seemed able to foresee the formidable dangers into which the too rapid progress of the industry would bring it. Later still, in 1862-63, officials as well as planters seem to have indulged in visions of fabulous prosperity, which only deepened the gloom of the miserable time that was so soon to come on them. The Land Revenue Administration Report for that year contains extracts from reports from Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling, written in the most hopeful spirit; indeed, the two former are written in an exalted tone that contrasts curiously with the usual sobriety of official reports. But even at the time of publication of these reports suspicions had begun to arise about the soundness of this condition of affairs, which was apparently so brilliant. An Act for the regulation of the transport of native labourers emigrating to Assam and Cachar, passed in 1863, was expected to remedy many hideous evils which were discovered to exist in the importation of labourers required to supplement the scanty local supply. But it soon came to light that the condition of these labourers on many gardens in both districts was most deplorable, while the mortality among them was appalling. The evil first fruits of the reckless way in which waste lands had been dealt with, in the belief that Government was fostering tea cultivation thereby, were being gathered in the shape of increasing hostility to Government and its officials, caused by difficulties about surveys, boundaries, title-deeds, and the like, which all had arisen out of the mistaken policy of giving vast tracts of land to anyone choosing to ask for them, without enquiry and without precaution of any kind.

In 1865, an Act was passed for the regulation of the relation of employers and imported labourers after the arrival of the latter in the districts of Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar. Here I shall only say that, though at first at least it did little to improve the condition of the labourers, I am convinced that it had not the slightest connection with the temporary collapse of the tea industry which took place in the following year. The cause of the crash of 1866 was the utterly unsound foundation on which the fabric of tea industry had been based, and not directly the action of Government, as at the time it was the fashion of even usually well-informed persons to assert. At the same time we should never lose sight of the fact that the industry might never have got into the ruinous state of inflation that it was in previous to 1866, had it not been for the unwise attempts of Government to foster it at the outset by sacrificing the most necessary safeguards in dealing with land. The depression of the industry consequent on the collapse of so many concerns in 1866 was, of course, intensified by the ignorance of the general body of proprietors of tea shares, who, as was remarked by me in a paper written in 1867, showed as much folly in their hurry to get out of tea as they had a few years before in their eagerness to undertake the speculation.

This depreciation of tea property continued during the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, but about 1869 things began to look brighter. It was seen that people who had worked steadily for years with a view to make gardens that would yield a profit had been rewarded, while much of the property of the collapsed companies had turned out well under careful management. In fact, it was again found out that tea would pay, and ever since it has been steadily progressing in popular estimation, and, as a general rule, in profit to those engaged in it.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the industry is in an infinitely better and safer position now than it was ten years ago. The existing gardens are, as a general rule, well filled with plants, highly cultivated, and carefully managed. The amount of tea produced per acre, although falling far short of the sanguine expectation of the first days of tea-planting, is satisfactory in all the more important districts, while the prices obtained this season show that the average quality must be very good. There is every reason to hope that the labour difficulty is disappearing in Cachar, and, in spite of the complaints from Assam, there are evident signs of improvement in that province.

Tea is now cultivated in all the plains districts of the province, and there is one garden in the Khási Hills. The following figures give the total area under tea in each district, and the estimated outturn in pounds, according to the last returns, those of 1892:

	Area in acres.			Approximate outturn in pounds.
	Mature plants.	Immature plants.	Total.	
Brahmaputra Valley.				
Goálpára	380	36	416	144,825
Kámrúp	4,604	218	4,822	769,384
Darrang	20,885	3,745	24,630	11,275,835
Nowgong	10,856	1,146	12,002	3,209,496
Sibságar	50,503	7,441	57,994	18,094,557
Lakhimpur	32,793	7,391	40,184	15,567,207
Total	120,021	19,997	139,998	49,061,304
Surma Valley.				
Sylhet	40,300	7,574	47,874	18,649,385
Cachar	53,184	6,106	59,290	16,506,444
Khási Hills	20	10	30	4,000
Total	93,504	13,690	107,194	35,159,829
Grand total	213,525	33,667	247,192	84,221,133

SECTION 5.

Commercial Staples.

When the industry was first undertaken, the land which was supposed to be best suited for the plant was hill or undulating ground, such as the spurs of the Khási Hills, in South Kámrúp, and the *tilas* of Sylhet and Cachar. Now, however, it has been found in the Surma Valley that, with good drainage, the heaviest crops of tea can be raised from low-lying land, even such as formerly supported rice cultivation. In the Assam Valley the most suitable soil is considered to be the old alluvium or *bhángar*, such as is found in the south of Sibságar district and in the north of Darrang. This is a rich loam, capable, by reason of its undulating surface, of excellent drainage, and very heavy crops are obtained from such gardens. The average outturn per acre was in 1892 returned as 376lbs. for Sylhet and Cachar, and 409 lbs. for the Assam Valley.

Prospects of the tea industry.

31. There is ample space still available for the extension of the tea industry. Besides the 247,192 acres shown in the above statement as already occupied with tea, some 797,792 acres have been taken up for plantation purposes, much of which will, no doubt, in due time be planted, though a good deal may be unsuitable for tea. Prices have fallen considerably during the last decade, but the introduction of labour-saving machinery and of improved methods of cultivation, together with careful attention to economic working, have combined to reduce the cost of production to such an extent that the profits from the better class of gardens are considerably larger, and the position of the industry generally is now much more assured and satisfactory than it was ten years ago.

Silk.

32. There are four varieties of domesticated silkworms in Assam. The smaller or multivoltine *pát* worm (*bombyx crœsi*), and the larger or univoltine worm of the same name (*bombyx textor*); both feed on mulberry, and produce a white silk, which was in considerable demand in the days of the Ahom kings. The cultivation of these silkworms is, however, decreasing, and there is little prospect of its revival. The *muga* worm (*antheræa Assama*) feeds on the *súm* tree (*machilus odoratissima*), and on the *suálu* (*tetranthera monopetala*), as also on a variety of other trees, but the silk yielded by the *súm*-fed worm is the best. The worm is a multivoltine, yielding as many as five broods in the year, but usually only three of these are used for the manufacture of silk; and in Upper Assam breeding is discontinued during the rainy season, and is resumed on the approach of the cold weather with cocoons imported from Kámrúp and Nowgong. In Upper Assam the worms are frequently fed on patches of natural forest, but in the western districts land is planted out with *súm* trees for this purpose. The worms are placed on the trees as soon as they are hatched, and are watched night and day during the whole period of their life in the open air. When ready to spin their cocoons, they descend the tree, and are removed by the cultivator. The cocoon is about 1½ inch long by ¾ths of an inch in diameter, and yields a soft silk of a bright yellow colour, with a beautiful gloss. The silk is wound off the cocoon by an extremely primitive process of reeling. In 1837 Mr. Hugon calculated that an acre of trees would support worms yielding 50,000 cocoons capable of being reeled into 12 seers of silk; but a careful estimate prepared by the Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar in 1882 places the outturn per acre at only a quarter of this quantity,—a difference which may partly be explained by supposing that Mr. Hugon was speaking of plantations, while the Sibságar estimate relates to natural *súm* forest, where the trees grow much more sparsely. The area of such forests in the Assam Valley (where alone the *muga* is produced) is believed to be about 300 square miles; but this great area is used for breeding silkworms only, as the alluvial lands of the Brahmaputra are used for growing mustard, that is to say, parties of men make clearance of the undergrowth in patches, and cultivate silkworms for a year or two, after which they move to another spot. The fourth kind of silkworm reared in Assam is that called *eri*, from its feeding on the *eri* (*endi*) or castor-oil plant. This is bred chiefly by Kacharis, Mikirs, Gáros, and Kukis, both in the Assam Valley and on the northern and southern skirts of the central range of Assam, as also in the low hills to the south of Sylhet and Cachar. It is a multivoltine worm, reared entirely indoors, and yielding five broods in the year. The cocoon is smaller than that of the *muga*, and its colour is either white or a deep brick-red, both red and white cocoons being produced indifferently by worms of the same brood. The silk is never reeled, but is spun off by hand.

The demand for *eri* silk is rapidly increasing, but all attempts at producing it on a commercial scale have hitherto failed, the main reason being that the castor-oil plants on which the worm feeds are peculiarly liable to destruction by caterpillars when grown in large quantities. As regards the *muga* cocoon, no method of reeling it has yet been introduced which will enable it to be sold at remunerative prices, and its chief sale continues, as heretofore, to be for the purpose of embroidering the hand-made muslins manufactured at Dacca.

Cotton.

33. Cotton is grown in large quantities along the slopes of the Assam range, especially in the Gáro and Mikir Hills; it is also grown in the hilly country in South Cachar and Sylhet. It forms, except in the Khási Hills, almost the only produce which the hillman has to barter for the necessaries which he buys at the submontane markets, where a large business in it is done. The staple is, as already mentioned, short and harsh, and the main demand for the hill cotton comes from within the province. (A certain quantity, however, is exported, and 6[illegible],435 maunds were exported during 1892-93, against only 14,199 maunds during the corresponding year of the last decade. The demand outside the province seems, therefore, to be increasing.)

Rubber.

34. One of the most valuable products of Assam is India-rubber, which is obtained almost exclusively from *Ficus elastica*, the outturn from other local species being inappreciable.

The rubber tree, which formerly was found in greater or less abundance in many parts of the province, is now restricted to the most inaccessible forests of the Lakhimpur, Darrang, and Khási Hills districts, and in the last of these this tree is now fast disappearing, owing to the wasteful and destructive methods employed by the tappers for obtaining the rubber. There is also good reason for supposing that the rubber forests situated in territory beyond the Assam frontier, and from which the larger portion of the total outturn is obtained, are gradually becoming less productive than formerly, and that the more accessible of these forests have been completely worked out. When the last decennial report was compiled in 1882-83, the outturn of rubber was returned as 10,000 maunds per annum. But since then there has been a large falling off, the average output during the past ten years having only slightly exceeded 5,000 maunds, and even this comparatively low average has not been attained during recent years, as will be seen from the following figures:

	Mds.
Outturn in 1889-90	3,419
„ 1890-91	3,076
„ 1891-92	4,227
„ 1892-93	3,250

Within the last year, the old system of leasing out the product over certain areas, known as *mahál*s, was abolished, and replaced by a duty of Rs. 12 per maund, which is imposed on all rubber brought from beyond the frontier, or collected in the Government forests. This change of system, however, did not come into force until November 1892, which accounts for the sudden falling off exhibited in the figures of 1892-93, which must, therefore, be considered as abnormally low. The receipts from rubber during the past ten years have averaged Rs. 33,079 a year, but a considerable increase on this sum may be expected to result in future years from the collection of the above mentioned duty.

The amount of rubber exported from Assam during the past three years has been 4,844 maunds in 1890-91, 5,903 maunds in 1891-92, and 4,006 maunds in 1892-93. Its selling price in the Assam markets is from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 a maund; in Calcutta it fetches as much as Rs. 100.

Lac.

35. Indigenous lac is found in the Assam forests, but the staple is also largely cultivated by artificial propagation. The lac insect is chiefly reared on two kinds of fig (*ficus cordifolia* and *ficus laccifera*), which are planted on a large scale near villages in the Kámrúp and Darrang districts. The form in which the great bulk of the lac is exported is stick-lac, the crude product, consisting of small twigs surrounded by cylinders of translucent orange-yellow gum, in which the insects which deposited it are embedded. A small export exists of shell and button lac, and of lac-dye, the result of a process of purification applied to the stick-lac. The twigs are first separated, and the gummy envelope is then scraped and rubbed by hand under a stream of water till the colouring matter has been thoroughly extracted; this consists of the dead bodies of the insects buried in the gum, and gradually precipitates itself to the bottom of the water when left to settle. The water is then drained off, and the sediment, after being strained, pressed, and dried, becomes lac-dye, ready for the market. The gummy exudation is meanwhile dried in the sun, and then melted, in bags of cotton cloth, over a charcoal fire. It is then squeezed out, either in thin sheets upon an earthen cylinder, when it becomes *shell-lac*, or in dabs upon a plantain stalk, when it is called *button-lac*. The exports of lac and lac-dye, during the last three years, have been as follows: in 1890-91, 9,337 maunds; in 1891-92, 14,753 maunds; and in 1892-93, 15,376 maunds.

SECTION 5. *Commercial Staples.*

Mustard.

36. Mustard forms a very important commercial staple in the Assam Valley, where, as shown in the preceding section, it is largely grown in the inundated country of Kámrúp and Nowgong. It is manufactured to a small extent into oil within the province; but this product is consumed almost exclusively by the immigrant population. The following are the exports of mustard-seed during the past three years from the Assam Valley:

	Mds.
1890-91	8,69,571
1891-92	12,77,217
1892-93	11,28,996

But little mustard is exported from Sylhet and Cachar. The figures are—

	Mds.
1890-91	25,974
1891-92	24,958
1892-93	18,750

Jute.

37. Jute is grown for export in Goálpára and Kámrúp, but hardly at all in other districts of the Assam Valley. There is also a little jute in South Sylhet. The following are the figures showing the export of this staple for the past three years:

	Mds.
1890-91	3,40,678
1891-92	2,24,595
1892-93	2,16,479

Nearly the whole of the above came from the Assam Valley.

Potatoes.

38. Potatoes are very largely grown in the Khási Hills, but in no other part of the province, as a commercial staple. They were introduced into this district by Mr. David Scott, Governor General's Agent, in 1830, and are now cultivated throughout the upper plateaux of the Khási Hills Proper, though not in the Jaintia country. Two crops are produced yearly, the first being sown in February and March and reaped in July, and the second put down in August and taken up in November and December. The latter crop is chiefly used for seed, and the export is wholly derived from the former. Large quantities are carried down by cart to Gauháti for the supply of the Assam Valley. But the main channel of export to Bengal is *viâ* Cherra Punji and Sylhet, whence the potatoes are conveyed by boat. The exports reached the highest point known in 1881-82, when they amounted to 126,981 maunds. In 1886-87 they were returned at 104,940 maunds, but in that year the tubers were attacked for the first time by a disease due to the presence of a *fungus* (*Phytophthora infestans*), and in the following year the crop was reported to have rotted in the ground. Owing to this disease, the exports continued to fall from 41,548 maunds in 1887-88, and 24,386 maunds in 1889-90 to 12,016 maunds in 1890-91. The disease is now reported to have disappeared to a large extent, and the exports have increased in consequence. In 1891-92 they were returned at 29,321 maunds. In the following year (1892-93), however, the exports fell again to 10,776 maunds in consequence of diminished cultivation and increased local consumption.

Oranges.

39. Another article of considerable traffic which is exported from the Khási Hills consists of oranges. These are produced in great abundance, and of excellent quality, on the slopes of the hills bordering on Sylhet, where there is a continuous fringe of orange-groves belonging to the Khási proprietors from the Bogapani river to the exit of the Piyáin at Dauki Bázár. The higher plateaux produce lemons of the best quality in profusion, but these are not largely exported. The exports of oranges from Sylhet during the last three years are shown below:

	Mds.
1890-91	1,06,854
1891-92	1,13,694
1892-93	25,259

Forests.

40. As might be expected from the character of its surface and climate, the area of forest in Assam is very extensive, and it is the home of many extremely valuable timber trees. 'The head of the Assam Valley, including the Lakhimpur district and part of the Sibságar and Darrang districts, is a forest country, the greater portion of the land not under cultivation being stocked with dense and chiefly evergreen forest. The middle and lower portion of the valley, on the other hand, is a comparatively open tract, with vast expanses of grass savannah, and forest only in the vicinity of the hills, on the extensive tracts of high land and on the isolated hills which are found in this part of the valley. In the Surma Valley there is little forest in Sylhet, except on the southern hills stretching up from Tippera, and in the great valley of the Langai and Singla rivers, in the south-eastern corner, where there is a forest tract of 170 square miles. In Cachar the whole of the south of the district bordering on the Lushai Hills, measuring more than 700 square miles, is a forest reserve, whence the populous district of Sylhet draws its timber supply; there are also 38 square miles of reserve in the north of this district. In the Hill districts there is less good forest than might be expected, though there is no lack of wooded country; the habits of the hill races do not permit, except in isolated spots to which their *jhúms* have not extended, of the growth of valuable timber. Forest fires and *jhúming* have denuded the interior of the hills, where the people chiefly live, of most of its forests; but along the northern and southern skirts there are large areas of natural forest still untouched. The following is a statement of the forest area as it stood in each district on the 31st March 1893, classed either as (1) reserved or (2) unclassed forests in which no special measures of protection are in force, but Government asserts its right to the trees, and does not allow them to be felled without payment:

	Forest reserves.	Unclassed State forests.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Cachar	752	749
Sylhet	170	241
Goálpára	673	17
Kámrúp	128	468
Darrang	298	191
Nowgong	143	213
Sibságar	848	603
Lakhimpur	429	3,529
Gáro Hills	133	217
Khási and Jaintia Hills	52	100
Nága Hills	.....	.....

The most valuable trees in the forests of Assam are *ajhár* (*lagerstræmia reginæ*) and *sam* (*artocarpus chaplasha*), which are found throughout the Assam Valley, *nahor* (*mesua ferrea*), which does not grow in the plains of the Brahmaputra Valley west of the Mikir Hills, though common in the evergreen forests of the Gáro and Khási Hills, *sál* (*shorea robusta*), which is found only in the lower part of the valley, in Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong, and the Gáro and Khási Hills, *sissu* (*dalbergia sissoo*), which is not found east of the Manás river, and *khair* (*acacia catechu*), which extends eastwards to Charduar in Darrang. In the Surma Valley, *nahor* (there called *nagesar*), *ajhár* (there called *jarul*), and *cham* (the *sam* of Assam) are the most important trees.

The only trees which are important articles of export are *sál*, *sam*, and *ajhár*, which are largely floated down the Brahmaputra into Bengal, and from Cachar into Sylhet, chiefly for boat building. The exploitation of the Cachar forests for the service of Sylhet has always been active and is extending, while that of the Brahmaputra forests in Goálpára and Kámrúp has lately appeared to be stationary. The upper part of the Assam Valley is too remote from a market for its timber resources to be yet regularly exploited; the only use made of the forests is to yield posts and beams for house building, trees for *dugouts* (the only kind of boat made in the Brahmaputra Valley), charcoal chiefly for tea manufacture, and soft woods for tea boxes. The time, however, will doubtless come when, with the improvement of communications and the spread of population, these valuable forests will play their part in the development of the province.

The timber exported from Assam in 1892-93 was valued at Rs. 11,76,234.

Elephants.

41. Among the "commercial staples" of Assam, elephants should also be mentioned. These valuable animals abound in the forests of the Assam Valley, on the lower slopes of the Assam Range, and in South Cachar and South-Eastern Sylhet. The Government khedda establishment from Dacca have annually hunted the Gáro Hills forests for

SECTION 6. *Manufactures.*

several years past, and large numbers of animals have been captured by this agency. When not required for the purposes of the Government khedda, the elephant *mahâls* (or right of hunting within certain defined tracts) are leased by auction sale to the highest bidder. Besides the price of the *mahâl*, the lessee has to pay a royalty of Rs. 100 on each animal captured. In 1890-91, 259 elephants were caught by lessees, in 1891-92, 66 and in 1892-93, 103. The number of elephants caught by lessees has been falling off of late years, owing to the large captures effected by the Government khedda establishment, which have resulted in a considerable decline in the market value of elephants.

SECTION 6.—MANUFACTURES.

Tea.

42. Tea is the only important article of manufacture in Assam. The total quantity of tea produced in 1892 is returned as 84,221,133lbs., of which 35,159,829lbs. were manufactured in the Surma Valley and 49,061,304lbs. in the Assam Valley. A sketch of the tea industry has been given in the preceding section.

Native manufactures generally.

43. In proceeding to consider the native manufactures of Assam, it is necessary to remember that the province possesses no large cities where artisans can find scope for employment, and that the common industrial classes of other parts of India, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, or masons, are represented in Assam by workers imported from Bengal, and paid at extremely high rates. The list of indigenous Assamese manufactures comprises only silk, thread, and fabrics, coarse cotton fabrics woven mostly from imported thread, brass utensils, oil expressed from the seeds of mustard and *til*, coarse sugar, a few kinds of jewellery, some ornamental articles in ivory, and common domestic pottery and agricultural implements. The Assamese, in fact, are singularly wanting in mechanical genius, and, although the occupation of an artisan is one of the most remunerative in the province, the industrial school established at Jorhát has always suffered from a lack of appreciation by the people whom it was intended to benefit.

Silk.

44. The silk fabrics are the produce chiefly of the Assam Valley. The various kinds of silk have been described in the preceding section. It is difficult to say whether their production, on the whole, is increasing or decreasing. The common opinion is that it is largely on the decline, and this is probably true of the silk yielded by the *pát* or mulberry silkworms, which was more largely in vogue under the native Government of the Assam Valley than it is in the present day, when it is being supplanted by the cheaper *tussar* of Bengal. The price of the *muga* and *eri* silks has also risen fourfold within the last fifty years; but this circumstance is probably due in part to the influx of money into the province, while it is by no means certain that these silks were at any time more easily procurable than they are now. The earliest mention of them is to be found in Muhammad Kasim's chronicle of Mir Jumla's invasion of Assam in 1662, and it was then observed that the silks, though good, were produced in quantities sufficient only for domestic consumption. This is exactly the case at the present time, and as the population of the Assam Valley is certainly greater now than it was in 1662, it would seem to follow that the production of silk is not less than it was in the most flourishing days of the Ahom kingdom. The *muga* silk is used as an article of dress by the wealthier classes in the Assam Valley, and is largely exported to the southern hills, where it is much sought after by the Gáros, Khásis, and other hill tribes. *Muga* thread is also exported to Bengal. *Eri* silk is, perhaps, even more extensively manufactured than *muga*. Unlike the latter, it is not exported in the form of thread, but considerable quantities of the cloth are purchased by the Bhutia traders, who descend into the northern part of the Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Darrang districts every winter. *Eri* cloth is now largely made up into coats, &c., for summer wear by Europeans, and the demand for it on this account is increasing every year. It is generally worn in the cold months by the peasantry of the Assam Valley. The thread is produced also by Kukis and Mikirs in the lower parts of the central range of Assam, and is woven into the striped cloths which form the ordinary dress of all the tribes inhabiting those highlands. It is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the quantity of *muga* or *eri* produced annually in any part of the province. The value of *eri* thread is Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per seer; of *muga* thread, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12; while good *eri* cloth sells at Re. 1-8, and good *muga* at Rs. 2-4 per square yard. The manufacture of both kinds of silk is purely domestic. There are no large filatures, nor is there any system of breeding the worms on an extensive scale. The ryot breeds silkworms enough to yield him a few chhataks of thread, which he either weaves himself, or disposes of at the village fair. There is no regular trade in silk yarns or fabrics, nor any stated market where they can be bought in large quantities.

45. The cotton fabrics of Assam deserve no particular mention. By the hill tribes and by the Miris in the plains, they are woven from cotton locally grown, and gaily coloured with native dyes. Elsewhere English thread is generally used. A kind of rug or blanket is made by the Kukis and Miris, with cotton ticking on a backing of coarse cloth. The cotton cloths of the Nágas are very substantial and tastefully coloured.

Cotton.

46. Brass utensils are made by the Morias, a low Muhammadan caste found chiefly in the districts of Sibságar and Nowgong. These are of the rudest kind, without any attempt at finish or ornamentation. A style of vessels somewhat superior to these is made at Gauháti and at Sárthibári in Kámrúp.

Brass.

47. The manufacture of mustard oil is of recent introduction. The mill used is the ordinary bullock-mill of Upper India, and is gradually supplanting the domestic oil-press, which consists simply of a short beam loaded with a heavy stone *Gur*, or coarse sugar, is entirely an article of domestic manufacture. It is made by the rudest method, is never exported, and its consumption within the province is but small.

Oil and sugar.

48. The common jewellery of Assam is clumsy and ungraceful, consisting chiefly of pieces of coloured glass roughly set in gold or silver. Some beautiful gold filagree-work is, however, made in Barpeta, and the art of enamelling is still preserved in Jorhát. The Khási bracelets, necklets, and earrings in gold and silver are handsome ornaments, though somewhat heavy in design ; and the Manipuri jewellery, or similar patterns, is imitated in Sylhet.

Jewellery.

49. The district of Sylhet is noted for its ivory mats and fans, and the manufacture of shell-bracelets gives employment to a large number of artificers in the town of Sylhet. These bracelets are cut out as solid rings from large white conch-shells obtained from many places on the sea coast in and near India. They are of graceful appearance, and command a ready sale. In pargana Patharia, in this district, there is a considerable manufacture of *agar attar*, a perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the Agar-tree (*aquilaria agallocha*). This perfume is much esteemed by Oriental nations, and is exported, *vid* Calcutta, to Turkey and Arabia. Ironwork inlaid with brass, *talwárs* and *dáos*, and such like articles, are manufactured in Rájnagar and Lashkarpur in Sylhet. Boat-building is also carried on to a considerable extent in that district.

Sylhet manufactures.

Jorhát, in the Sibságar district, still enjoys some local reputation for its ornamental carved work in ivory. This town is also the only place in Assam where ornamental pottery is made.

50. The boat-making of Barpeta ought, perhaps, to be mentioned in a catalogue of provincial industries. The roughly-hollowed logs are floated across from the Gáro Hills, and, after being further excavated till the thickness of the outer skin is reduced to about an inch and a quarter, they are subjected to a steaming process in the boat-builder's hands, being smeared with liquid mud and inverted over a line of burning embers. While thus softened, the future boat is widened by the insertion of thwarts. If, as usually happens, it splits in the process, the rent is patched with a piece of wood fastened in by clamps holding its bevelled edges to those of the aperture. In this way boats sixty feet long by six or seven feet in breadth are constructed, capable of lasting, if the wood be good forest timber, for ten years or even longer. The same process is followed elsewhere in the valley where boats are made. No such thing as a built boat has probably ever been attempted in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Boats.

SECTION 7.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

51. In the preceding sections an account has been given of the most important commercial staples which are produced in the province. It remains to describe the general course of provincial trade, the classes by whom it is conducted, the routes which it follows, and the markets where transactions are concluded.

Introductory.

52. The trade of Assam is carried on in two different directions : first, and chiefly, with the neighbouring province of Bengal ; and, secondly, with the foreign States and tribes which surround British territory on three sides. Both descriptions of trade are registered, the first at the

Nature of trade in Assam. Trade routes.

SECTION 7. *Trade and Commerce.*

stations of Dhubri on the Brahmaputra and Bhairab Bázár on the Surma, by which channels nearly all the merchandise from or for Bengal enters or quits the province; and the second, either by special agency on the channels of communication, or by the collection of statistics at the various fairs or marts in the frontier districts to which the neighbouring tribesmen resort.

The traffic conveyed by the boats and steamers that ply on the Brahmaputra and Surma, represents by far the most important part of the trade between Bengal and Assam, in which as yet railways have no share. A certain amount of road traffic also takes place, but this is not large enough to justify the retention of a special establishment for the purpose of registering it. Figures are, however, collected by the police at Sidli and Baida, but, as they receive no special pay for this work, the figures supplied are not very reliable. The river traffic is carried on both by boat and by steamer. Mail steamers run daily on the Brahmaputra river, between Dibrugarh and Goalundo, and on the Surma between Goalundo and Silchar during the rainy season and between Goalundo and Fenchuganj in the cold weather. A considerable amount of cargo is carried in these steamers, but special cargo steamers with large flats also run, and carry goods whose bulk renders them unsuitable for carriage by the smaller and more speedy mail steamers. Statistics of the goods carried by these vessels are transmitted by the companies to which they belong, through the Government of Bengal.

The boat traffic is registered by special establishments, which were located in 1879 at the two points already mentioned. The quantity of the goods carried is all (except in a few instances) that these establishments record; values are applied to these quantities in the offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Dhubri and Sylhet, according to the prices ruling for the articles at those stations. The figures furnished by the Steamer Companies are treated in the same way.

Boats monopolise the greater part of the trade between Assam and Bengal in lime, rice, gram, kerosine and other oils, salt, sugar, tobacco, oranges, and potatoes, but the more expensive articles of merchandise, such as tea, piece-goods, liquors, and metals, and also coal and mustard, are for the most part carried by steamer. A curious feature in the returns is that whereas in the Brahmaputra Valley in 1882-83 steamers carried 85 per cent. of the total value of the inter-provincial trade, in 1892-93 they carried only 82·63 per cent., while in the Surma Valley the value of goods carried by steamer has increased from 45 per cent., at the commencement of the decade to 61·89 per cent. at its close. In the case of the latter valley, however, the increase in the proportional values of articles carried by steamer is more than accounted for by the traffic in a single article, tea. Not only is none of that article now carried by boat, but the total value of the tea exported has increased by more than the absolute increase in the value of goods carried by steamer.

Taking the province as a whole, the value of goods carried by steamer has increased in the last ten years by 40 per cent., as against 50 per cent. in the case of goods carried by boat.

Value of trade.

53. Full details of the imports into, and exports from, Assam to foreign countries and to the neighbouring province of Bengal will be found in Part IIB of this report. In 1892-93, the total value of the imports from foreign countries amounted to Rs. 7,92,189, and that of the exports amounted to Rs. 2,54,192. The total value of the trans-frontier trade was therefore Rs. 10,46,381. Considerably more than half the imports were from Hill Tippera, and consisted mainly of timber, canes, and other forest produce. Next in value were the imports from Bhutan and Towang, amongst which blankets and ponies formed the most important items. Of the exports, the largest were those to Bhutan and Towang (chiefly rice and raw silk), and to Hill Tippera (salt).

Turning to the inter-provincial trade, it may be noted that the imports aggregated Rs. 3,17,81,690, and the exports Rs. 6,30,48,969. In the following table, statistics are given showing the imports and exports from each valley separately, and the form of carriage used:

Valley.	Exports.				Imports.				Total.			
	Total.	Steamer.	Boat.	Road.	Total.	Steamer.	Boat.	Road.	Total.	Steamer.	Boat.	Road.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brahmaputra Valley.	3,76,58,416	3,05,54,451	70,91,958	72,007	1,71,59,212	1,44,23,663	23,72,616	3,62,933	5,48,17,628	4,49,78,114	94,24,574	4,34,940
Surma Valley ..	2,53,90,553	1,77,05,957	76,84,596	Not recorded.	1,46,22,478	70,59,375	75,62,103	.....	4,00,13,031	2,47,65,332	1,52,47,699	.....
Total for the province	6,30,48,969	4,82,40,408	1,47,76,554	72,007	3,17,81,690	2,14,83,038	99,35,779	3,62,933	9,48,30,659	6,97,23,446	2,46,72,273	4,34,940

SECTION 7. *Trade and Commerce.*

The principal imports into the Brahmaputra Valley were rice, salt, gram and pulse, kerosine-oil, iron and sugar, while salt, gram, kerosine-oil and pulse, sugar, tobacco, and coal and coke figured most largely amongst the Surma Valley imports. Of the exports from the Brahmaputra Valley, coal and coke, rape and mustard-seed, timber, tea, raw jute, and rice in the husk, were the most important, and rice in the husk, lime, bamboo, and tea from the Surma Valley. Rice in the husk (paddy) is exported from the Brahmaputra Valley, and husked rice is imported. Lime forms one of the most important articles of export from the Surma Valley, while in the Brahmaputra Valley a considerable quantity of the same commodity is imported from Bengal.

Trading classes.

54. The classes who conduct the trade of the province are different in the two valleys. In both, tea, the great export of Assam, is consigned straight from the gardens where it is produced to Calcutta, either to be sold there or shipped to England for sale. But almost all the rest of the export traffic, and nearly the whole of the import traffic, of the Assam Valley is in the hands of Marwari traders, commonly called Kaiyas, who not only manage the wholesale, but to a very large extent the retail, trade of the valley. Besides these, there are a few Muhammadan merchants from Dacca, who have settlements in the chief centres; but their transactions are small compared with those of the Kaiyas. It is very remarkable to notice the complete mastery of the internal commerce of the valley which these strangers possess. The native Assamese hardly ever engages in anything more extensive than petty shop-keeping, and this only in the western portion of the valley. But the Marwari is found, keen to buy and sell, wherever money is to be made; he settles himself not only in the populous villages of the inhabited region, but in the midst of the jungle, on the paths leading to the mountains from which the wild tribes come; and it is exclusively with him that these visitors do business.

In the Surma Valley the conditions are different. Here there are comparatively few Marwaris, though they are not altogether absent. The native population contains a large trading element, and merchants from Dacca are more numerous than in Assam.

In the Hill districts there are considerable differences in the extent to which the people themselves engage in trade. In most of these tracts, traffic is a necessary of life, the hills not producing sufficient food for the people to live upon; but in most also it takes the simple form of barter, the exports consisting chiefly of cotton, wax, ivory, and forest produce, and the imports of rice, salt, dried fish, and cloth. But in the Khási and Jaintia Hills there is a much more active commerce. The valuable staples of this tract have already been mentioned, and the trade in them is kept by the people almost entirely in their own hands. Many of them are adventurous merchants, travelling as far as Dacca, or even Calcutta, during the cold season. In the Nága Hills, too, the Angámi Nágas, who occupy the central region, though producing nothing of commercial importance themselves, do a thriving business as carriers between Manipur and Assam, and spend much money in the markets of the plains in the purchase of articles of use or luxury for themselves.

Trading centres.

55. All over the province there are weekly *háts*, or markets, on stated dates, where buyers and sellers meet, and most of the business is done. Except at a few places, there are no permanent bázárs. During the cold weather, fairs are held along the foot of the hills which mark the frontier, and to these the hillmen come down with their produce. The most important permanent centres of commerce are Goálpára, Barpeta, Rangia, Gauháti, Kalaigaon, Tezpur, Nowgong, Chapparmukh, Bishnáth, Golághát, Jorhát, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, and Sadiya, in the Assam Valley; and Habiganj, Ajmiriganj, Sunámganj, Chhátak, Bálághanj, Sylhet, and Silchar in the Surma Valley. The cold-weather fairs for frontier trade are held at Udalguri, Kherkheria, and Daimára in the Darrang district, for the Bhutias; and at Sadiya in the Lakhimpur district for the Abors, Mishmis, Khámptis, and Singphos. Besides these places, the Bhutias resort largely to various marts in North Kámrúp, the Akás and Daflas to Tezpur, the Daflas and Miris to Lakhimpur, and the southern Nágas to Jaipur and Golághát. In the Surma Valley, Barkhola is the chief mart for North Cachar, Jaintiapur for the Jaintia Hills, and Lakhát, Bholáganj, and several other smaller markets to the east for the Khási Hills. The Lushais are mainly served by a bázár at Changsil, where there are a few shops kept by Bengalis from Silchar. The Manipur trade is chiefly carried on at Lakhipur, and that with Hill Tippera down the rivers which emerge from that country into Sylhet.

SECTION 8.—MINES AND MINERALS.

SECTION 8. *Mines and Minerals.*

General remarks.

56. In the section dealing with the geology of the province some account has been given of the most important minerals found in Assam, *viz.*, coal and limestone. Iron occurs in the metamorphic and sub-metamorphic rocks of the Shillong plateau, and is found in small quantities, in the form of nodular masses of clay ironstone, in the neighbourhood of the coal of the Makum field. Petroleum springs exist in the same locality. Gold was anciently washed in the rivers of Upper Assam, but the industry is not now found to be worth pursuing. Salt springs exist in several parts of the Baráil-Pátkoi section of the Assam Range.

Coal. Upper Assam.

57. The mineral of the first economic importance to Assam is undoubtedly the coal, which is found on the north-western face of the Eastern Nága Hills. Situated as these fields are, near the upper terminus of steam navigation on the Brahmaputra, it had long been recognised that their successful exploitation would effect a revolution in the carrying trade by steamers on that river, which formerly depended on Raniganj for their fuel supply. The existence of coal here has been known since 1825. The question of opening out the fields was reported on by a coal committee, assembled at Calcutta in 1840 and 1845. The localities were summarily examined by Mr. Medlicott, of the Geological Survey, in 1865, and in the seasons 1874-75 and 1875-76, Mr. Mallet, of the same Survey, made a careful inspection of all the coal outcrops from the Tiráp to the Disoi river. His report, which contains a detailed description of the several fields, will be found in Volume XII of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey. The coal measures extend along a distance of about 110 miles, but are exposed only where the river valleys have cut into them. Five coal-fields have been described and named by Mr. Mallet, *viz.*, the Makum, Jaipur, Nazira (Dikhu and Safrai), Jhanzi, and Disoi fields. Besides these, in the further extension of the Nága Hills up the Dihing Valley to the frontiers of Burma, there are other known, but not regularly-explored, localities where coal occurs. The most important is the Makum field on the Dihing river, where the seams reach an immense thickness. Several desultory attempts had, from time to time, been made to work the coal there, but, owing to difficulties of labour and transport due to the uninhabited character of the country, and the difficult navigation of the Dihing river, no large quantity had, at any time, been brought out, until some ten years ago, when the mine was leased to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, and a railway was constructed from the Brahmaputra at Dibrugarh to the coal measures on the Dihing. Since that time the mines have been vigorously worked, and the output of coal has risen steadily. The coal, which is of excellent quality, not surpassed by any and equalled by few coals in India, is now exclusively used by the steamers navigating the Brahmaputra. Local requirements in the Brahmaputra Valley are entirely met by it, and in addition large quantities are exported for consumption in ocean-going steamers and other purposes.

Year.	Output in tons.
1889 ...	... 116,676
1890 ...	... 145,708
1891 ...	... 154,208
1892 ...	... 164,015

A portion of the Dikhu or Nazira field, situated a short distance within the hills south of Sibságar, whence that river issues, is held on lease by the Assam Company, but, except for the needs of the lessees, has not yet been worked to any extent. In fact, since 1888 no coal at all has been extracted from this field. The other outcrops, the Jaipur field in the Dihing, which is very favourably situated for working, and the Jhanzi and Disoi fields, which are less accessible from the plains, have not yet been exploited.

Gáro and Khási Hills.

58. The only other localities where coal has been found in the province are situated in the Gáro and the Khási and Jaintia Hills. As already noticed, this coal is of two very distinct kinds, the older or cretaceous coal, and the newer or nummulitic coal. The greatest deposits are those of the former in the coal-field of Darranggiri, on the Someswari river, in the Gáro Hills. This field (which has been described in the Records of the Geological Survey, Volume XV, page 175) is situated north of the main axis of the Gáro Hills, on either side of the gorge through which the river makes its way to the plains. It has been estimated to contain 76 million tons of good workable coal. At the exit of the Jadukata river, near the western boundary of the Khási Hills, cretaceous coal is found almost at the level of the plains, and the coal-bearing rocks are exposed over an area of 30 square miles, so that there is a large amount of coal available here in a very accessible situation. A tramway might be laid from the Darranggiri field to the plains of Mymensingh without much difficulty, and would bring within reach of a market a very large supply of coal. With these exceptions, both the cretaceous and the nummulitic coal in the Khási Hills are found in small confined areas, which may be described as pockets, representing original depressions in

the surface where the forests grew or woody matter accumulated. The seams soon thin out, and no very extensive supply from any one place can be reckoned on. The largest of these minor fields are those at Cherra Punji and Lakadong. The last estimate of the available coal (nummulitic) in the Cherra coal-field places it from 1,200,000 to 1,370,000 tons (Records of the Geological Survey, Volume XXII, page 167), so that it would be exhausted in less than ten years if extracted at the rate now attained at Makum. Another obstacle in the way of working it is the elevation at which the coal is found and the consequent cost and difficulty which would be involved in transporting it to the plains. The coal, however, is of excellent quality, and is one of the few Indian coals which can be used with absolute safety on board ocean-going steamers. The Lakadong coal-field is situated near the southern edge of the Jaintia Hills, about 7 miles from the plains, at Barghát on the Hari river. It was last visited in 1890 by Mr. T. D. LaTouche, whose report will be found in the Records of the Geological Survey, Volume XXIII, page 14. The field is calculated to contain about 1,164,000 tons of coal, which, like that of Cherra Punji, belongs to the nummulitic or lower eocene division of the tertiary formation. The elevation of this field is 2,200 feet, or about half of that at Cherra Punji.

Iron.

59. Iron exists in Assam, as in most other parts of India, in great quantity and in various forms; but the competition of English iron, with the exhaustion of the supplies of fuel which supported the native furnaces, has almost extinguished the indigenous industry in the Khási Hills; while in Sibságar, where in the days of the Assam Rájas iron-smelting was extensively practised, and the great iron cannon for which Assam was once famous were forged, the art has completely ceased to exist. The Khási Hills iron, which is still made in small quantities and exported to the submontane bázárs, is derived from the minute crystals of titaniferous iron ore, which are found in the decomposed granite on the surface of the central dyke of that rock, near the highest portion of the plateau. The decomposed granite is rolled down into a stream, where it is washed to separate the iron-sand, which is collected in wooden troughs, dried, and reduced with charcoal in small furnaces. The quality of the iron is excellent, and it is still sought after to some extent for manufacture into hoes and *dhaos;* but it cannot be doubted that the industry must soon die out. Its great extension in former times is evidenced by the remains of smelting furnaces which cover the surface for many miles, from the brow of the hill below Cherra Punji as far north as Molim and beyond. The slag from these workings supplied a considerable portion of the metal for the cart-road between Cherra and Shillong.

In Upper Assam, clay ironstone occurs in nodules of various sizes, and sometimes in thin beds, interstratified with shales and sandstones, in the coal measures of the Nága Hills; but it is believed that the ore is not in sufficient abundance to afford a supply for a blast furnace on the English principle; while the scarcity of limestone required to form a flux would, even if the ore were in greater quantity, probably form an insuperable obstacle to operations on a large scale. The company who have the concession of the Makum coal-field have also the monopoly of the iron of that region, but have hitherto made no attempt to work it. The iron ore formerly smelted in Sibságar was derived both from the clay ironstones in the coal measures (chiefly those of the Nazira field), and from the impure limonite which occurs in great abundance in the Tipám rocks south of the Dhodar Ali; the former was the source most used.

Alum.

60. Pyritous shales are also found associated with the coal measures of Upper Assam; and it may, perhaps, hereafter be found profitable to use them for the manufacture of alum and copperas.

Petroleum.

61. Petroleum is found in the neighbourhood of the coal of Upper Assam. It is a heavy oil, containing a comparatively small proportion of the light illuminating hydro-carbons, in which respect it could not compete with the imported oils. For lubricating purposes, however, and for yielding solid paraffine, it is believed that it will prove valuable. The earliest experiments in working it were made at Nahor Pung, in the Jaipur field (where they were a failure) and near Makum, when a considerable amount of oil was extracted in 1868. A concession for working petroleum in the Makum field was granted to the Assam Railways and Trading Company in 1882-83, and two similar concessions in the same neighbourhood have recently been granted, one to the company already mentioned, and the other to a syndicate. Borings have been made by both concessionaires and petroleum has been extracted, but their operations have not yet resulted in any considerable extraction of oil. In fact, the only field which has been at all properly worked up to date is the second concession of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, the output from which in 1892 amounted to slightly over 19,000 gallons.

SECTION 8. *Mines and Minerals.*

Besides the petroleum of Upper Assam, this mineral is also found in Cachar. It occurs on the banks of the Barák, at Másimpur, where the Tilain range crosses the river and near Badarpur, where the Sirispur hills run up to the stream from the south; it has besides been detected at various places along these ridges, which are part of the prolongation into the Surma Valley of the Arakan meridional ranges. It has also been found north of the Barák, on the Lárang, a small stream issuing from the Baráil range north of Kalain, and joining the Surma near Lebharpota. Specimens of petroleum from these localities have been sent for examination to Calcutta, but no active steps have been taken to utilise it.

Salt.

62. Salt-springs are found in conjunction with petroleum in the Upper Assam coal area, at Borhát, Jaipur, and other places. In former times their brine was largely used for conversion into merchantable salt; and to this day a small quantity of salt so made (the brine being boiled down in joints of bamboo) is imported by the Nágas into Jaipur. Salt-springs exist in Cachar, both in the southern ranges (Sirispur and Bhuban hills) and in the Baráil. Those in the Hailákándi Valley, in mauzas Bánsbári and Chandipur, are the only ones which are now worked, though formerly the industry was more extensive. The springs are leased annually for a trifling sum; the brine is not boiled down, the water being disposed of in *gharas* to the people of the neighbouring villages. Several salt-springs are worked in Manipur, where they are highly valued.

Lime.

63. Next in importance to coal in this province are the vast stores of limestone which exist on the southern face of the Khási and Jaintia Hills, where the downward-bending strata of the nummulitic rocks have been worked as a lime-supply from a period long anterior to British rule. "Sylhet lime" was a monopoly of the Mogul Governors of Bengal, and, as such, figures in the early *sanads*, *farmáns*, and treaties by which the East India Company acquired command over that province. The limestone is found from the exit of the Someswari river in the Gáro Hills to that of the Hari river in Jaintia; but it can only be economically quarried in the neighbourhood of the small State Railway which runs from Tharia to Companyganj or where facilities for water-carriage exist, that is, where rivers navigable by boats in the rains adjoin the rock faces whence the stone is hewn. The most important of these quarries are those situated on the Jádukáta and Púnatirth rivers, which debouch near Laur in Sylhet, the Dwára quarries to the east of these, the Cheyla or Shella quarries, on the Bogapáni, the Máolong, Byrang, Sohbar, and Borpunji quarries, which lie immediately under Cherra Punji; and the Uthma quarries a little to the east on an affluent of the Piyáin. Those beyond have rarely been worked, the advantages possessed by the quarries nearer the great limestone marts of Chhátak and Sunámganj enabling the latter to undersell them. Altogether, there are 34 limestone tracts which are separately treated as quarries in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, one in Sylhet, and one in the Gáro Hills. The Government is the sole proprietor of all the quarries in the Jaintia and Gáro Hills and the one in Sylhet, as well as of four in the Khási Hills; the remainder (with one exception) are the joint property of the Khási rulers or communities and the British Government, the latter administering the estates and reaping half the profits.

Owing to the depression in the lime trade, and the consequent decline in the Government revenue from the quarries, a special enquiry was made in 1889 by the Director of Land Records, as the result of which all the small quarries in the Khási Hills were closed for five years, and the five principal quarries only (Sohbar, Borpunji, and Shella under the permit system, and Langrin and Nongstoin under lease) were kept open for work. In consequence of this step, the revenue from the quarries rose from Rs. 13,580 in 1889-90 to Rs. 17,646 in 1890-91. In 1892-93, the revenue amounted to Rs. 15,536.

The stone is quarried chiefly during the dry months, and either carried by rail to Companyganj, whence is it taken by boat to Chhátak, or rolled down to the river banks and conveyed over the rapids, which occur before the rivers issue on the plains, in small boats when the hill streams are in flood during the rains. Below the rapids it is generally reloaded on larger boats, and carried down to the Surma river, on the banks of which it is burnt into lime during the cold weather. The kilns are of a primitive description, being mere excavations in the river bank, faced and roofed with clay. The fuel used consists of the reeds and grasses of the swampy tract which stretches along the foot of the hills. This industry gives employment to a great number of people, the quarriers being generally Khásis and the boatmen and lime-burners Bengalis of Sylhet. For the last three years the exports of lime from Sylhet to Bengal (all of which is derived from this source) have been as follows:

	Mds.
1890-91	18,04,197
1891-92	18,26,675
1892-93	13,14,161

Limestone is also found exposed in the Doigrung, a tributary of the Dhansiri, a few miles south of Golághát. A description of this formation, which still remains unworked, will be found in the Records of the Geological Survey, Volume XVII, page 31.

Gold.

64. The rivers of Assam which have yielded gold are those of the Darrang and Lakhimpur districts north of the Brahmaputra, the Brahmaputra itself in its upper course, the Noa and Buri Dihings, and a small stream called the Joglo, which rises in the Tipám Hills and falls into the Buri Dihing. In the Sibságar district the Dhansiri, Disoi, and Jhánzi rivers are said to have been auriferous. Of these streams, the Bhoroli, Dikrang, and Subansiri in Darrang and Lakhimpur appear to have formerly given the largest quantities. The gold in these rivers is probably doubly derivative, being washed out of the tertiary sandstones of the sub-Himalayan formations, themselves the result of the denudation of the crystalline rocks in the interior of the chain. The industry was maintained in the time of the Assam Rájas by the peculiar system of taxation which then prevailed, each class of the population being bound to contribute in kind or labour to the State. The *Sonwals*, or gold-washers, were taxed at four annas' weight, or four rupees' worth, of gold per annum. Since the British occupation of the country, the pursuit of the precious metal has dwindled almost to nothing, and the lease of the gold-washings in North Lakhimpur has of late years been sold for Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 a year. In 1882, a European speculator obtained a monopoly for ten years of the right of seeking gold in the Subansiri and its tributaries, but his operations were not attended with success. This concession has recently again been granted to other persons, and it is hoped that the work will be more vigorously prosecuted than on previous occasions.

Platinum.

65. Platinum has been noticed with samples of gold obtained from washings in the Noa Dihing river, and it is possible that, if specially searched for, it might be found in large quantities (Records of the Geological Survey, Volume XV, page 54).

CHAPTER II.

Historical Summary.

SECTION I. *Assam Proper.*

Introductory.

66. The different portions of territory included in the province of Assam were formerly quite distinct, and have different histories; they were brought under British administration at different times and in different ways, and it is, therefore, necessary to treat them separately before proceeding to describe the present organisation of the province. This chapter is accordingly divided into sections summarising the history of the following areas:

I. Assam Proper, that is, the five districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur.

II. Goálpára, including the Eastern Duárs.

III. Cachar.

IV. Sylhet, including Jaintia.

V. The Hill districts, *viz.*,—

(1) The Gáro Hills.
(2) The Khási Hills.
(3) North Cachar.
(4) The Nága Hills.

SECTION I.—ASSAM PROPER.

The ancient Kámarúpa.

67. The history of so much of the valley of the Brahmaputra as belongs to the modern province of Assam may be said to begin with the growth of the Koch power upon its western frontier, and the invasion of the Ahoms in the east. From such hints and glimpses of the country as can be gathered from the *Tantras* and *Puráns*, and other ancient writings, it appears certain that, while the bulk of the inhabitants have always been of non-Aryan origin, the colonisation or conquest of parts of the valley by Aryan settlers began at an early date. Krishna is said to have carried away his bride Rukmini from her father Bhishmaka, king of Kundilya, the name of whose kingdom survives in the Kundil river to the east of Sadiya, while the memory of the monarch is still preserved in Upper Assam. Krishna's son Aniruddha captured Sronitpur, now called Tezpur, the capital of Rája Bán, and carried off his daughter Usha.* Still more famous than Rája Bán was his contemporary Narak, who ruled in Gauháti, and is famed in Hindu mythology as the guardian of Kámákhyá and the conqueror of Ghatak, the king of the Kiráts. He is said to have been the son of the earth by Vishnu, and for a long time enjoyed the favour of his celestial progenitor. But success turned his head, and his pride and waywardness at length gave such offence to Vishnu, that he was slain by him in the incarnation of Krishna. His son Bhogdatta is renowned for his zeal in propagating the Hindu religion, and is said to have given his daughter in marriage to Duryodhana and to have fallen in the battle of Kurukshetra, fighting on the Kauravas' side. Later on, we find a king of Kámarúpa sending a present of elephants to the hero of the *Raghuvansa*, and again when Hiouen Thsang visited India, Kámarúpa is mentioned as a country famous for these animals. Kámarúpa is described in the *Jogini Tantra* as extending from the Karatuya to the eastern boundary of the Brahmaputra Valley.† Its ancient divisions were Kampith, from the Karatuya to the Sankosh, Ratnapith, from the Sankosh to the Rupohi in the present district of Kámrúp, Suvarnapith from the Rupohi to the Bhoroli, and Saumarpith, from the latter river to the eastern end of the valley. The name Kámarúpa, however, varied greatly in its territorial signification from time to time. Between these legendary notices of Assam and the beginnings of what may be called history, a gap of about a thousand years intervenes; but the Hindu religion would seem to have existed uninterruptedly during this interval at various points in the valley, whether professed by pure Aryans, or, as is more likely, by communities of mixed descent, or by converted non-Aryan tribes. A Sudra king, named Debeswar, reigned in Gauháti, a place which the proximity of the sacred hill Nilachal has always rendered notable. The temple of

* The adventures of Krishna and the life of Narak are described in Chapters 36-42 of the *Kálika Purán*, and on page 81 of the *Jogini Tantra*. *Raghuvansa*, IV—81.

† *Jogini Tantra*, page 76.

Kámákhyá on its summit is of comparatively modern origin, but rests on foundations reputed to be as old as the first introduction of the Hindu religion into the valley of the Brahmaputra. In Tezpur we find Rája Nágasankar, who built the temple of Biswanáth, and whose descendant, Jongál Balahu, was defeated in battle by the Kachári Rája, near Roha on the Kopili.*

When Hiouen Thsang visited the country in 640 A.D., a prince, named Kumár Bháskara Barman, was on the throne. The people are described as being of small stature, with dark yellow complexions; they were fierce in appearance, but upright and studious. Hinduism was the State religion, and the number of Buddhists was very small. The soil was deep and fertile, and the towns were surrounded by moats with water brought from rivers or banked up lakes.†

Pál rulers.

68. Subsequently we read of Pál rulers in Assam. It is supposed that these kings were Buddhist, and belonged to the Pál dynasty of Bengal. The latter supposition is strengthened by the recent discovery at Benares of a copper plate, on which is inscribed a deed of gift of some land in the neighbourhood of Pragjyotisha (Gauháti) by Kumára Pál, son of Ráma Pál and grandson of Vigraha Pál, the name of the two latter being synonymous with those of two of the later kings of the Bengal line of Páls.‡ The fact that Deva Pál (who ruled from about 895 to 915 A.D.) conquered Kámarúpa§ furnishes another reason for supposing that the Assam Páls were a branch of the royal family ruling in Bengal, even if they were not lineal descendants of that dynasty. It should, however, be noted that Pál was not an uncommon title at the period under discussion; it was the designation of many of the Báro Bhuiyás, and was also borne by an Aryan dynasty reigning over Kundilya or the country about Sadiya.

Khyen dynasty.

69. After the fall of the Pál dynasty, the Khyen tribe under Niladhwaj rose to power, and thus became worthy of the attention of the Bráhmans.‖ Niladhwaj became a Hindu, and ordered that his caste should thenceforth be known as "High Sudra." He was succeeded by his son Chakradhwaj, who was followed by Nílámbar, the last king of this line. Nílámbar quarrelled with his councillor, a Brahman named Suchi Patra, and the latter fled to the Nawab of Gaur, and persuaded him to invade the country. The result was Husan Shah's invasion, and the fall of the capital, Kámatápur, in 1498 A.D.¶ The remains of this old city are still traceable, near the Dharlá in the State of Koch Bihar.**

Báro Bhuiyás.

70. Although the whole of Kámarúpa appears from time to time to have been united into one kingdom under some unusually powerful monarch, it was more often split up into numerous petty states, each of which, under its own chief, was practically independent of the rest, and this was once more the condition of the country after the defeat of Nílámbar. About this time, two brothers, Chandan and Madan, ruled for a few years at Maralávas, some miles north of Kamatápur,†† and the twelve chiefs, known as the Báro Bhuiyás, were exercising sovereign rights in Kámrúp and Goálpára.

The settlement of the Bhuiyás in Assam is detailed in the *Guru Charitra*, in which work it is said that they were introduced by a king named Durlabh Náráyan, who appears to have held sway in Goálpára and Kámrúp, but whose lineage is still uncertain. This king engaged in war with a Hindu prince, who called himself Gaureswar or "the ruler of Gaur." Durlabh was victorious, and, on the conclusion of hostilities, obtained seven families of Bráhmans and seven of Káyasthas under twelve acknowledged heads, the chief of whom was a Káyastha, named Chandibar, *alias* Debidás. These people were settled by Durlabh Náráyan in the country between Hájo and the Bornadi, and soon became powerful feudatories. The date assigned to their advent in Assam corresponds to the year 1220 A.D.‡‡ Their leader Chandibar was the lineal ancestor of the celebrated Assamese religious reformer Sankar Deb.

* Gunabhiram's *Asam Buranji*, page 48.

† Beal's Buddhist Records of the Western World, Volume II, page 196.

‡ This copper plate, which bears a date equivalent to 1105 A.D., was deciphered by Professor Venis of the Government Sanskrit College at Benares.

§ *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1878, page 407.

‖ Gunabhiram's *Asam Buranji*, pages 52-54.

¶ The Musalman accounts of the fall of Kamatápur have been reproduced by Blochmann in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1872, pages 79 and 336, and 1874, page 281.

** The ruins are described by Buchanan Hamilton, whose account is reproduced in Dr. Hunter's Statistical Account of Koch Bihar, page 362.

†† Hunter's Statistical Account of Koch Bihar, page 407.

‡‡ This seems too early. Chandibar was Sankar Deb's great-great-grandfather, and we have every reason for believing that the tradition that Sankar Deb was born in 1440 A.D. is approximately correct. Allowing twenty-five years a generation, it would seem that Chandibar could not well have come to Assam before 1390 A.D. at the earliest.

SECTION I. *Assam Proper.*

The Ahoms.

71. Nearly three centuries before the fall of Kamatápur, an event occurred at the eastern extremity of the valley which was destined to change the whole course of Assam history.* This was the invasion of the Ahoms. The Ahoms were Shans, from the ancient Shan kingdom of Pong, whose capital, Mogaung, still exists in the upper portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy. A quarrel as to the right of succession to the throne is said to have been the cause of the secession of Chukapha, one of the rival claimants, who, after wandering about the country between the Irrawaddy and the Pátkoi mountains for some years, at length crossed the range and entered Assam with a small following. This was in the year 1228 A.D. The Ahoms found the country into which they descended peopled by small settlements of Moráns and Boráhis, people of the Bodo race, whom they had no difficulty in subduing. There was, however, a Chutia kingdom of considerable power in the background, which had absorbed the ancient Pál dynasty of Sadiya, and in so doing had adopted the Hindu religion, and imported an Aryan strain into the royal blood by the marriage of the Pál king's daughter with the Chutia prince who succeeded him. The Chutia dynasty at that time reigned at Sadiya and at Rangpur in the Sibságar district, but their dominions did not extend uninterruptedly between the two places, nor did they reach very far back towards the southern hills, and the Ahoms consequently had room in which to develop themselves, for a considerable time, before coming into collision with the actual possessors of Upper Assam. Within the narrow limits of a territory corresponding to the south-eastern portion of Lakhimpur and part of the Sibságar districts, the Ahom kings succeeded each other with great regularity, governing through the means of their chief officers of State, whose names and the dates of their appointments are duly chronicled in the native histories of Assam, together with the names of the kings and their dates of accession. We read that in 1350 A.D., the Chutia king invited his Ahom neighbour to a boat race on the Safrai river, and there treacherously captured and murdered him; but the final struggle between Ahom and Chutia for the supremacy of Upper Assam did not take place until a century and a half later. Meanwhile, the Ahoms, extending their power along the south bank of the Brahmaputra, drove the Kacharis back to the Kopili and Dhansiri Valleys, and thus touched the Koch power on the west, as they touched the Chutia power on the south-east. The three powers between which the contest for the Assam Valley lay were the Koch, the Ahom, and the Chutia.

The Koch kings.

72. We have seen that, after the fall of Nilámbar, the eastern portion of Kámarúpa was split up into numerous petty States, each of which was ruled by its own chief. Amongst these, the Koch kings rapidly forced their way to the front.† The legend runs that Hájo Koch had two daughters, Hira and Jira, whom he married to Haria Mandal, a Mech. Hira was an incarnation of Bhagavati, and was visited by Siva in the guise of Haria Mandal. The offspring of this intercourse was a son, Bisu, who consolidated the power of his tribe, and defeated the Báro Bhuiyas, who had become powerful during the reign of Nilámbar. He became a Hindu, taking the name of Biswa Singh, and imported Baidik Bráhmans from Sylhet in the place of the Kalitas, who were previously the priests of his tribe. He made an abortive attempt to invade the country of the Ahoms, but was more successful in the internal management of his kingdom. He settled the different offices of State, and established his army on a secure basis. During his reign the Ahoms attacked the Chutias, and, after several campaigns of varied fortune, defeated and slew the Chutia king, seized his capital, and overthrew the Chutia dominion in Upper Assam for ever. His son, Nar Náráyan, succeeded him about 1528 A.D., and at once commenced a series of expeditions against the neighbouring powers. He defeated the Ahoms, and made them tributary to him; and his brother Sukladhwaj, *alias* Silarai, subsequently conquered the kings of Hiramba (Cachar), Jaintia, and Sylhet, but was defeated and made prisoner by the Musalman ruler of Gaur. Silarai's son, Raghu, was adopted by Nar Náráyan as his successor. Then Silarai died, and Nar Náráyan begat a son of his own, named Lakshmi, whereupon Raghu, fearing that he would lose the succession, broke out in rebellion. The armies met, but a peace was concluded without bloodshed; the kingdom was divided into two parts, Raghu taking the portion east of the Sankosh, while the part west of that river was reserved for Nar Náráyan's son Lakshmi. This division of the kingdom took place about 1581 A.D.

* The above account of the Ahoms is taken from Kásinath Tamuli Phukan's *Asam Buranji*, which was compiled about 1840 A.D., under the orders of Rája Purandar Singh. The Ahoms appear to have possessed the historical faculty to a very considerable extent, and many of their leading families maintained chronicles of important events. Our information regarding Ahom history would have been much fuller than it is, but for an act of literary iconoclasm in the reign of Rajeswar Singh (1751-1768), when many of these family histories were destroyed owing to some remarks adverse to the Prime Minister having been made in a history produced by Numali Bar Phukan.

† The story as related here follows the *Bangsábali* of Rája Lakshmi Náráyan Kuar of Howli Mohanpur. This *Bangsábali* is inscribed on oblong strips of *sudi* bark, each strip being illustrated. It is supposed to have been written under the orders of Rája Sumudra Náráyan about 1806 A.D. This version differs in some respects from accounts given elsewhere, but seems, on the whole, to be the most trustworthy narrative available.

SECTION I. *Assam Proper.*

Raghu was succeeded by his son Parikshit, who fought with and defeated Lakshmi. The latter then invoked the aid of the Emperor of Delhi, by whose troops the former was in his turn defeated and made prisoner. His brother, Balit Náráyan, fled to the Ahom Rája Swarga Náráyan, who sent an army against the Musalmans, and drove them across the Karatuya. From that time, the independent rule of the Koch kings ceased. Balit Náráyan became a tributary of the Ahoms, and the western branch succumbed to the Musalmans.

Musalman invasions.

73. The Musalman invasions of the Brahmaputra Valley all bear the character of temporary success due to superior arms and discipline, and ultimate failure induced by the unfavourable nature of the climate, ignorance of the country, want of communications, and the impossibility of repairing losses by reinforcements.* The first expedition of the kind was despatched after the overthrow of the kingdom of Kamatápur, under a leader recorded in Assamese history as Turbuk, who fought his way as far as Koliabar, and was then defeated and destroyed. A second invasion occurred about the middle of the sixteenth century. The leader of this expedition was Kála Páhár, an apostate from Hinduism, whose chief object appears to have been the destruction of Hindu temples, and to him is ascribed the spoliation of the old temples at Hájo and Kámákhyá. The next invasion was that, already referred to, in which Parikshit was overthrown, and this was followed later by another (in 1637) in which Balit Náráyan was slain, and the rule of the Musalmans was extended as far as Gauháti. The last and greatest invasion was that undertaken by Mir Jumla in 1660-62. He captured the capital of the Ahoms, and is said to have sent word to the Emperor that the next campaign would carry him to the confines of China; but his force melted away in the rains, and he was obliged to retreat with the loss of all his guns. The ultimate result of this disastrous invasion was to strengthen the hold of the Ahoms on Lower Assam, and their rule was shortly afterwards extended to Gauháti, at which place an Ahom Governor was stationed, until near the end of the eighteenth century when it became the headquarters of the Ahom kings.

Fall of the Ahom kingdom.

74. Before the last Muhammadan invasion, the Ahoms had been largely converted to the Hindu religion. The reigning monarch became a convert in 1655 A.D., and adopted the name of Jayadwaja Singh, and henceforward all the Ahom kings bear both Ahom and Hindu names. There were now no rivals to the Ahoms in the Assam Valley. The Kacháris had been defeated just before Mir Jumla's invasion, and the Rájas of Darrang and Bijni had become tributary to the Ahom power on the fall of the Koch monarchy. In 1695 Rudra Singh, the greatest of the Ahom kings, ascended the throne. His dominions comprised the whole of the Brahmaputra Valley, so far as it was inhabited, except a strip of submontane territory claimed by the Bhutias. In 1780, Gaurináth Singh succeeded to the throne. His reign was marked chiefly by a formidable rising of the Moamarias, a powerful religious sect. Gaurináth, being hard-pressed, applied in his extremity to Mr. Rausch, a salt farmer at Goálpára. Mr. Rausch, it is said, sent a body of 700 sipahis to Gaurináth's aid, but these sipahis were cut to pieces by the Moamarias. The Rája of Manipur also sent an armed force to Gaurináth's assistance, but the Manipuris were likewise defeated. At this juncture, the king of Darrang, Krishna Náráyan, taking advantage of Gaurináth's distress, made an attack upon Gauháti, whither Gaurináth had retired. Gaurináth again applied to Mr. Rausch for help, and also sent a deputation to Calcutta. At the close of 1792 the British Government sent a detachment, under the command of Captain Welsh, to assist Gaurináth.† Captain Welsh defeated Krishna Náráyan, put down the Moamaria insurrection, and reduced the whole valley to obedience. He was, however, recalled in 1794. A few months later Gaurináth died. He was succeeded by Kamaleswar Singh, who was a mere puppet in the hands of his minister. He died in 1809, and was succeeded by his brother Chandra Kánta Singh. The reign of this prince was marked by the appearance of the Burmese in Assam. Chandra Kánta having quarrelled with his minister, the Bura Gohain, applied for aid to the Burmese. The Burmese entered Assam with a force with which the Assamese were utterly unable to cope. Shortly afterwards, however, the Burmese retired, when the Bura Gohain deposed Chandra Kánta, and set up Purandar Singh. Chandra Kánta again applied to the Burmese, who sent an army and reinstated him. In 1819, Purandar Singh applied for aid to the British Government, but was refused. Chandra Kánta, however, quarrelled with the Burmese, who finally expelled him from Assam, and he sought refuge with the British officers at Goálpára. But at this juncture matters had come to a crisis between the British and the

* The accounts of these invasions, furnished by Musalman historians, have been collected by Blochmann in an article in the *Journál of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1872.

† A full account of Captain Welsh's expedition has been given by Sir J. Johnstone in a pamphlet published by the Foreign Department some years ago.

SECTION I. *Assam Proper.*

Burmese, and on the 5th March 1824 war was declared against Burma.* A British force, advancing with a gunboat flotilla, conquered the valley as far as Koliabar, and during the next cold season completed the subjugation of the rest. Finally, on the 24th February 1826, the Burmese, by the treaty of Yandaboo, ceded Assam to the East India Company.

Commencement of British rule.

75. For some time after the conquest it was still doubtful whether the Company would retain in their hands or not the province they had won. Mr. Scott, the Commissioner of North-East Rangpur, administered the country, Captain White being appointed in 1827 to assist him in Lower Assam; and Captain Neufville in 1828 to have charge under him of Upper Assam. The Moamarias, who had contributed so largely to the downfall of the Ahom power, and whose country (known as Matak) was the present district of Dibrugarh south of the Brahmaputra, were left under their own ruler, styled the Bor Senapati, who in May 1826 executed an agreement of allegiance to the British Government. And the Khámpti chief of Sadiya, called the Sadiya-khoa, on the 15th of the same month, was confirmed as the Company's feudatory in possession of that district.

At first the civil and criminal duties of Assam Proper were performed by councils of the Assamese gentry, called *panchâyats*, of which there were two or three in each district of the province. In judicial cases Captains White and Neufville were both Magistrates and Judges, trying the accused with the assistance of a *panchâyat*, but referring all heinous cases, with their opinions, to Mr. Scott for final judgment.†

Rule of Purandar Singh in Upper Assam.

76. In 1833 the districts of Sibságar and Lakhimpur north of the Brahmaputra were placed under the administration of Rája Purandar Singh, who executed a treaty binding himself to administer the country upon the principles of justice established in their territories by the East India Company, to act according to the advice of the Political Agent stationed in his principality, and to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 50,000. Thus, of Assam Proper there remained British in 1833 only the districts of Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Darrang (which then only extended to and included Bishnáth, beyond which was Lakhimpur, subject to Purandar Singh).

The Assam Code.

77. In 1835, Act II of that year was passed, which placed all functionaries in British Assam under the control and superintendence, in civil and criminal cases, of the Sadr Court, and in revenue cases under that of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and further declared that such superintendence should be exercised in conformity with the instructions which these functionaries might receive from the Government of Fort William in Bengal. Under this Act, rules for the administration of Assam were framed by the Commissioner, revised by the Sadr Court, and finally issued by that Court with the sanction of Government in 1837. They applied not only to Assam Proper, but also (*vide* the next section) to Goálpára. These rules consisted of extracts from the Bengal Regulations of all that was considered at that time suitable to the circumstances and necessary for the proper administration of Assam. They were, however, merely rules of judicial procedure. They declared what courts, civil and criminal, should be established, and the mode of appointing officers thereto; they declared the jurisdiction of these courts, and provided for appeals; they prescribed a period of limitation for the institution of civil suits and a procedure to be followed in mortgage cases; they provided also for the appointment of *vakils*, the establishment and remuneration of process-servers, and the keeping of judicial registers and records. They established in each district a summary suit court, to be presided over generally by the Assistant in charge of the district (now called the Deputy Commissioner) in his capacity of Collector; they also established an office for the registry of deeds. Lastly, in all cases not specially provided for in the rules, officers were directed to conform, as nearly as the circumstances of the province would permit, to the provisions of the Bengal Regulations, and in all doubtful matters of a judicial nature to refer for instructions to the Sadr Court. The Police Law of Assam was at the same time declared to be Regulation XX of 1817, with certain modifications.

In 1839, a few supplementary civil rules were issued by the Sadr Court with the sanction of Government, the effect of which was to give to Junior Assistants (now called Assistant Commissioners) and Sub Assistants (now called Extra Assistant Commissioners) a greater share in the judicial administration of the country than was allowed to them by the rules of 1837; and in the same year an officer, styled Deputy Commissioner (whose designation was in 1861 changed to that of Judicial Commissioner), was appointed to relieve the Commissioner of his duties as Civil and Sessions Judge.

* A full account of the Burmese war, so far as Assam is concerned, will be found in Robinson's "Descriptive Account of Assam," published in 1841, pages 180-188.

† The information in this and the next paragraph is taken from Robinson's "Descriptive Account of Assam, pages 207-211.

78. In October 1838, the territories which had been placed in charge of Purandar Singh were resumed by the Government of India. The Rája had fallen deeply into arrears with his tribute, and declared himself unable any longer to carry on the administration. At first the officers placed in charge of this tract acted under the direct orders of the Government of India in the Foreign Department; but in July 1839 a proclamation was issued by the Governor General in Council annexing the territory to Bengal, dividing it into two districts, Sibságar and Lakhimpur, and directing that these two districts should be administered in the same manner as the districts of Lower Assam. In August 1842 another proclamation was issued, annexing the territory of the Bor Senapati, who had died in 1839, and whose son refused to accept the management of the country on the terms offered to him. Sadiya, the district of the Khámpti chief, was, by the same proclamation, incorporated with the rest of the province. This place had been the scene of a rising of the Khámptis in 1839. They treacherously attacked the station of Sadiya, and killed the Political Agent, Colonel White. The combination was not broken up and dispersed till many lives had been lost. The son of the Sadiyakhoa, for his complicity in this rebellion, was exiled with his followers to Náráyanpur, on the Dikhrang, in the west of the Lakhimpur district, where the colony still exists.

Resumption of Upper Assam.

Thus, from 1842, the whole of Assam Proper was under the same system of administration, save that in Lakhimpur, including Matak and Sadiya, an establishment of *panchávat* courts was, for special reasons, maintained, to which persons of rank and influence in the district were appointed, without much regard to their judicial qualifications. This special *panchávat* system was abolished in 1860.

79. In that year, Act VIII of 1859 (the Civil Procedure Code) and the Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) were extended to the whole of Assam Proper and Goálpára. In 1861 the Criminal Procedure Code of that year was extended to the province, and in 1862 the Police Act (V of 1861). In 1862, also, the Penal Code came into force in the province without special extension. By these measures the Assam Code of 1837 (which had been meanwhile revised in 1847) was superseded. In 1861 the designations of the officers serving in the province under the Commissioner were changed, with the sanction of the Government of India, as follows: the Deputy Commissioner became Judicial Commissioner, the senior or Principal Assistants Deputy Commissioners, the Junior Assistants Assistant Commissioners, and the Sub Assistants Extra Assistant Commissioners. Side by side with these officers, there existed in the province a separate judicial establishment, consisting of one Principal Sadr Amin, two Sadr Amins, and ten Munsifs. In March 1872 this branch of the service was entirely abolished; several of the Munsifs were created Extra Assistant Commissioners, and the ordinary district staff were invested with civil judicial powers, the Deputy Commissioner becoming Subordinate Judge and the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners Munsifs. This arrangement is substantially that which now exists.

Extension of general laws to Assam.

SECTION 2.—GOÁLPÁRA.

80. This district consists of two very distinct portions: the permanently-settled part, comprising the three thánas of Goálpára, Dhubri, and Karaibari; and the temporarily-settled part, called the Eastern Duárs. The first tract was originally a portion of the district of Rangpur, and as such was included in the province of Bengal, which, by the Mogul Emperor's *farmán* of the 12th August 1765, became part of the dominions of the East India Company. Like the neighbouring district of Kámrúp, this tract was inhabited chiefly by Koches, Meches, or Kacháris. It formed part of the dominions of the Koch dynasty, the rise and fall of which have already been described, and passed out of their hands on the defeat of Parikshit, when it became a Musalman province.

Early history.

On its southern border the Goálpára district marches with the Gáro Hills, and the thána of Karaibari, which stretches southwards from Dhubri, is almost wholly composed of hilly country inhabited by Gáros. These mountaineers were, in the early period of our rule, a terror to the people of the plains; and the chiefs of the border country, who had to restrain their incursions, were allowed in return for this duty to hold their estates at a very light revenue. Thus it happened that when the decennial settlement of Bengal was made, the few great zamindárs, among whom the permanently-settled portion of Goálpára was divided, were assessed at an almost nominal amount. It is somewhat doubtful whether this assessment was ever formally converted into a permanent charge; but these estates have uniformly been treated as covered by the permanent settlement of Bengal.

SECTION 3. *Cachar.*

81. Shortly after this settlement, however, it became manifest that the zamindárs of the plains country, instead of proving guardians of the peace of the border, were rather likely, by their oppressions and exactions, to foster strife with the Gáros of the hills, whose raids were constantly provoked by the treatment they received from the landholders to whose markets they resorted. In order to check these exactions, and to promote the growth of order and civilisation amongst the hill people, it was deemed necessary to place this tract under a special form of administration. Then in 1822, a Regulation (No. X) was passed by the Governor General in Council exempting the three thánas of north-eastern Rangpur from the operation of the General Regulations, and placing them under the control of a Special Civil Commissioner. Mr. David Scott was the first official entrusted with the charge; and he took into his own hands the collection of the rents claimed by the zamindárs from the Gáro villages, paying over to them the proceeds, after deducting the costs of collection and administration. At the same time the duties levied by the zamindárs on the hill produce (chiefly cotton) were commuted to an annual payment by Government, and abolished, Government recouping itself by imposing a special house assessment upon the Gáro villages.

Regulation X of 1822.

82. When Assam Proper was conquered from the Burmese in 1826, Mr. Scott became Commissioner of the new province, with which Goálpára was incorporated as a separate district; and from that date until 1866 it remained a portion of Assam, and was administered on the same system as the rest of the province.

Incorporation in Assam Proper.

83. In 1866, the Eastern Duárs, a thinly peopled but extensive tract along the base of the Himalayas north of permanently-settled Goálpára, which had previously been under the rule of the Deb Rája of Bhutan, was annexed by the British Government on the conclusion of the Bhutan war. For some little time these Duárs were a separate district; but in 1867 the Bengal Commissionership of Koch Bihar was formed, and from the 1st January of that year the Eastern Duárs were joined to Goálpára, and the entire district was included in that Commissionership, the Commissioner having the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge within his jurisdiction. In October 1868, the judicial administration of Goálpára and the Gáro Hills was taken away from the Commissioner of Koch Bihar, because of the inconvenient distance of this tract of country from his headquarters, and placed in the hands of the Judicial Commissioner of Assam. The executive control, however, remained, as before, with the Commissioner of Koch Bihar. In 1869, the Gáro Hills were formed into a separate district by Act XXII of that year, which repealed Regulation X of 1822, but still exempted the hills from the operation of the General Regulations. In the same year the Eastern Duárs were similarly deregulationised by Act XVI of 1869.

Transfer to Koch Bihar.

Finally, when the Chief Commissionership of Assam was formed, in February 1874, the district of Goálpára and the Eastern Duárs, and the district of the Gáro Hills, were retransferred to Assam.

SECTION 3.—CACHAR.

84. The early history of Cachar, or Hiramba, is extremely obscure. Although it bears the same name as a section of the Bodo population of Assam, the part of the district south of the Baráil was not until some two hundred years ago in the possession of the race now called Kacháris. It would appear that it belonged to the kingdom of Tippera, or Tripura, since it is stated to have been acquired by the Kachári king, who had his capital at Maibong, as a dowry upon his marriage with a Tippera princess. The Tipperas, however, are undoubtedly, as is proved by their language, themselves of the Bodo stock, and very near kinsmen, not only of the Kacháris of North Cachar, but also of those of the Brahmaputra Valley and of the Gáros of the Gáro Hills. Their true history, like that of the Kachári kings of Dimapur, Maibong, and Kháspur, has been lost in the fugitive memory of a barbarous people, unacquainted with letters, and has been further darkened by the fictitious genealogies which have been invented for them by Brahman priests on their reception within the pale of Hinduism.

Early history.

It is, however, certain that the last native king of Cachar was the descendant of a line of princes who came originally from the Assam Valley. Their deserted capital, Dimapur, on the Dhansiri river, beneath the Angámi Nága Hills, contains some very striking monuments, the meaning and purpose of which have much perplexed explorers, and a number of large and fine tanks. From this site, now buried in dense jungle, the Kachári kings were forced, by the aggressions of the Ahoms on the north and of the Angámi Nágas on the south, to remove into the interior of the hills, and took up their

abode at Maibong, on the Máhur river. While settled there, about the beginning or middle of the seventeenth century, the Kachári king married a daughter of the Tippera Rája, and received the valley of Cachar as her dowry. And some time between 1700 and 1750 the court was transferred from the hills, across the Baráil, to Kháspur, on the Madhura river in the plains. Here the Kachári rulers found themselves in presence of an already settled population of Hindus and Musalmans from Sylhet, who had overflowed from that district into the valley. The process of Hinduisation had probably already commenced at Maibong, at least among the royal family and the court, if not among the Kachári population. At Kháspur it proceeded rapidly; and in 1790 the formal act of conversion took place, the Rája, Krishna Chandra, and his brother, Govind Chandra, entering the body of a copper image of a cow, and emerging therefrom as Hindus and Kshátriyas. A genealogy of a hundred generations, reaching to Bhíma, the hero of the *Mahábhárata*, was composed for them by the Brahmans, only the last nine or ten names in which have probably any claim to represent real personages.

SECTION 4. *Sylhet and Jaintia.*

Taken under British protection.

85. In the beginning of the present century the valley of Cachar became the scene of a struggle for supremacy between the Manipuri brothers, Márjít, Chaurjít, and Gambhír Singh, who had been driven from their own country by the Burmese. Khrishna Chandra had died in 1813, and Govind Chandra succeeded him. The Manipuri invaders speedily overran the country, and set at naught the feeble authority of the Kachári king. In 1823 Márjit held the Hailákándi Valley, and Gambhir Singh the rest of South Cachar. The Burmese were then in Assam, and, as lords of Manipur (which they had conquered from Márjit in 1819), threatened to annex Cachar. This the British Government, seeing the danger which it would cause to Sylhet, decided to prevent. Negotiations were first entered on with a view to an alliance with the Manipuri brothers. These overtures fell through, and it was resolved to take up the cause of Govind Chandra, who was, with the Raja of Jaintia, taken under British protection. The Burmese armies, which had advanced both from Assam and Manipur, were driven out, and Govind Chandra was replaced on the throne. A treaty was executed on the 6th March 1824, by which the Rája placed himself under British protection, and agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 10,000.* Govind Chandra's reign after his restoration was very short; he was assassinated in 1830, and, as he left no heir, either natural or adopted, the country was annexed by proclamation on the 14th August 1832.

British rule.

86. In its subsequent history Cachar much resembles Assam. Act VI of 1835 (like Act II of that year in the Assam Valley) placed it under the control of the Sadr Court and Board of Revenue. It was administered from the first by a Superintendent, who in 1833 was vested with the powers of a Magistrate and Collector; and in the same year it was transferred from the supervision of the Commissioner of Assam to that of the Commissioner of Dacca. It differs from Assam in never having had any special code of administrative rules drawn up for it; the officers in charge applied "the spirit of the Regulations" in dealing with judicial matters. The Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act were formally extended to the district in 1859; in 1862 the Criminal Procedure Code was extended, and the Penal Code came into force. A special peculiarity of the Cachar revenue system, which is a survival from native rule, will be noticed in Chapter IV, Section 1.

Since Cachar became British territory, the only important political events which have marked its history have been the Lushai raids of 1849 and subsequent years, which will be discussed in the section dealing with the Lushais. In the Mutiny of 1857 the sepoys of the 34th Native Infantry, who mutinied in Chittagong in November of that year, were met in Cachar, and were defeated and dispersed by the Sylhet Light Infantry.

SECTION 4.—SYLHET AND JAINTIA.

Sylhet.

87. Of Sylhet under its early Hindu rulers hardly anything is known. It is believed that its native population is largely made up of non-Aryan tribes, probably of the same race as the Bodo Tipperas who now inhabit the hills on its southern margin. The Rájas who held the country at the date of the Musalman conquest, the chief of whom was Gaur Govind, who ruled the south and centre, while the Rája of Laur, under the Khási Hills, governed the north, had evidently, from their names, been taken up into Hinduism, and the country colonised by Brahmans, who gradually extended their proselytising operations. The district was conquered by the Muhammadan kings of Bengal in 1384 A.D., the invaders

* It is commonly asserted that the Burmese were driven out of Cachar in the course of the first Burmese war. These events, however, occurred before the formal declaration of war (5th March 1824).

SECTION 5. *The Hill Districts.*

being led by a spiritual chief named Sháh Jalál, whose shrine at Sylhet is still famous. Laur and Jaintia, under the hills, retained their independence during the rule of the Bengal kings. After the absorption of that province in the Mogul Empire under Akbar, Laur became a dependent principality. The last Hindu Rája of Laur embraced Muhammadanism at Dehli in Aurangzeb's reign. Todar Mal assessed Sylhet (excluding Jaintia, which was never conquered by the Moguls, and Laur) at Rs. 1,67,040, and it was ruled continuously from that date, until it passed into the hands of the East India Company with the rest of Bengal in 1765, by a succession of *Amils* subordinate to the Nawab of Dacca.

The district was included in the decennial settlement of Bengal, which afterwards became permanent, in 1793, but the operation of assessment was conducted in an exceptional manner, each holding being separately measured and settled upon fixed rates. Thus, in Sylhet the permanent settlement assumed a form which it bears nowhere else, except perhaps in Chittagong. It was the policy of the Collector, Mr. J. Willes, to put aside the *chaudhuris*, or zamindárs, who elsewhere obtained settlement, and to deal direct with the better class of ryots or *mirasdárs*. The result is that the settlement is in great part a permanent *ryotwari* one, the area which each holding should contain being (so far as the records have been preserved and can be trusted) accurately known. All land not included in the permanent settlement, or not subsequently settled in perpetuity, is held on temporary leases.

The history of Sylhet since the permanent settlement has not been eventful. The depredations of the Khásis on the north were brought to a close by the occupation of the station of Cherra Punji in 1828; and those of the Lushais on the south were stopped, so far as Sylhet is concerned, by the expedition of 1871-72.

Jaintia.

88. The Rája of Jaintia, a chief of Khási lineage, was found by us, on the annexation of the district, in possession of a tract of plains country lying between the town of Sylhet and the Cachar border, and measuring about 450 square miles, in addition to his hill territory stretching from the foot of the hills overlooking the Surma Valley to the Kalang river in Nowgong. At the same time that Cachar was taken under British protection, in March 1824, a treaty was made with Ram Singh, the Rája of Jaintia, by which he acknowledged allegiance to the Company, and promised to aid in the military operations then commenced against the Burmese in Assam. In 1832 four British subjects were seized by Chattar Singh, chief of Gobha, under the orders of the heir-apparent, Rajendra Singh, and three of them were sacrificed to Káli, the tutelary goddess of the Rája's family. One escaped, and gave information of the outrage, which led to a demand by the British Government for the surrender of the culprits. Negotiations went on for two years without any result; in November 1832 Rám Singh died, and Rájendra Singh succeeded him; and it was finally resolved to punish this atrocious crime (which had been preceded by similar outrages in 1821, 1827, and 1832) by dispossessing the Rája of his territory in the plains, and confining him thenceforth to the hilly tract. On the 15th March 1835 formal possession was taken of Jaintiapur, and the annexation of the plains territory proclaimed by Colonel Lister; in April the district of Gobha was similarly annexed to Nowgong in Assam. Upon this, the Rája declared himself unwilling to continue in possession of his hill territory, over which he had but little control, and it thus also became included in the Company's dominions. The population of the plains of Jaintia, like that of Cachar, is made up of Sylhet ryots, with but a slight leaven of settlers from the hills.

SECTION 5.—THE HILL DISTRICTS.

I. Gáro Hills.

89. The history of the Gáro Hills has already been partly touched upon in the account given of the Goálpára district in which, up to 1866, they were, so far as British administration extended, included. These hills, peopled by a wild race nearly akin to the Meches or Kacháris of the plains, were surrounded on all sides except the east by the estates of the great frontier zamindárs or *chaudhuris* of Rangpur and Mymensingh; the Gáros were in the habit of resorting to the markets in the plains estates of these zamindárs for the sale of their cotton and the purchase of the supplies they needed; and the police of the border was maintained, and taxation levied on the hill produce, by the zamindárs by means of *barkandázes* whom they established at these marts. The chief of these *chaudhuris* were those of Mechpára, Kálumálupára, and Karaibári in Rangpur, and Sherpur and Shushang in Mymensingh. The Gáros, like most of the wild tribes of the North-East Frontier, lived in a state of constant internecine warfare; and it was a necessary ceremony at the funeral of a great chief to bury with him as many human heads as could be procured for the purpose, and, if possible, to put to death on the occasion living captives. The border

was thus vexed by constant raids for the purpose of obtaining heads or prisoners; and the exactions of the plains zamindárs at the submontane *háts* likewise furnished frequent occasions for quarrel.

Under the Moguls, the *chaudhuris* of the border paid their assessment in elephants, cotton, and *agar* wood to the *faujdár* of Rangamati, midway between Goálpára and Dhubri. After the Company obtained the *Diwáni*, a *sazáwal*, or contractor, was annually appointed, who took the place of the *faujdár*, and made his own arrangements with the *chaudhuris*. Until 1787 the revenue of these landlords continued to be paid, as before, in kind. Cash payments were introduced in 1788, and the permanent settlement shortly afterwards followed.

Part of the Gáros brought within zamindárs' estates.

90. In 1775 the *chaudhuris* of Mechpára and Karaibári, to avenge some Gáro raids of more than usual severity, invaded the hills bordering on their respective estates, and entered on a career of conquest. They remained two or three years in the hills, and brought the tribes of a large tract entirely under their control. The zamindár of Karaibári, Mahendra Náráyan, was especially successful in establishing his influence over the south-western portion of the hills, and when the Company called his proceedings in question, defied them from his fastnesses. After a long course of warfare with other *chaudhuris* and with the chiefs of the interior, Mahendra Náráyan's estates were at last sold by the Company for arrears of revenue, and his influence gradually dwindled.

Mr. Scott's proposals, 1816.

91. Meantime the raids of the Gáros on the plains continued, and in 1816 Mr. David Scott was deputed to report on the best means of preserving the peace of the frontier. He found that at that time the frontier zamindárs had for the most part succeeded in reducing a greater or smaller area on their borders to a state of subjection, the largest conquests being those made by Karaibári and Mechpára; beyond these areas thus incorporated in their zamindáris, the *chaudhuris* had so far established their influence that several villages in the interior paid them tribute. Beyond these, again, in the heart of the hills, were the independent or *benalwa* Gáros. Mr. Scott proposed to separate all the tributary Gáros (from whom, and from the independent villages beyond, the raids proceeded) from the zamindárs' control, and take them under Government management, compensating the zamindárs for any losses which they might show that they had sustained; to appoint the chiefs of the villages thus brought under our jurisdiction to be responsible for the peace and the collection of revenue; and to bring the submontane *háts* under Government control, all duties being abolished there, except upon independent Gáros frequenting them. These proposals were approved by Government, and afterwards embodied in Regulation X of 1822, which gave Mr. Scott, who was appointed Special Commissioner, authority to extend British administration over other Gáro communities which might be still independent, and exempted the whole tract (together with the district of Goálpára) from the operation of the General Regulations. After the passing of the Regulation, Mr. Scott proceeded to conclude engagements with the independent chiefs, and no fewer than 121 of those living west of the Someswari are said to have entered into terms with him.

Affairs subsequent to Regulation X of 1822.

92. Mr. Scott was shortly afterwards called away from his work among the Gáros to assume the administration of Assam and the Eastern Frontier generally, and his place was taken by the Principal Assistant of Goálpára, who was aided by a Gáro Sarbaráhkár with his headquarters at Singhimári, situated nearly opposite the middle of the western face of the hills. For many years the British Government maintained a policy of non-interference with the interior of the hills. The tributary Gáros within paid with great irregularity the tribute which they had agreed upon. Raids were frequent, and were followed either by expeditions or by blockade of the submontane markets—measures which were found to be quite ineffectual to stop them. Some little influence was occasionally brought to bear upon the tributary Gáros through visits paid to them by the Principal Assistant of Goálpára; but these annual tours were not regularly carried out, as designed by Mr. Scott, and any intermission in them was followed by an increase in the number of raids.

Establishment of a Deputy Commissioner within the hills.

93. For all these years it was believed that the climate of the hills was so deadly that no European could survive within them, and that it was impracticable to attempt any establishment of a permanent post in their midst. At last, in 1866, after two expeditions to punish raids on the side of Mymensingh of more than usual atrocity, the Government for the first time resolved to appoint a special officer to the charge of the hills. Lieutenant Williamson was selected for this purpose, and was established on a spur of the Tura mountain, with a special armed police force. Shortly after, in 1869, Act XXII of that year was passed, which enabled the Lieutenant Governor to make special

SECTION 5. *The Hill Districts.*

provision for the administration of the district, and to prevent the collection, by zamindárs orother persons of tributes, cesses, or other exactions in the hills. By this Act, Regulation X of 1822 was repealed. That Regulation had applied only to North-East Rangpur, afterwards the Goálpára district. The Act of 1869 included Mymensingh, on which side also zamindári influence had been pushed into the hills, and had provokedretaliation by the hillmen.

This experiment proved completely successful. The Deputy Commissioner of the Gáro Hills and his police force brought almost instant quiet to the district. Hearty aid was given to him by the Gáros, and the headmen, relieved from the dread of retaliatory feuds, at once began to perform their duty, to deliver up offenders, and to enforce the payment of revenue. Raids ceased, and numerous villages, theretofore independent, voluntarily became tributary.

Subjection of the last independent Gáros.

94. In 1870 the survey, which had been carried through the neighbouring Khási Hills, entered the district, and it was resolved to explore as much of the independent Gáro country as was possible, in the course of surveying that which acknowledged British authority. During that year no opposition whatever was offered by the independent villages, of which about 60 still remained in the heart of the district; but in March 1871 a survey coolie, who had been sent to clear a station on the top of a hill, was seized by some Gáros of Rongmagiri, and was tortured and murdered. This put a stop to survey operations for the time, and in the ensuing cold weather (1871-72) an expedition was led against the offending village. In the summer of 1872 some independent villages raided upon protected Gáro villages which had afforded assistance to the expedition against Rongmagiri, and were attacked and occupied by the Deputy Commissioner. It was eventually resolved that the whole of the country which had hitherto been left to its independence should be brought under the same management as the rest; and in the cold weather of 1872-73 three detachments of police, from Mymensingh on the south, from Tura on the west, and from Goálpára on the north, marched through the country which it had been decided to annex. All resistance was easily overpowered, *lashkars* or headmen were appointed, the heads taken in recent raids were surrendered, and peaceful administration was established.

Recent history.

95. Since the expedition of 1872-73, the history of the district has been one of profound peace. In February and March 1881, a slight disturbance took place near Bangálkháta, at the north-western corner of the hills, in consequence of the construction of a road through that tract; but it was speedily suppressed without bloodshed. The whole of the district, with the exception of a small tract of plains land on the north, is now under the exclusive management of the Deputy Commissioner, and is free from the exactions of zamindárs, the greater part of whose interests in the area formerly included in their zamindáris or tributary to them have been bought out and extinguished.

II. The Khási Hills.

96. The Khási Hills were first brought into direct relations with the British Government in 1826, after the conquest of Assam.* The chiefs of the Khási States on the northern border of the hills had gradually, since the decay of the Ahom power in the year 1794, established themselves in the plains of Kámrúp in the tracts known as Duárs, and were accustomed to pay only a nominal allegiance to the Assam kings. When Assam was acquired by the East India Company, it became an object with Mr. Scott to establish communication through the hills with Sylhet, and while the new administration of Kámrúp refused to recognise the right of the Khási rulers to encroach on the plains of Assam, Mr. Scott was able, by agreeing to allow Tírat Singh, Seim of Nongkhláo, to rent some lands in Borduár, to induce that chief, and to persuade the other Seims, to permit a road to be made through the hills, *viâ* Cherra Punji, Máophláng, and Nongkhláo, to Gauháti.

In 1829, the insolent talk of some native servants belonging to the surveying party who were making the road led to an attack upon the party at the village of Nongkhláo, and Lieutenants Burlton and Bedingfield, with about fifty or sixty natives, were massacred. This event was followed by a general confederacy of most of the neighbouring chiefs to resist the British, and led to a long and harassing war, in which troops from Assam and Sylhet co-operated. Eventually, Tírat Singh submitted in 1833, and was confined as a prisoner for life in the Dacca jail. The other chiefs had either before made terms with the British Government, or did so immediately after; and since that date the establishment of a British officer with an adequate military force in the midst of the people, at Cherra Punji, which was abandoned in 1866 for Shillong, has sufficed to maintain the most absolute tranquillity.

* The Khásis had previously been known only as troublesome marauders upon the plains of Sylhet, where they were much dreaded. During the last century their ravages between 1780 and 1790 are specially mentioned as severe. A line of forts was kept up under hills to check these incursions.

The greater part of the Khási Hills consists of the territories of native chiefs in subsidiary alliance with the British Government; only a few scattered villages have remained British since the conquest of 1833, or have been ceded since then under special circumstances. The people govern themselves through their elected rulers, who are bound to follow the advice of their *darbárs*. They pay no revenue to the British Government, but the Seims are required on investiture to confirm the cession to the Paramount Power of the mines and minerals, elephants, forests, and other natural products of their States, on the condition of receiving half the profits from these sources. All petty crime committed by their subjects is dealt with by the chiefs and their *darbárs*, only heinous offences, or those cases in which subjects of different States are concerned, being tried by the district authorities. The people are extremely well-to-do, and make much money by trade with the plains in the valuable staples which the hills produce.

The Jaintia Hills.

97. It has already been related how, on the annexation of the plains country of Jaintia in 1835, Rája Rájendra Singh declined to retain the hilly portion of his principality, which thus lapsed to the British Government. This tract, inhabited by the same race of mountaineers as the neighbouring Khási territory, was thereupon placed under the administration of the Political Agent at Cherra Punji. The Jaintia Hills were (and still are) divided into 23 petty districts, 19 of which are in charge of headmen, chosen by the people themselves, called Dollois, and the remaining 4 in that of hereditary Sardárs. From 1835 to 1855 the people were left very much to themselves. The Dollois heard all civil cases, at first without exception, and after 1841 up to a certain limit, and all criminal complaints not of a heinous character in which only people of their own villages were concerned. No taxes of any kind were levied throughout the hills, the only contribution required being the annual offering of a he-goat from each village, which had been exacted by the Jaintia Rája. In 1853 Mr. Mills, of the Sadr Court, reported on the district, and drew attention to the absence of administrative control in this portion of it. He suggested that a house-tax (which had been proposed by the Political Officer in 1849, and then negatived by Government) should be imposed, and a police thána posted in the hills with a view to check the lawless proceedings of the Dollois. The latter recommendation was carried out, and a thána established at Jowai; but the former, though approved by Lord Dalhousie, remained without effect. In 1858, Mr. Allen, of the Board of Revenue, again reported on the district, and strongly urged Mr. Mill's recommendation that a moderate house tax should be imposed; but he added that a European civil officer should be stationed in the midst of the tract, to be to the people a visible representative of British authority. The latter of these proposals was neglected, the former was adopted. In 1860 the house tax was imposed, and within a few months the people were in open rebellion. Fortunately a large force of troops was close at hand; and before the revolt could make any head, it was stamped out and the villages were awed into apparent submission. After this rising, measures were taken to improve the administration of the Dollois, who were notoriously corrupt, but still no officer was posted to the subdivision.

In January 1862, the people of the Jaintia Hills were again in fierce rebellion. The occasion was the imposition, only a year after the house tax had been introduced, of the income tax, to which 310 persons in the hills were subjected. This new impost, quickly succeeding the former, roused the deepest resentment among a people who had paid nothing for generations either to their own Rája or to the British Government, and had been left since annexation entirely to themselves. The suppression of the revolt was long and tedious. Crushed apparently in four months after its outbreak, it again almost immediately burst out afresh; and it was not till November 1863 that the last of the rebel leaders surrendered, and the pacification of Jaintia could be said to be complete.

An English officer has since those events been stationed at Jowai. He is required to make himself acquainted with the Khási language, and to be able to dispense with interpreters; the administration of the Dollois has been reformed, education (by the agency of the Welsh Mission, established in the Khási Hills since 1842) has been encouraged, and the country has been thoroughly opened up by roads. The Jaintia Hills are now as secure and peaceable as the neighbouring Khási states.

III. North Cachar.

98. North Cachar, the tract of thinly-peopled, low, undulating hills divided from the valley of the Barák by the range of the Baráil, and interposed between the Jaintia and the Nága Hills, has already been briefly referred to in the section dealing with Cachar. When the district was under native rule, during the last years of the reign of Govind Chandra, this portion of it was the scene of a struggle between that prince and one of his officers, named Kacha Dín,* who rebelled and endeavoured to establish an independent government in

* Called Kohee Dan by Colonel Butler, Mills' "Assam Report," page clxiii. Kacha Dín is the name given by Pemberton, "Eastern Frontier," page 191.

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the hills. He was captured and put to death by Govind Chandra, but his son, Tularám, a *chaprási* in the Rája's service, immediately revived the rebellion, and in 1824 joined the Burmese in their attack on Cachar. After a series of years, during which Tularám successfully held his own, Mr. Scott induced Govind Chandra in 1829 to assign to him a tract of country in the hills, and bind himself not to molest him within these limits. After the assassination of the Rája of Cachar, Tularám was a candidate for the vacant throne, but failed to establish his title. In 1835, he entered into an agreement with the British Government, in which he resigned all the western portion of the tract ceded by Govind Chandra, retaining the tract on the east, bounded on the south by the Mahur river and the Nága Hills, on the west by the Diyung, on the east by the Dhansiri, and on the north by the Jamuna and Diyung. For this he was to pay a tribute of four pairs of elephants' tusks annually, receiving a monthly pension of Rs. 50. Tularám died in October 1850. His sons, Nakulrám and Braja Náth, held the country for two and half years more, when the former was killed in the Nága Hills, whither he had led an expedition to avenge an attack on his village of Semkhor ; and in 1854 the tract was resumed by the British Government, the surviving members of Tularám's family receiving pensions.

In 1839, the portion of North Cachar not included in Tularám's dominions was annexed to Nowgong ; and in 1853, a separate officer was placed in charge of the subdivision, with his headquarters at Asálu, near the northern skirts of the Baráil, whose business it was to keep order among the Kukis and Arung Nágas dwelling in this neighbourhood, and to protect them against the Angámi Nágas to the east, who were constantly making raids into this country and that held by Tularám. In 1854, that officer's charge was augmented by the addition of Tularám's principality.

IV. Nága Hills. Early history.

99. The defence of North Cachar and the Mikir Hills in Nowgong, lying to the north of that subdivision, from the attacks of the Angámi Nágas was a task, however, which experience proved could not be successfully effected from Asálu. These turbulent neighbours led yearly expeditions into the hills and the valleys of the Jamuna, Diyung, and Dhansiri rivers. Outposts throughout the hills held only the ground they covered, and the Nágas were able to creep by them with impunity. Ten military expeditions were led into the Nága Hills between 1835 and 1851, the greater number of which were to punish raids. In 1846 a police post, under Bhogchand Darogha, was established at Samaguting, on a hill overlooking the Dhansiri Valley south of Dimapur. In 1849, Bhogchand was killed at Piphima in the hills by the men of Khonoma and Mezuma. In 1850, Lieutenant Vincent led a force to Mezuma to avenge Bhogchánd's death, and remained there for six months, burning Khonoma during his stay. In the winter of 1850-51, the tenth expedition, the greatest British force which had entered the hills, advanced to complete the work of punishment ; and on the 10th and 11th December 1850, the strong fort of Khonoma was taken under almost the same circumstances as attended its capture twenty-nine years later, in November 1879. Paplongmai was burnt, and the Nágas of Kekrima, who challenged our troops, lost 300 killed in a hand-to-hand fight which was long remembered in the hills.

After this successful expedition, the Government of India decided upon a complete withdrawal from interference with the internal concerns of the Angámi Nágas. The Governor General, Lord Dalhousie, wrote in his minute of the 20th February 1851 :

> Hereafter we should confine ourselves to our own ground ; protect it as it can and must be protected; not meddle in the feuds or fights of these savages ; encourage trade with them as long as they are peaceful towards us ; and rigidly exclude them from all communication, either to sell what they have got or to buy what they want, if they should become turbulent or troublesome.
>
> These are the measures which are calculated to allay their natural fears of our aggression upon them, and to repel their aggression on our people. These will make them feel our power both to repel their attacks, and to exclude them from advantages they desire, far better, at less cost, and with more justice, than by annexing their country openly by a declaration, or virtually by a partial occupation.

In March 1851, our troops were withdrawn, and in that year twenty-two Nága raids were reported, in which 55 persons were killed, 10 were wounded, and 113 were taken captive. In 1853, as already related, an officer was stationed in the North Cachar Hills at Asálu ; but he was instructed to regard the Angámis as persons living beyond the jurisdiction of the British Government, although in 1841, the watershed of the Baráil range to the south of the Angámi country had been authoritatively laid down as the boundary of jurisdiction between Manipur and Assam. A line of outposts, with regular patrols, was established between Asálu and Barpathár, in the Námbar forest ; but in 1857 these outposts were reduced and gradually withdrawn.

Formation of the Nága Hills district.

100. Raids continued to be numerous between 1853 and 1865, during which years 19 occurred, in which 232 British subjects were killed, wounded, or carried off. In 1864 and 1865 the policy to be followed towards the Angámi Nágas again came under review; and the concurrent opinion of the local officers, of the Commissioner, Colonel Hopkinson, and of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Cecil Beadon, was that it was necessary for the credit of our administration to advance into the hills, "to re-assert our authority over the Nágas, and bring them under a system of administration suited to their circumstances, and gradually to reclaim them from habits of lawlessness to those of order and civilisation."

The Government of India, in 1866, agreed to the proposal that a new district should be formed, with its headquarters at Samaguting, Asálu being abolished as a subdivision, and North Cachar being divided between the Khási and Jaintia Hills, South Cachar, and Nowgong, that portion lying to the west of the Dhansiri, and the country on both banks of the Doyong forming, with the Angámi Nága Hills, the new district. But they desired that the main object to be kept in view should be not to extend our rule into the interior, but to protect the lowlands from the incursion of the Nágas.

Captain Gregory, the first officer in charge of the new district, was succeeded in 1869 by Captain J. Butler, whose energetic administration did much to consolidate our power in the hills. Acting in the spirit of his instructions, he received the allegiance of those villages which freely tendered it, but made no effort to include those who were not willing to become British subjects. Much of his time was given to exploration with survey parties; and in 1876, he met his death in a fight with the Lhota Nágas of Pángti, a village in the hills east of the Doyong river.

Advance to Kohima.

101. In February 1877, the Angámi Nágas of Mezuma raided upon the Arung Nága village of Gumaigaju, in the heart of North Cachar, killing 6 and wounding 2 persons. The cause of the attack was a feud thirty years old. With this exception, no raid had been committed by Angámi Nágas within British territory since 1866, although there were numerous complaints of their depredations in Manipur; and their internal feuds were, as always, incessant. The village of Mezuma refused to give up the raiders, and in the cold weather of 1877-78 an expedition was sent against it, by which the village was burned. Mr. Carnegy, the Political Officer, was accidentally killed by a sentry of his own party while occupying Mezuma. These events led to a review of the position which we occupied in the hills; and in 1878, it was determined by Colonel Keatinge, after a visit to the country, to abandon Samaguting, a low and unhealthy site on the extreme edge of the Angámi country, and to fix the future headquarters of the Political Officer at Kohima, in the midst of the group of powerful villages which it was specially necessary to control. This selection was approved by the Government of India in March 1878, and by the end of the next cold weather the transfer from Samaguting to Kohima was completed.

In the course of the rains of 1879, indications of coming trouble began to present themselves, but no serious apprehensions were entertained by the Political Officer, Mr. Damant, who had planned an expedition during the cold weather into the Hatigoria country to the east of the Doyong. Before starting on this, however, he resolved to visit the powerful villages of Jotsoma, Khonoma, and Mezuma, to ascertain their disposition, and whether he might safely leave Kohima. On the 14th October he arrived at Khonoma, and leaving half his escort of 21 sepoys and 65 police with his baggage at the foot of the hill, he advanced with the other half up the narrow path leading to the strongly-fortified village site. The gate of the village was found closed, and as Mr. Damant stood before it, he was shot dead. A volley was then poured into his escort, who turned and fled down the hill. The Nágas followed, and dispersed the troops and police, who endeavoured by twos and threes to escape to Kohima. Of the military accompanying Mr. Damant, 10 were killed and 5 were wounded; of the police, 25 were killed and 14 were wounded.

When this news reached Kohima, preparations were made to resist the attack. The subdivisional officer was summoned from Wokha, 57 miles distant, and arrived with his force of sepoys and police on the 19th October. The stockade was besieged by the Nágas from the 16th to the 27th, when the garrison, who were reduced to great straits for want of food and water, were relieved, and the siege was raised, by the arrival of Colonel Johnstone, Political Agent of Manipur, with a force of 2,000 Manipuri troops and his own escort of 30 sepoys and a few police.

A campaign against the Nágas then ensued, in which the 42nd and 44th Regiments, with a wing of the 18th Native Infantry and a detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry, took part, and which lasted till March 1880. Khonoma was taken on the 22nd November 1879, but the defenders retreated to a very strong position above the village

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on a spur of Jápvo, where they maintained themselves until the end of the campaign. Jotsoma was captured on the 27th November, and every one of the 13 villages which had entered into the coalition against us was either occupied or destroyed. The most notable event of the war, however, was the daring raid made in January 1880, by a party of Khonoma men from the fort above the village, at the time beleaguered by our troops, upon the tea garden of Báládhán in Cachar, more than 80 miles distant, where they killed the manager, Mr. Blyth, and 16 coolies, plundered what they could, and burned everything in the place.

On the 27th March, the fort above Khonoma submitted, and the war was at an end. Fines in grain, cash, and labour were imposed upon those villages which took part against us. The Nágas were made to surrender the firearms they were known to possess, and in some instances the removal of a village from a fortified and inaccessible crest to a site below was directed. Khonoma was razed to the ground, and its site occupied by an outpost. From all villages an agreement was taken to pay revenue in the shape of 1 maund of rice and 1 rupee per house, to provide a certain amount of labour annually for State purposes, and to appoint a headman who should be responsible for good order and for carrying out the wishes of Government.

After the close of this, the twelfth and last, expedition, the question of the policy to be adopted in dealing with the Nágas was submitted by the Chief Commissioner to the Government of India, who in February 1881 finally decided that our position at Kohima should be retained, that a regiment should be permanently stationed in the hills, and that the district should be administered as British territory. Since that date the history of the district has been one of the progressive establishment of peace and good order, and the quiet submission of the Nágas to our rule.

Wokha subdivision.

102. In 1875, a subdivision was opened at Wokha, which is situated in the country of the Lhota Nágas, who are separated from the Angámis by the Rengmas and Semas. The village of Wokha had on several occasions attacked survey parties sent into the hills, and it was determined to occupy the site to secure our position there. The Lhotas have no connection with the Angámis, who do not pass through their country in visiting the plains. This tract has been in charge of a tahsildar since 1889, when the Mokokchang subdivision was formed, as the Lhotas had by that time become so amenable to authority that it was considered unnecessary any longer to retain a European officer in their midst.

Mokokchang subdivision.

103. The boundaries of the Nága Hills district were gazetted in 1882, and the only change since that date has been the inclusion in 1889 of the cis-Dikhu tract of country inhabited by the Ao Nágas. The reasons for this step were the difficulty of protecting the Aos from raids by trans-Dikhu tribes unless a garrison was permanently established in their midst, and the fact that the leading Ao villages had petitioned the Deputy Commissioner for their incorporation in British territory. The necessary measures were successfully carried out, and the tract in question is now known as the Mokokchang subdivision of the Nága Hills district.

Re-establishment of the North Cachar subdivision.

104. At the close of the Nága war of 1879-80, Sir Steuart Bayley recommended, and the Government of India approved, the re-establishment of the subdivisional charge of North Cachar, where since 1866, no officer had been located, the hillmen being left, save for the rare cold weather tours of the Deputy Commissioner, entirely to themselves. The subdivision was opened in December 1880, and placed in charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was stationed at Gunjong, in the centre of the tract, a point connected by easy hill paths with Nowgong to the north, Silchar to the south, and Jowai to the west. A bridle path to Kohima, *viâ* the Kacha or Arung Nága country, has since been constructed. In this hitherto isolated and thinly peopled region, in the cold weather of 1881-82, an event occurred which cost the life of a valued officer, Major Boyd, the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. A Kachári named Sambhudán declared himself inspired, claimed to work miraculous cures, and, with his followers, who, like himself, took the title of *deo* or god, levied contributions on the villagers about Maibong, the old capital of the Kachári kings, where he took up his abode. The matter came under the notice of the subdivisional officer, who reported it, and the Deputy Commissioner, Major Boyd, immediately started for Gunjong with 30 police, and reached that place without impediment. On the 15th January he left Gunjong with Mr. Soppitt, the subdivisional officer, for Maibong, which is six or eight hours' march distant; Maibong was reached and found deserted, and the party encamped in the huts of the *deos*. On the same day Sambhudán and his party, some 20 men, countermarched him, and about noon fell upon Gunjong, where only a weak police guard, composed mainly

of Kachári constables, who shared in the superstitions of their people, had been left. They were panic-stricken, and fled without firing a shot; and the *deos* burned down all the houses at Gunjong, killed two servants and a sick policeman, and left precipitately for Maibong. On the morning of the 16th, soon after dawn, Major Boyd was awakened by the shouts and drums of Sambhudán and his followers, who had passed the night in the jungle. The police formed up in line with bayonets fixed, but did not fire at first. The enemy advanced right up to them, and struck at them with their *daos*; one man was wounded on the shoulder with a *dao*, and Major Boyd received a deep cut between the forefinger and thumb. The police then fired a volley, and killed eight of their assailants; two or three more were afterwards found dead in the jungle. Sambhudán escaped for the time, but the insurrection completely collapsed at once. Major Boyd was carried into Silchar; his wound brought on tetanus, from which he died on the 30th January 1882. Sambhudán evaded capture till the end of the year, when he was surrounded by the police, who had received information of his hiding place. In endeavouring to escape, he received a wound from which he quickly bled to death. Four of his gang were arrested, of whom two died in jail, and two were tried at the sessions; one was acquitted, and the other was sentenced to transportation for life.

During the last ten years the history of this subdivision has been peaceful and uneventful, and nothing has transpired worthy of permanent record.

SECTION 6.—FORMATION OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Formation of the Chief Commissionership.

105. In 1873 it was determined by the Government of India to separate the districts now forming the Assam Province from the administration of the Government of Bengal, and to form them into a Chief Commissionership. By a Proclamation, dated the 6th February 1874, the districts of Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, the three Hill districts, and the district of Cachar were taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor General in Council; and by a Notification of the same date they were formed into a Chief Commissionership, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I., was appointed the first Chief Commissioner. On the 12th September of the same year, by another Proclamation and Notification, Sylhet was added, and the province, as it now exists, was completed.

The following statement shows the officers who have filled the post of Chief Commissioner since the formation of the Chief Commissionership:

Name.	From	To	Remarks.
Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I....	7th February 1874 ...	21st June 1878.	
Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. ...	22nd June 1878 ...	1st March 1881.	
Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I. ...	2nd March 1881 ...	7th July 1883.	
„ W. E. Ward ...	7th July 1883 ...	7th October 1883 ...	Officiating.
„ C. A. Elliott, C.S.I. ...	7th October 1883 ...	23rd February 1885.	
„ W. E. Ward ...	23rd February 1885...	31st October 1887 ...	Officiating.
„ D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I. ...	31st October 1887 ...	15th July 1889.	
„ J. Westland, C.S.I. ...	15th July 1889 ...	22nd October 1889.	
„ J. W. Quinton, C.S.I. ...	22nd October 1889 ...	24th March 1891.	
Brigadier-General Collett, C.B. ...	24th March 1891 ...	27th May 1891 ...	Officiating.
Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I. ...	27th May 1891.		

CHAPTER III.

Form of Administration.

SECTION 1.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM AND STAFF.

SECTION 1. *General Administrative System and Staff.*

Powers of the Chief Commissioner.

106. The province of Assam, excluding Sylhet, as already mentioned, was taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor General in Council, and constituted a separate Administration, by a Proclamation, dated the 6th February 1874. A Chief Commissioner having been appointed, Act VIII of 1874 was passed to provide for the exercise by him of executive powers. In September of the same year, on the addition of the district of Sylhet to the Chief Commissionership, Act XII of that year made the same provision in regard to that district. By these Acts the powers which, on the date of the formation of the Chief Commissionership, and on that of the transfer to it of the district of Sylhet, were, by virtue of any law or regulation vested in, or exercisable by, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal or the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, were transferred to, and vested in, the Governor General in Council; and it was enacted that the Governor General in Council might, from time to time, delegate to the Chief Commissioner all or any of the said powers, and withdraw any powers so delegated.

By notification, dated the 16th April 1874, the Government of India delegated to the Chief Commissioner all powers which were vested in the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the direct operation of any Act of the Governor General in Council, which also conferred the same powers on the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burma. By Act I of 1868, section 2, clause 10, all powers conferred upon a Local Government by any Act of the Governor General in Council in force in Assam, and passed subsequently to the constitution of the Chief Commissionership, vest in the Chief Commissioner. By the operation of this clause and the notification of the 16th April (and, in regard to Sylhet, a similar notification of the 12th September 1874), the Chief Commissioner has, in respect to all the general Acts of the Governor General in Council, the powers of a Local Government.

Other powers have from time to time been delegated to the Chief Commissioner under Acts VIII and XII of 1874 [or assumed under section 6 (*c*) of Act XIV of the same year], which, generally speaking, place him in the position of a Local Government in regard to most of the Regulations and Acts, whether of the Legislative Council of India or that of Bengal, in practical operation in the province.

The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary.

General executive staff.

107. From the constitution of the province in 1874 down to 1880 there were no Commissioners in Assam. But in June of the latter year one was appointed for the six districts of the Assam Valley, the office being combined with that of Judge in these districts, and the Commissioner being invested generally with the powers of a Commissioner of Division in Bengal. In the other districts of the province, that is, in the Surma Valley and Hill districts, the Chief Commissioner continues to perform himself the duties of a Commissioner of Division.

Each of the eleven districts of the province has a Deputy Commissioner as its chief executive officer, who is aided by a staff of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners. The functions of these officers are similar to those exercised by officers of the same name in other provinces.

In addition to the above, there is the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, whose main duty it is to supervise all survey and settlement operations, but who is also entrusted with the collection of trade and agricultural statistics, the management of survey schools, and other similar matters.

Judicial staff.

108. The judicial organisation of the province is at present in much the same condition as at its constitution in 1874. The six districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, and the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, are subordinate to the High Court of Fort William in Bengal. For the whole of the Brahmaputra Valley there is one District and Sessions Judge (who is also the

SECTION I.

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Commissioner), whose headquarters are at Gauháti, but who holds sessions at the various district headquarters when required. The Deputy Commissioners of the six districts have the civil powers of Subordinate Judges, and the special powers conferred by sections 30 and 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code of trying all offences not punishable with death and awarding a sentence of seven years' imprisonment. The Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners have the ordinary powers of Magistrates of the first, second, and third classes, and have also generally the civil powers of a Munsif, though only the senior Extra Assistant Commissioner, or, where there is no Extra Assistant Commissioner, the senior Assistant Commissioner, at a headquarters station and the subdivisional officer at a subdivisional station ordinarily exercises the latter powers.

In the Surma Valley a different system prevails. In Sylhet there is a separate judicial service, at the head of which is the District and Sessions Judge, aided by a Subordinate Judge and a staff of Munsifs for the disposal of civil cases. The Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners, and Extra Assistant Commissioners have here no civil powers, and exercise only the ordinary magisterial powers in criminal matters. In Cachar the Sessions Judge is the Judge of Sylhet, who holds sessions at Silchar when necessary; but the Deputy Commissioner has the special criminal powers mentioned in sections 30 and 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Deputy Commissioner, however, and not the Judge of Sylhet, is the District Civil Judge; there is no Subordinate Judge, and the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners exercise the powers of Munsifs in addition to their functions as Magistrates and executive officers.

In the Hill districts and certain frontier tracts (the North Cachar subdivision, the Mikir Hills tract in Nowgong, and the Dibrugarh frontier tract in Lakhimpur), the High Court possesses no jurisdiction except over European British subjects. The Hill districts were formerly under the operation of the Deregulationizing Act, XXII of 1869, which was repealed by the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874. Subsequently, the Frontier Tracts Regulation, II of 1880, was passed, under which power is given to the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct that any enactment in force in any frontier tract shall cease to be in force therein, and this Regulation (with the additional power of extension conferred by Regulation III of 1884) has been brought into force in all the Hill districts and frontier tracts referred to above. Under its provisions the operation of the enactments relating to Civil and Criminal Procedure, Court-fees, Stamps, Transfer of Property, and Registration, has been barred,* and a simpler system of administering justice in civil and criminal matters has been prescribed by rules framed under section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874. By these rules the Chief Commissioner is himself the chief appellate authority in civil and criminal cases. The Deputy Commissioner exercises the combined powers of District and Sessions Judge and Magistrate of a district, and the Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners the powers of Magistrates and Munsifs. The judicial administration in all petty civil and criminal cases is carried on by village tribunals, presided over by headmen chosen from among the people themselves, whose procedure is completely free from legal technicalities, and whose proceedings are not reduced to writing. The Criminal Procedure Code is in force in the Eastern Duárs in Goálpára, and that tract is, therefore, on the same footing as the plains districts so far as the administration of criminal justice is concerned. The Civil Procedure Code, however, is not in force; its place is taken by rules under section 6 of Act XIV of 1874, which contain much the same provisions as the corresponding rules framed for the tracts which are under the operation of Regulation II of 1880.

Besides the judicial officers named above, there are a few Honorary Magistrates in nearly every district. The latter in all cases, however, sit singly, no benches of Honorary Magistrates having yet been formed in any district except Sylhet.

Revenue administration.

109. Up to the year 1886, Sylhet Proper was under the operation of the old Bengal Regulations and the other land revenue enactments in force in Bengal. In Jaintia and Cachar, and also, though to a less extent, in Goálpára, these enactments were generally followed, but they were not treated as actually in force. In the Brahmaputra Valley Proper, the settlement rules of the Board of Revenue had been replaced by local rules, which were revised and recast in 1883. In other respects the revenue law of Bengal was followed, so far as the local officers considered it to be applicable, but it was not treated as legally in force. All doubt and uncertainty have now been removed by the enactment of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, I of 1886, which has been brought into force in all the plains districts of the province. It contains all the necessary provisions of the revenue law of Bengal, the whole of which it repeals, so far as Assam is concerned. The Regulation was amended in some

* Except in cases when such enactments never were in force. The Civil Procedure Code, for instance, was never extended to the Hill districts, and it was, therefore, unnecessary to include this in the declarations under Regulation II of 1880, which were issued in regard to these districts.

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respects as regards the recovery of arrears of revenue by Regulation II of 1889, and its provisions regarding settlements, mutations, partitions, the recovery of arrears, &c., have been supplemented by rules issued under it and deriving from it the force of law. The superior authorities entrusted with the revenue administration have already been stated. They are the Chief Commissioner (as Local Government and Board of Revenue, and, in the Surma Valley and Hill districts, as Commissioner), the Commissioner (in the Brahmaputra Valley), the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and an assistant for supervising the preparation and maintenance of Land Records in cadastrally surveyed tracts in the Assam Valley districts, the Deputy Commissioners in each district, and the Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. Below these, there are different subordinate officers in different districts. Each subdivision in the plains districts, except South Sylhet and Goálpára, has an officer called a Sub-Deputy Collector, who is employed mainly upon supervision of the revenue establishments, upon surveying waste and cultivated lands (the extent and importance of this work in Assam will be seen from the following chapter), and the compilation of the revenue records and returns.

Goálpára, except the Eastern Duárs, is for all practical purposes a permanently-settled tract, and there are no *mufassal* revenue establishments; in the other districts of the Brahmaputra Valley the whole of the revenue was formerly collected by contractors, called *mauzadárs*, holding charge of the revenue assessment and collection within definite areas, called *mauzas*, into which these districts are divided. On the conclusion of the annual assessment (which will be described in a subsequent section*) the *mauzadár* entered into a contract to pay into the treasury the revenue assessed, together with any additional revenue which might be assessed on lands subsequently taken up within the year for cold weather cultivation, irrespective of whether he succeeded in realising the full amount from the cultivators or not, and was remunerated by a commission calculated at 10 per cent. on the first Rs. 6,000 of revenue and 5 per cent. on any amount above that sum. This system is still largely in vogue, but is being rapidly superseded by the formation of *tahsils*, whereby from 3 to 11 *mauzas* are amalgamated and placed in charge of an official called a *tahsildár*, who is paid by a regular salary and not by commission. The first *tahsils* were started in 1883-84, during which year four were formed in the Kámrúp district, and from that date the extension of the system has progressed rapidly. There were at the close of 1892-93, 23 *tahsils* in the Brahmaputra Valley, absorbing in all 125 *mauzas*.

The chief argument in favour of the *tahsildári* as opposed to the *mauzadári* system is the great saving which is thereby effected in the cost of collection, the percentage in 1892-93 of collection charges in *tahsils* being only 2·38, against 3·71 in *mauzas*.† The amount thus saved is devoted to increasing the efficiency of the assessment operations, as will be described in the paragraphs dealing with the system of survey and settlement. Where *tahsils* have not yet been introduced, the cost of collection has been reduced as far as possible by amalgamating *mauzas*, thereby reducing the number of *mauzadárs*, and saving to that extent the higher rate of commission which is payable on the first Rs. 6,000 of a *mauzadár's* collections. Ten years ago, the collection charges amounted to 11·87 per cent. of the total revenue collected, while in the present year the corresponding percentage is only 3·53.

It should be mentioned here that there are certain estates, the revenue on which is paid direct into the treasury, and not through the local revenue collector. This privilege is conceded in the cases of waste land grants, all *nisfkhiráj* estates in Nowgong and Darrang, and many of those in Kámrúp, and a few other special tenures. Certain communities of Miris in North Lakhimpur also pay their revenue direct into the treasury, through their own headman or *gams*.

At each subdivisional headquarters in Sylhet there is a collecting office, where the revenue is paid in and the accounts are made up. There are also *mufassal* establishments, *viz.*, in Kanairghát in Jaintia, and at Hakaluki and Pratabgarh in Karimganj. Proceedings for the realisation of arrears (which are here generally recovered by means of the Sale Law) are taken at the subdivisions.

In the plains portion of Cachar also there are three collecting or *tahsil* establishments for receipt of the revenue, which is here settled for a term. Two of these are located at the sadr and subdivisional headquarters, and the third at a point clos to the Sylhet boundary.

In the Hill districts, the general rule is that house tax, and not land revenue properly so called, is paid; but in the Gáro Hills and a small area in the Jaintia and Nága Hills, there are tracts where land revenue is taken, and *mauzadárs* are the agency employed for collection. The house tax is, in the Gáro, Jaintia, Nága Hills, and North Cachar, and the few villages in the Khási Hills which are British territory, collected and

* See *post*, Chapter IV, Section III, System of Survey and Settlement.

† In this calculation the Bijni tahsil has not been included, as the circumstances of that tahsil are somewhat exceptional.

paid in by headmen, who, like the *mauzadárs* of the Assam Valley, are remunerated by a commission. These officers are called *Lashkars* and *Lakmas* in the Gáro Hills, *Dollois* and *Sardárs* in the Jaintia and Khási Hills, *Lambardárs* in the Nága Hills, and *Mauzadárs* in North Cachar.

Police.

110. The province of Assam is a general police district under Act V of 1861, and the police are under the control of an Inspector General, who is on the graded list of Deputy Commissioners. In each of the plains districts there is an officer, either a District Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent, who has charge of the civil police work. These officers are borne on the Bengal staff of police officers, and receive promotion in that list. In addition to these officers, whose work is to superintend the prevention and detection of crime, there is a small staff consisting of one Civil and three Military Police officers, who, under the designation of Commandants of Military Police, control that division of the Assam Police Force which performs semi-military duties in manning the frontier outposts, and in holding as a garrison the Gáro, Nága, and North Lushai Hills. This division of the force, besides being subject to Act V of 1861, is under a special Regulation (the Assam Military Police Regulation, 1890), which makes provision for the enforcement of due discipline, and assimilates generally the terms of service to those prevailing in the Native Army. The four divisions of the Military Police are located as follows: (1) in the Brahmaputra Valley, with headquarters at Dibrugarh; (2) in the Surma Valley, with headquarters at Silchar; (3) in the Nága Hills, with headquarters at Kohima; and (4) in the Gáro Hills, with headquarters at Tura. The Surma Valley Battalion also holds the North Lushai Hills, but a proposal has recently been sanctioned to form a separate Battalion for that purpose. In the meantime, the Commandant is assisted by a second military officer, who is called an Assistant Commandant. At the close of 1892 the sanctioned strength of the Civil and Armed Civil Police in Assam was 2,178 officers and men, and of the Military Police 2,535 officers and men.

Besides the regular Civil Police, there are a few municipal police entertained in towns which have been constituted "Unions" under the Bengal Municipal Act (these numbered 15 officers and men at the close of 1892), and there is a force of chaukidárs, or rural police, in the districts of Sylhet, Cachar, and Goálpára. Except in the last-named district, there are no village police in the Brahmaputra Valley. The *mauzadárs* and *mandals* are required to give information and aid in detection of crime, and in each village, or group of hamlets, there is a *gaonbura*, or village elder, who is the recognised representative of the villagers in police matters, but receives no remuneration from Government. The *chaukidárs* in Goálpára are governed by the Bengal Chaukidári Act [VI (B.C.) of 1870 as amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1871], and those in the Surma Valley by the Sylhet and Cachar Rural Police Regulation, I of 1883. On the last day of 1892 there were 6,812 village police in the province, of whom 5,616 were in Sylhet, 480 in Cachar, and 716 in Goálpára. Their cost was Rs. 2,93,960 for the year, the whole of which was paid by the villagers.

Jails.

111. The jails in Assam are divided into three *jails*, large establishments at Gauháti, Tezpur, and Sylhet; six *subsidiary jails*, smaller places of confinement at Dhubri, Nowgong, Sibságar, Dibrugarh, Silchar, and Shillong; and thirteen *lock-ups*, at the headquarters stations of Tura and Kohima, and the subdivisional stations of Goálpára, Barpeta, Mangaldai, Jorhát, Golághát, Lakhimpur, Sunámganj, Karimganj, Habiganj, Maulvi Bázár, and Hailákándi. Besides these, temporary jails are also opened, from time to time as necessary, for the accommodation of prisoners employed upon public works at a distance from the permanent jails.

Where a civil medical officer is employed (as is generally the case at Gauháti, Tezpur, and Sylhet), he is the Superintendent of the Jail. The department is supervised by an Inspector General, who is also Inspector General of Police.

The Jail Law of the province is Act XXVI of 1870, which was brought into force in supersession of the Jail Acts, II of 1864 and V of 1865, of the Bengal Council, by Regulation No. II of 1875. The Bengal Jail Manual, consisting of rules and orders issued by the Government and the Inspector General of Jails in that province, is followed in Assam so far as it does not conflict with the provisions of Act XXVI of 1870.

Excise, Stamps, Registration.

112. Excise is managed (under the Excise Laws of Bengal, which have been extended to Assam) by the Commissioner of Excise, an office which is held by the Inspector General of Police and Jails in addition to his other duties. The same officer is also Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration, as well as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under the Companies' Act, and Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages under Act VI of 1886. All Deputy Commissioners are Registrars in their respective districts; the Sub Registrars at headquarters are either Extra Assistant Commissioners, who do this work in addition to their other work, or special Sub-Registrars (at Sylhet and Silchar);

SECTION I. *General Administrative System and Staff.*

at subdivisions either the subdivisional officer, or a second officer (generally an Extra Assistant Commissioner), if there is one, is Sub-Registrar. But in all the subdivisions of Sylhet there are special Sub-Registrars, and at Balaganj, Hingajia, and Madhabpur in the same district there are rural Sub-Registrars.

Educational Department.

113. The Educational Department is supervised by a Director of Public Instruction, who is borne on the graded list of Bengal. He is assisted by four Deputy Inspectors (one for the Surma Valley and three for the Brahmaputra Valley, *i.e.*, one each for Upper, Central, and Lower Assam, and 24 Sub-Inspectors, *viz.*, one for each subdivision in the plains districts with an extra man for Gauháti, one for the Gáro Hills, and two for the Khási and Jaintia Hills. Besides these departmental officers, who directly control the Government high and middle schools and the higher normal school at Gauháti, all classes of aided schools in the eight plains districts are under the supervision of the several Local Boards established under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879. These authorities receive applications and make allotments of grants-in-aid without reference to the Director, but subject to the rules prescribed for such grants. The aided schools are still generally under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, and are, of course, subject to inspection by him, the Deputy Inspectors, and the Sub-Inspectors.

Forest Department.

114. The Forest Department is under the control of a Conservator, who is assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant and Extra Assistant Conservators. These officers are now borne on a separate Provincial list, and their standing in the department depends on their places in that list. At the time of writing this report, the sanctioned list consists of six Deputy Conservators, three Assistant and three Extra Assistant Conservators, but two of the three appointments of Assistant Conservators are vacant.

The remaining ten officers are posted respectively to Lakhimpur, Sibságar and the Nága Hills, Darrang, Nowgong, Kámrúp and the Khási Hills, Goálpára, the Gáro Hills, Cachar, Sylhet, and the Working Plans Division.

Public Works Department.

115. The staff of direction of the Public Works Department in Assam consists of a Chief or Superintending Engineer, who is also Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in that Department, aided by an Assistant Secretary, and, as regards the accounts of Provincial and Imperial works, by an Examiner and the usual staff. Excluding the above, as also the special establishment sanctioned for the Nichuguard-Manipur road (an Imperial work), the present sanctioned scale of executive staff provides seven Executive and five Assistant Engineers. Besides the foregoing, the following special staff is at present employed in the province :—Attached to the Assam-Bengal Railway, a Consulting Engineer, a Deputy Consulting Engineer, and an Examiner of Accounts ; for the Nichuguard-Manipur Road, one Superintendent of Works, two Executive and two Assistant Engineers.

Medical and sanitary establishments.

116. The medical institutions of the province are supervised by the Principal Medical Officer, Assam District, who, in addition to his military duties, is the Sanitary Commissioner of the province, and is the Chief Commissioner's adviser on sanitary and medical matters generally. Each district has a Civil Surgeon, one of whom, assisted by an Assistant Surgeon (at Kohima), holds that post in addition to his duties as Regimental Surgeon. The Civil Surgeon of Tezpur, besides holding charge of the jail there, is also Superintendent of the only Lunatic Asylum which the province possesses, and which receives lunatics from the Assam Valley and Hill districts ; lunatics from the Surma Valley are treated in the Dacca Asylum. The Civil Surgeons of Sylhet and Gauháti are Superintendents of the Jails there. The Civil Surgeon of Dhubri is Embarkation Agent for emigrants recruited for the labour districts of the Brahmaputra Valley. A medical officer is stationed at Aijal as Civil Surgeon, North Lushai Hills, and the Regimental Surgeon at Manipur is in civil medical charge of that station.

Ecclesiastical officers.

117. The only Government Chaplain in the province is the Minister of Shillong, who also visits Sylhet, Dhubri, and Gauháti at intervals during the course of the year. Small allowances are, besides, given to clergymen provided by the Additional Clergy Society, or by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for the spiritual charge of the European population in other districts. These allowances are drawn by Ministers stationed at Tezpur, Dibrugarh, and Silchar.

Imperial departments in the province.

118. The accounts of the province are in charge of a Comptroller, who is directly subordinate to the Financial Department of the Government of India. The Post Office Department is in charge of a Deputy Postmaster General, and the Telegraph Department in that of a Superintendent. These officers, as well as the officers of the Survey Department serving in the province, are not subordinate to the Chief Commissioner.

SECTION 2.—LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Acts of the Governor General's Council.

119. There are three ways in which measures of legislation are brought into force in this province. The first is the ordinary method, common to the whole of India, of passing Acts in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Regulations under 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, section 1.

120. The second is the method of passing Regulations in accordance with the provisions of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, section 1 (an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes relating thereto). This Act was, by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, made applicable to the districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Gáro, Khási and Jaintia, Nága Hills, and Cachar from the 1st January 1873; to the district of Goálpára from the 15th December 1873; and to the district of Sylhet from the 1st August 1874. Under its provisions, the Chief Commissioner has power to "propose to the Governor General in Council drafts of any Regulations, together with the reasons for proposing the same, for the peace and government of the territories under his administration." Such drafts, when approved by the Governor General in Council, and after they have received the Governor General's assent, are published in the *Gazette of India*, and thereupon have the force of law. This method, which was first used in Assam in 1873, on the passing of Regulation V of that year (the Inner Line Regulation), before the constitution of the Chief Commissionership, has since been frequently resorted to.

Extension under section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act.

121. The third method is to make use of section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), which declares that "the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and also in the local Gazette (if any), extend to any of the scheduled districts, or to any part of any such district, any enactment which is in force in any part of British India at the date of such extension." By section 6, clause (*c*), of the same Act, the Chief Commissioner is empowered to direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers, or duties incident to the operation of any enactment for the time being in force in a scheduled district shall be exercised or performed.

Assam is one of the scheduled districts under this Act (Schedule I, Part X); and the Act was declared to be in force in the province by notification on the 7th November 1877. Since that date, numerous Acts in force in other parts of India have, under the power given by section 5, been brought into force in Assam.

DEPARTMENTAL SYSTEMS.

SECTION 3.—EDUCATION.

Divisions of schools.

122. The inspecting staff of the Educational Department has already been described. It remains to state here the system of teaching, the kinds of schools, and the manner in which they are supported.

In the first place, educational institutions in Assam are divided into those subject to departmental inspection and rules and those not so subject. The former are either Government institutions, or receive some kind of assistance from public money, whether granted direct from Provincial revenues or from Local Funds, and are classified as follows:

(1) Primary, divided into (*a*) Lower primary or *pátsháls*, and (*b*) upper primary.
(2) Middle, divided into (*a*) Vernacular, and (*b*) English.
(3) High schools.
(4) Training and special.

The latter are of two kinds: either wholly unaided and uninspected, being for the most part religious in their object; or schools established with a view to eventually obtaining a Government grant, and carried on entirely on the model of Government schools. The latter differ in no respect, except in efficiency, from the Government schools which they imitate. The former are chiefly *tols*, or Sanskrit schools, where, in addition to religious subjects, books on literature, logic, philosophy, &c., in that language are read; and *maktabs*, Muhammadan schools, where the Koran is learned by rote, and Arabic and Persian reading and writing are taught. In 1887, however, reward rules for *tols* and *maktabs* were framed, and schools competing for these rewards are liable to inspection. The result of this change is a marked improvement in the method of teaching, and pupils from *tols* in Sylhet have of late years competed with success at the Title

SECTION 3. *Education.*

Examinations held in Bengal. In addition to these, there are Khámpti Buddhist schools, which are found in every village of that people, where a monk, or *báputa*, gives instruction to the boys in reading and writing the Shán language, and teaches them the doctrines of Buddha in that language and Páli. Attendance at school is quite optional, but the boys are kindly treated, and nearly all of them avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered to them. The usual course lasts three years, during which time the boys live in the temple. Some of them elect to remain on when the usual course is finished, and qualify themselves for the priesthood. The boys first learn to write with chalk on a piece of dark stained wood, and, when more advanced, they are allowed the use of paper of local manufacture. Arithmetic does not apparently enter into the curriculum. The teacher is remunerated by daily offerings of food and not by money.

Primary schools.

123. The lower primary schools or *páthsálas* are institutions where an elementary knowledge of the local vernacular is imparted. Beginning at the beginning, they teach up to a course of study which forms the subject of an examination, called the Primary Scholarship Examination. The subjects of this course are—

I. (*a*) Handwriting and dictation.
(*b*) Easy questions in grammar and explanations from vernacular text books.
II. Arithmetic. The first four rules, simple and compound, after the European method; practice, simple and compound, after the native method; and mental arithmetic, Native and European methods, on above rules.
III. Zamindári and mahájani accounts and simple mensuration after the native method.
IV. Sanitary Science.

A certain number of primary scholarships, worth Rs. 3 a month, and tenable for two years at any school of a higher status, is allotted to each district, and these are awarded to the pupils who pass best in the Primary Scholarship Examination.

The course in the upper primary schools also works up to a scholarship examination, the amount and conditions of the scholarship being the same as for the lower primaries. In these schools a slightly higher degree of acquaintance with literature, a more extensive knowledge of arithmetic, part of Book I of Euclid as well as mensuration, the history of Assam or Bengal (according as the school is in the Assam or the Surma Valley), the geography of the province (with a general knowledge of the four quarters), and the elements of sanitation, are the objects aimed at in the course of study.

Middle schools.

124. In Government middle vernacular schools the course of instruction is altogether in Bengali, but in aided schools of this class in the Brahmaputra Valley the option is allowed of imparting instruction through the medium of Assamese. The following are subjects taught:

I. Bengali, or Assamese, comprising literature, grammar, and composition.
II. History of India—Hindu, Muhammadan, and English periods.
III. Geography, a general knowledge of the four quarters, with special knowledge of that of India, and map-drawing.
IV. Arithmetic, general, bázár, and zamindári accounts and mental arithmetic.
V. Euclid (Book I), mensuration of plane surfaces and surveying.
VI. Sanitary Science.

The course of study is closed by the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, the successful candidates in which receive scholarships worth Rs. 4 per mensem, tenable for four years in any school of a higher class.

The middle English schools take up the full vernacular course, with English as a second language. The course of instruction is terminated by the Middle English Examination. The value of these scholarships is Rs. 5 a month for three years, and they are tenable at any high school.

There are 26 middle vernacular and 15 middle English scholarships for which the candidates at the scholarship examination compete.

High schools.

125. Under the definition of high schools are included all schools that profess to teach up to the Calcutta University Entrance standard. The course of study here is that prescribed for the University Examination, and needs no further description. Junior scholarships are awarded to students who, after passing the Entrance Examination, go up to study for the F.A. Examination at any college in Bengal. The number of these scholarships is 36 in all, *viz.*, 11 for the Surma Valley, 14 for natives of the Brahmaputra Valley, 3 for natives of the Hill districts, and 8 for other than natives of the Brahmaputra Valley or Hill districts reading in high schools in those parts. The monthly value of these scholarships is fixed at Rs. 25 for the two best boys, Rs. 20 for natives of the Brahmaputra Valley and Hill districts, Rs. 15 for boys passing in the Surma Valley, and Rs. 20, Rs. 15 or Rs. 10 for boys other than ntives who pass from schools in the Brahmaputra Valley and Hill districts, according as they pass in the first, second, or third division at

the Entrance Examination. Junior scholars, who pass the F.A. Examination within two years of matriculating, are awarded senior scholarships of an amount equal to that of the junior scholarship previously granted to them.

There is no Government institution in the province which imparts instruction in the University course beyond the Entrance Examination; a lower-grade college formerly existed in Gauháti, but it was reduced in 1876 to the status of a Government high school, on account of the excessive expense of its maintenance and the small number of students who read at it. It is considered more desirable that the natives of the province (aided, if necessary, by scholarships under the scheme mentioned above) should resort to Bengal to prosecute their studies, and thus enlarge their minds by contact with a higher civilisation, than that an expensive Government college should be maintained for them in Assam. It should, however, be mentioned that a private college teaching up to the F.A. standard was started in the town of Sylhet in 1892, at which twelve junior scholarships may be held. In all these schools, whether middle or high, it must be understood that the lower classes include mere beginners, and that the courses of study actually pursued by the boys in each kind of schools very largely overlap.

Training and special schools.

126. The fourth class of schools consists of the training and special schools. The first are the normal schools and training classes in which lads are taught with a view to becoming teachers. There are fifteen institutions or classes for the training of *gurus*, or teachers for primary schools, two of which (Gauháti and Shillong) also prepare teachers for middle schools. The second or special schools include an artizan school at Jorhát maintained by a special bequest made by Mr. Williamson, a tea-planter in Upper Assam, and some survey schools. The latter are under the control of the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

Female Education.

127. With the exception of a few schools which teach up to the middle standard, female education in Assam is confined to elementary instruction in primary schools. There are *páthsálas*, exclusively for females, managed on the same principle as boys' primary schools, and, in addition, a considerable number of girls read in boys' *páthsálas*. The Khási and Jaintia Hills is the only district in which female education has made any considerable progress. The census returns for that district show that, out of every 1,000 females, 13·7 are learning and 10·5 are literate, the corresponding figures for the province as a whole being 1·3 and 2·2 respectively.

European and Eurasian education.

128. The only school in the province for the education of Europeans and Eurasians is the aided school at Shillong. The number of scholars in this school in 1892-93 was 23, of whom 11 were boys and 12 were girls. The Government grant-in-aid is Rs. 140 per month, and the use of the school house and furniture (which belong to Government) is allowed at a rent of Rs. 50 a month. A mixed school was opened at Gauháti in 1882 and a boys' school at Shillong in 1883, but neither of these proved a success, and they were closed in 1886. The girls' school which had been started at Shillong in 1881 was closed in 1887 for the same reason. Two scholarships of Rs. 15 a month are given annually to sons of indigent European or Eurasian parents who are *bonâ fide* residents of Assam. These scholarships are tenable for three years at any European hill school approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

Division into Government, aided, and unaided schools.

129. Schools under inspection are, as already stated, divided into (1) Government, the salaries of the teachers being borne entirely by public funds and the fees credited in the treasury; (2) aided, a fixed contribution being made to meet the expenses of the school; and (3) unaided. The following list shows how many schools there were of each class in the year 1892-93; the three classes of religious unaided schools mentioned in paragraph 120 are not included:

Class of institutions.		Government.		Aided.		Unaided.	
		Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.
ARTS COLLEGES.							
University Education—English		.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18
School Education, General. For Boys— High Schools		11	1,091	3	664	5	818
Middle Schools	English	2	146	35	2,849	12	931
	Vernacular	15	1,195	28	1,701	2	104
For Girls— Middle Schools—Vernacular		.....	.....	2	48	.....	.....
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys		1,173	32,748	1,026	30,995	150	4,479
„ Girls		123	1,711	23	671	27	359
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
School Education, Special. Training Schools and Classes		13	230	3	134	.....	.....
Law Schools		.....	.....	.....	.....	3	43
Industrial Schools		1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Schools		1	23	1	23	1	95

SECTION 3. *Education.*

Principles of grants-in-aid.

130. Except in the case of high schools, the grants-in-aid for which are now given by the Education Department, all grants-in-aid are given from funds administered by Local Boards and Municipalities, but before making any grant the local authority must satisfy itself that there is a probability that the school will be kept up, that it meets a recognised want, that the education provided is likely to be good, and that local subscriptions are forthcoming. The principles on which they are awarded are the following :

(*1*) *Middle and Upper Primary Schools.*

(*a*) The grants must be given on the principle of strict religious neutrality.

(*b*) The schools receiving them must require some fee from their scholars, unless in special cases exemption is recommended by the Local Board and allowed by the Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

(*c*) Grants to middle schools at sadr and subdivisional headquarters may not exceed two-thirds of the income expended from private sources ; at other places they may not exceed the total sum so expended. Grants to upper primary schools in Sylhet may not exceed the local income, elsewhere they may not exceed three-fifths of the total monthly expenditure ; in no case must the grant exceed Rs. 10 a month.

Such schools must have a responsible committee of management and a Secretary to conduct their correspondence ; they must submit the prescribed returns, and be always open to inspection by the inspecting officers ; and they must keep strict accounts of receipts and disbursements. If the school becomes inefficient, the grant is liable to be reduced or withdrawn.

(*2*) *Lower Primary Schools.*

In these schools the *gurus* are paid—

(*a*) by a fixed monthly salary combined with rewards for pupils who pass an examination,

(*b*) by rewards alone, or

(*c*) under special rules.

Under (*a*) the maximum fixed salary is Rs. 48 and the maximum reward at the rate of Rs. 48 a year. Under (*b*) the maximum reward is at the rate of Rs. 96 a year. Under (*c*) fixed salaries are given not exceeding Rs. 6 a month for one teacher or Rs. 10 for two in the case of girls' schools and schools for backward races. For Municipal schools and schools in Hill districts the limit of pay for a teacher is fixed at Rs. 10 a month.

In addition to the above, small rewards are paid for each pupil passing the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, provided that the Deputy or Sub-Inspector certifies that the junior classes of the school have not been neglected.

Special arrangements with missionary bodies.

131. In the Gáro, Nága, and Khási and Jaintia Hills, and among the Kachári population of Darrang and the Mikirs of Nowgong the control of education is in the hands of different missionary bodies, who receive grants from the Local Boards concerned (or from Government, where there are no Local Boards), and themselves make considerable contributions to the work. The most important of these is the Welsh Mission in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, who receive a grant of Rs. 6,000 a year from Government, the Mission themselves contributing (in 1892-93) Rs. 29,085 towards primary education. In the Gáro Hills the yearly grant to the American Baptist Mission is Rs. 2,600, and in Goálpára a grant of Rs. 400 is made to the same Mission for the furtherance of education amongst the Gáros resident in that district. In Darrang, the Kachári S. P. G. Mission receive Rs. 1,500 a year towards the support of Kachári schools. A grant of Rs. 1,500 a year is similarly made to the American Baptist Mission in Nowgong for Mikir schools and of Rs. 780 a year to the same Mission at Amguri to assist them in keeping up schools in the Ao Nága country. It has long been recognised that among these primitive races, destitute of any settled form of religion, there is not the same objection to the subsidising of missionary schools by the State as exists in the case of Hindus and Muhammadans.

Fees.

132. It only remains to notice the scale of fees levied from the pupils attending these different classes of schools. In primary schools or *páthsálas* there are no fixed rules for fees ; no pupil is prevented from reading by his inability to pay a fee : those who can pay do so, and those who cannot do not. Often the fees are given in kind, the *guru* being supplied with food and other necessaries by the parents of the pupils. In upper primary schools, the

rate of fees varies from one pice in the lowest to four annas in the highest class per month. In middle schools the fees vary in different schools and in different districts; the highest taken are 8 annas in the lowest and Re. 1 in the highest class: the lowest 1 anna in the lowest class and 2 annas in the highest. The scale of fees has to be approved, if the school is an aided one, at the time the grant-in-aid is settled. In high schools the fees vary from 12 annas in the lowest to Rs. 3 in the highest class.

In the normal schools and training classes, on the other hand, the pupils, instead of paying fees, receive small stipends, generally Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 a month.

Total expenditure on education.

133. The total expenditure on education in the province (including the school at Manipur) in schools under Government inspection varies from year to year. The following figures are the most recent, *viz.*, those for 1892-93:

	Rs.
From Provincial	1,79,506
„ Local Boards' Funds, ...	1,64,673
„ Municipal Funds	4,058
„ Fees	1,09,420
„ Subscriptions	21,936
„ Endowments and other sources	60,427
Total	5,40,020

SECTION 4.—IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR INSPECTION.

Policy of Government.

134. The principal recruiting areas are either densely inhabited districts, where the means of subsistence are not sufficient for the support of the entire population in tolerable comfort, or such tracts as Chota Nagpur, where, though the population in proportion to the area does not appear excessive, wages are extremely low, and the labouring classes are unable, without some relief by emigration, to obtain an adequate livelihood. It has, therefore, been the settled policy of Government to promote emigration from such areas to others enjoying more favourable conditions; and the importation of coolies to Assam, at the expense of persons interested in the tea industry, has done much towards opening out and colonising the fertile, but sparsely peopled, districts of Assam.

Necessity for legislation.

135. The necessity for legislation on the subject of labour immigration into Assam is of the same character as, though less in degree than, that which exists in respect of emigration from India to Colonies beyond the seas. The classes which furnish the emigrants in both cases are extremely ignorant, and the interference of Government is required to secure that they are not imposed upon; the transport between their homes and the place of labour, notwithstanding the improvements of recent years, is still long and tedious, and supervision is necessary to prevent overcrowding, disease, and consequent mortality; and under the changed conditions of life, and especially of climate and food, which the new country imposes, the immigrant is peculiarly liable to sickness, often fatal in its results, and it is thus needful that the provision of the requisite comforts, medical attendance, and other appliances for his well-being should be enforced by law. Of these reasons, the first is yearly becoming less and less operative, as returned immigrants settle again in their homes, and form a centre of information as to work and residence in the tea districts for their neighbours. It is hoped that the second will also become less cogent as communications continue to improve.

On the other hand, some regulation of the contract between the labourer and his employer, and some more effectual means of enforcing it than a civil action, is demanded by justice. It costs a large sum to import a coolie into Assam; and the provisions for his comfort, which the law requires, are also expensive. The employer is compelled by law to guarantee to the coolie a minimum wage; and it is only equitable that the law should provide him with the means of obtaining the due fulfilment of the contract by the coolie, whose only capital is his labour, and who ought not to be allowed capriciously to withdraw himself from the service of the employer who has paid for his introduction.

A penal labour law and Government protection to the labourer are thus correlative terms; and both have been provided together in the series of enactments which have from time to time been passed on the subject, and of which a sketch is given in the following paragraphs.

SECTION 4.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

History of legislation on the subject.

136. The first of the Labour Acts was Act III (B.C.) of 1863. This was an Act to regulate the transport of native labourers emigrating to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet. In 1865, Act VI (B.C.) of that year was passed to provide for the protection of the labourers after their arrival in the labour districts and for the enforcement of the contracts entered into by them. Act II (B.C.) of 1870 consolidated and amended the law relating to the transport of labourers to the labour districts and their employment therein, and repealed the two previous Acts. Then came Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, which repealed Act II (B.C.) of 1870, and was the labour law of the province for nine years. During the last three years of this period the amendment of the law regulating immigration and the relations between employers and labourers in the tea districts was under discussion.

In April 1880, in consequence of a memorial by the Indian Tea Districts Association (an Association formed in London of persons interested in the Indian tea industry), praying that some measures might be taken to improve the position of the tea industry by the amendment of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, a Commission was appointed to enquire into the working of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873. The opinions of district officers and of the managers of tea gardens consulted by them were laid before the Commission, as well as the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and those of the Chief Commissioner, and, after successive meetings, the Commission submitted its final report, with a draft Bill embodying the amendments proposed in the law, in January 1881.

This draft Bill was eventually passed into law as Act I of 1882. In giving his assent to this Act, the Secretary of State for India desired that at the end of three years he might receive a special report on the working of the Act, with a view to considering the possibility of abandoning all exceptional legislation respecting contracts of labour in the Indian tea districts. On receipt of the first special report, which was submitted in 1886, the Secretary of State agreed that the time had not yet arrived when special legislation might be abandoned, but added that such legislation should be regarded as temporary only, and desired that a further special report should be submitted after the lapse of another period of three years. This report was submitted in 1890. It was again admitted that exceptional legislation was still necessary; but as experience had shown that Act I of 1882 was defective in certain respects, it was decided to amend it. The draft amending Bill was introduced into Council in January 1893, and was eventually passed as Act VII of that year.

Object of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 and its principal provisions.

137. Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 had been passed in the expectation that it would give a great impetus to free immigration, and that such immigration would gradually establish itself and eventually render the existence of a special law unnecessary. Among the changes made by the Act which were looked upon as most important, were those by which time-expired labourers were, on re-engagement, freed from the ordinary provisions of the law, and by which a new class of free labourers, those under contract for a term not exceeding one year, was recognised. The collection of labourers by means of garden sardárs, without the intervention of contractors, was provided for; and the opportunity was taken, in amending the law, to render more definite than before the provisions regarding the closing of gardens declared unfit for the habitation of labourers.

Alleged defects in Act VII (B.C.) of 1873.

138. The Commissioners appointed to enquire into the working of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 reported that they found that the law was defective in respect chiefly of the following points:

I. That it did not afford sufficient encouragement to free emigration.
II. That it imposed unnecessary restrictions upon sardári recruiting.
III. That it failed to provide for the enforcement of contracts made otherwise than under the provisions of the Act itself, even in the case of imported labourers.
IV. That the remedies provided for employers in the event of the unlawful absence, idleness, or desertion of their contract labourers, were insufficient.

Free immigration and free recruiting.

139. Act II (B.C.) of 1870 did not recognise free recruiting, but made it penal to engage or convey an immigrant to the labour districts except in accordance with its provisions. Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, which repealed the Act of 1870, contained no penal clauses forbidding free recruiting, and section 7 allowed contracts between an intending immigrant and an employer for a term not exceeding one year, although not made under the provisions of the Act. Under the present Act, I of 1882, a labourer may now proceed to the labour districts as a free immigrant,

and on arrival he may take work on an ordinary contract not under the Act; or, having gone to the labour districts as a free immigrant, he may on arrival enter into a contract under the Act; or, lastly, he may go to the labour districts as an immigrant recruited and registered under the Act, and having executed a contract to labour before arrival in the labour districts. In the first case he is in no way subject to the Act; in the second case he is subject only to such of its provisions as refer to the carrying out of the labour contract; and in the third he is completely under the Act from the date of his recruitment until the expiration of his engagement.

Sardári recruiting.

140. As to the second point, under the old law a garden sardár's certificate was only allowed to run for six months; he was not allowed to travel with another garden sardár if the total number of their united band of immigrants exceeded twenty; and if he recruited more than twenty immigrants himself, he was obliged to take them to a contractor's depôt. Under the present Act, a garden sardár's certificate may be given for a period of one year, and, on the application of the employer by whom the certificate was granted, an Inspector or Magistrate may, without requiring the re-appearance of the garden sardár before him, countersign and forward, for delivery to the garden sardár by the magistrate of the district in which the sardár is employed, a fresh certificate in renewal of a former certificate. All connection between garden sardárs and contractors' depôts has been severed, and a garden sardár may now recruit any number of persons. Moreover, the employment of local agents to supervise the operations of garden sardárs, or, under special license, to recruit emigrants themselves and despatch them to the labour districts without the assistance of certificated sardárs, has been authorised.

Labour contracts made in the labour districts.

141. With respect to the third point, labour contracts could not be made under Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 in a labour district. Labour contracts entered into in the tea districts before the passing of Act I of 1882 were made under the ordinary law. Act XIII of 1859 *(an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases)* has been applied, and is still applied, in these districts to locally-made contracts; but, as was remarked in the Statement of Objects and Reasons published with the Bill which afterwards became the present Act I of 1882, "its provisions were obviously never intended to meet such cases." Act I of 1882, as originally enacted, permitted local labour contracts to be made in labour districts by any natives of India, whether immigrants to, or residing in, Assam on the same conditions and subject to the same penalties for breach of the conditions, as labour contracts made outside the province by intending immigrants. As now amended, the Act distinguishes between contracts made in the presence of a Magistrate or Inspector and contracts not so made, and permits contracts of the latter class to be entered into for a term of one year only.

Penalty for unlawful absence from labour.

142. With regard to the fourth point as to which the Commission considered that the law was defective, the present Act provides for a system of monthly lists of defaulters from work to be forwarded by the employer to the Inspector, who, on enquiry, may punish any such defaulter by entering the days of absence on his contract and adding them to the term thereof, unless the labourer consents to forfeit to his employer the sum of 4 annas for each day of absence. Prolonged and repeated absence, or desertion, may be punished criminally by the magistrate as under the former law.

Other changes in Act VII (B.C.) of 1873.

143. The only other points in which the provisions of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 were altered by Act I of 1882, which need be noticed, are the extension of the term, for which a labourer may contract to labour, from three years under the old law to five years under Act I of 1882 as originally enacted, and its subsequent reduction to four years by the recent amending Act; the provision in the present Act that the maximum annual capitation fee leviable from employers for each labourer on contract under the Act shall not exceed one rupee (one rupee eight annas was the rate levied under the old law); and the provisions making it compulsory for all employers to keep up registers and submit returns of vital statistics of the labour force employed by them, whether on contract under the Act or not.

Alterations effected by Act VII of 1893.

144. Two important changes effected by Act VII of 1893, *viz.*, the reduction of the general term of contract to four years, and of local contracts not made in the presence of a Magistrate or Inspector to one year, have already been referred to. Another important feature of the recent enactment is that it recognises what is known as the "Dhubri

SECTION 4 *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

system." As already stated, one of the main features of Act I of 1882 was that, while imposing careful restrictions on recruitment by contractors and garden sardárs, it aimed at encouraging and facilitating free emigration. The result was that both contractors and garden sardárs evaded the restrictions intended for them by refusing to register in the district of recruitment, and by bringing their coolies as free labourers to Dhubri and putting them under a local contract there. Although unforeseen, this system has in practice been found, on the whole, to work well, and Act VII of 1893 accordingly places it on a legal footing by bringing contracts so executed within the scope of section 112 of the Act and by empowering the Chief Commissioner to make rules having the force of law for regulating the procedure for the execution of these contracts.

The other provisions of the amending Act are framed to prevent and remedy abuses in recruitment, and to strengthen the control of the Local Administration over unhealthy gardens. The cancellation of contracts in certain cases and the repatriation of coolies are provided for in greater detail, and the option of a fine is allowed in some cases in which imprisonment was formerly the only legal penalty.

Government supervision of the immigrant labourer.

145. The whole subject of the Government supervision of the immigrant labourer falls into three parts:

I. The recruitment of the labourer.

II. His journey to the labour districts.

III. His status while labouring under contract.

The immigrant labour force of the tea gardens of the province is recruited by free immigrants (that is, by immigrants who go to the tea districts without having been registered and without having made contracts under the Immigration Law) and by labourers who have been registered and who have executed contracts under Act I of 1882, imported through garden sardárs authorised by employers to recruit, or through contractors and recruiters licensed by Government.

(1) The free immigrant.

146. The extent to which free immigration exists will be apparent from the fact that out of 41,802 adult immigrants who came to the tea gardens of the province during the year 1892, 13,347, or 31·9 per cent., were "non-Act" or free. Ten years ago the percentage of free immigrants was only 13·5. In this respect the reversal of the policy which framed the penal clauses of Act II (B C.) of 1870 has been complete. Section 7 of Act I of 1882 provides that nothing in that Act is to be taken to prevent natives of India from emigrating otherwise than under its provisions, and the only restriction is that allowed by section 5, under which power is reserved to Local Governments (with the sanction of the Governor General in Council) to prohibit natives of India, or any specified class of natives, from emigrating from any particular tract to any specified labour district or portion of a labour district. As however great sickness and mortality were found to exist amongst these free immigrants, an Act was passed by the Bengal Council in 1889 (No. I of that year), enabling the Local Government to exercise control over the routes by which they should travel and to make such sanitary rules as might seem to be needed. This Act was extended to Assam by Notification No. 1211J., dated the 2nd April 1890; and rules under it have been framed for the regulation of the transit of free immigrants to gardens in the Surma Valley, where the mode of travelling very frequently adopted is by country boats carrying less than twenty passengers. In the Brahmaputra Valley the Act is not needed. Almost all the coolies to gardens in that valley travel by steamer; and as these steamers carry more than twenty passengers, they require to be licensed, and, in accordance with the rules framed under Act I of 1882, they must carry a medical officer and also medical stores and provisions. On board these steamers the free immigrant is subject to the same supervision as the Act labourer. When the transport is by boats carrying less than twenty passengers, which do not require to be licensed under Act I of 1882, the rules framed under Act I (B.C.) of 1889 provide that the supply of food and water shall be similar to that prescribed for licensed vessels, and lay down that not more than one passenger shall be carried for every 5 maunds of the capacity of the boat. They also empower any magistrate to detain any immigrant who is certified by a medical officer to be unfit to proceed on the journey.

(2) Recruitment by garden sardárs.

147. The subject of recruitment by garden sardárs has been noticed above. A garden sardár must appear with the intending immigrant whom he wishes to engage before the registering officer of the area within which he has been authorised to recruit. Particulars of the intending immigrant are registered by the registering officer, and the labour contract is executed before him. The garden sardár is bound to provide proper food and lodging throughout their journey for the labourers and dependents whom he engages. If the garden sardár's employer has specified in the garden sardár's certificate that he wishes a medical exami-

nation to be made of labourers engaged, such an examination is required to be made with reference to the labourer's fitness to travel to, *and to labour in*, the labour district; or if it appears to the registering officer or to any Magistrate or Embarkation Agent to be necessary that a medical examination should be made of any person about to emigrate under the Act, a medical inspection of the labourer's fitness *to travel* is made before he is allowed to proceed. It has already been explained that these provisions have to a great extent become a dead letter, and that the general procedure now followed is for the sardárs to recruit coolies and bring them as free immigrants to Dhubri or to the garden for which they are recruited, and to place them under the Act at one or other of these places.

Recruitment by contractors and recruiters.

148. Contractors and recruiters are licensed by other Governments than that of this province, and their supervision is only to a very small degree the care of this Administration. Contractors are bound to establish suitable depôts for the reception and lodging of labourers engaged by them or by their recruiters, previous to their despatch to the labour districts, and they are bound to provide food, clothing, and medical treatment for such labourers during their stay at the depôt.

An intending immigrant, who is engaged by a contractor or recruiter, must be brought before the registering officer of the area in which he is recruited, and he must also be examined by a medical officer, who must certify to his fitness to travel before he is allowed to proceed. When the labourer reaches the depôt, he undergoes another medical examination by the medical inspector of the depôt, and he executes his labour contract after it has been explained to him by the Superintendent of Emigration. Here also the restrictions imposed by the Act are, as a general rule, avoided by recruiting outside the provisions of the Act and only placing the labourers under contract after their arrival in the labour districts.

Transport.

149. Practically the whole of the immigration into the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley is by steamer, while that into the Surma Valley, which was formerly almost entirely confined to boats, is now divided between boats and steamers in very nearly equal proportions. The provisions of the law with regard to Government supervision of the transport by river steamers and boats and the food and medical comforts which they are required to carry have already been touched on. Licensed vessels containing immigrants are inspected at the port of embarkation, which is generally Dhubri or Goalundo for the Brahmaputra Valley districts, and Goalundo for the Surma Valley districts, by the Embarkation Agent and by a Government medical officer if the Embarkation Agent be not himself a medical officer. They are also inspected by Government officers at all ports touched during the voyage where civil officers are stationed. At debarkation ports, where the number of labourers annually landed is large, there are Government depôts under the charge of hospital assistants, to which all Act labourers and their dependents must go for the purpose of being registered. They are also open to the admission of all free immigrants who choose to avail themselves of their accommodation. Sick persons are, if necessary, detained in the depôts for medical treatment.

Care of labourers on the garden.

150. Every employer is bound to provide for the labourers employed on his estate proper house accommodation, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements. He must supply Act labourers with rice at a reasonable price, and he must provide hospital accommodation, medicines, and medical attendance. If an estate be declared by Government after enquiry to be unfit for the residence of labourers by reason of climate, situation, or condition, labour contracts to labour on the estate cannot be enforced against the labourer.

Inspection of estates.

151. The duty of inspecting tea gardens upon which immigrant labourers are employed is performed by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Labourers, most of whom are the officers of the Commission and medical officers. Every garden employing imported Act labourers must be inspected at least once every year, and every garden in which the mortality shown in the return of the last calendar year has exceeded 7 per cent. (the number of deaths having exceeded 9) must be inspected by the Civil Surgeon of the district. The inspection reports state what house accommodation, water-supply, medical attendance, hospital accommodation, and sanitary arrangements have been provided, and what the food-supply is. They also notice the general treatment and condition of the labourers, and record their vital statistics. In the case of unhealthy gardens a special form of inspection report has been prescribed.

Labour contracts under Act I of 1882.

152. Contracts under the Act cannot be made for a term exceeding four years, and the minimum monthly wage which can be stipulated for is Rs. 5 for a man and Rs. 4 for a woman for the first three years of the term of contract, and Rs. 6 for a man and Rs. 5 for a woman for the fourth year of the term of contract. They must also state the price

SECTION 5. *Public Works.*

at which rice is to be supplied to the labourer. Schedules of tasks must be kept by employers, and if found to be unreasonable, may be revised by an Inspector of Labourers. Weakly labourers may be allowed subsistence allowance or diet by order of an Inspector of Labourers, and labourers permanently incapacitated for labour may be released from their contracts by an Inspector. A labourer so released is entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award, or, if the labourer desires to return to his country, such sum, whether in excess of three months' wages or not, as will suffice to defray the expenses of the journey. A labourer may redeem his contract by payment of a sum of Re. 1 for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of Rs. 3 for every month of the second year, and of Rs. 5 for every month of the third and fourth years of the term of contract. A contract may be cancelled if ill-usage by the employer is proved, or if the labourer's wages are in arrear for more than four months. When the contracts of husband and wife expire at different times, the magistrate may equalise the terms of their contracts by adding to the one and deducting from the other in such proportions as may appear to him to be equitable. Labourers who, without reasonable cause, absent themselves from labour during their terms of contract, or who desert, are punishable with fine and imprisonment. In the case of a first conviction for the offence of desertion, the imprisonment may extend to the term of one month; for a second conviction the term may extend to two months, and for a third conviction to three months. When a labourer has suffered imprisonment for terms amounting altogether to six months for desertion, his labour contract must be cancelled.

The Labour Transport Fund.

153. The fund raised from fees, fines, and rates levied under the provisions of the Act is called the Inland Labour Transport Fund. The law directs that the fund so raised in a province shall be at the disposal of the Local Government, who must apply it, under the control of the Government of India, for defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of the Act, including the cost of sending labourers and other persons back to their native districts.

The income of the fund in the year 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 78,763-10-0, of which Rs. 64,043-4-6 were raised in Assam and Rs. 14,720-5-6 in Bengal. The expenditure during the same year amounted to Rs. 71,994-2-7, of which the Assam share was Rs. 47,682-7-10. The principal local heads of receipts were Capitation fees under section 109 (now levied at the rate of 8 annas per head) Rs. 54,975-3-0, Depôt receipts Rs. 5,460-2-9, and Contractors' license fees Rs. 3,148. The heaviest items on the other side of the account were Depôt charges Rs. 8,680-10-4, Supplies and Services Rs. 8,625-9-4, Clerks and servants Rs. 8,453-10-8, Inspectors, Embarkation Agents, &c., Rs. 5,782-6-1, Grants to dispensaries Rs. 5,530, Travelling allowances Rs. 5,081-1-0, and Miscellaneous Rs. 3,774-15-10. In addition to the above, Rs. 9,591-5-3 were transferred to the Bengal portion of the fund, which showed a deficit to that extent.

SECTION 5.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Organisation of the department.

154. For the more efficient administration of the Public Works Department in Assam, it was found necessary, as far back as 1868, to vest the Commissioner with the powers of a Local Administration, subordinate to the Government of Bengal. But his authority to sanction expenditure was then limited to works the cost of which did not exceed Rs. 5,000. The Superintending Engineer was at the same time invested locally with the powers of a Chief Engineer, and was appointed Secretary to the Commissioner in the Public Works Department. On the formation of the Chief Commissionership, therefore, the organisation of the Public Works Department was already in some measure adapted for a separate Administration. The transfer of Sylhet and Cachar to Assam added an executive charge to the three already existing in the Brahmaputra Valley; and a fifth was created on the transfer of the headquarters of the Administration to Shillong, when important public works in the public buildings which had to be erected, and the roads which had to be made, were thereby rendered necessary.

Until the end of the official year 1881-82 the organisation of the Public Works Department in the province underwent little change. The districts of Sylhet and Cachar constituted the Sylhet Division; Goálpára, the Gáro Hills,* and a portion of Kámrúp the Lower Assam Division; the remainder of Kámrúp with the Khási Hills the Shillong Division; Darrang, Nowgong, and part of Sibságar the Central Assam Division; and Lakhimpur and the remainder of Sibságar the Upper Assam Division. After the close of the Nága Hills expedition of 1879-80, these hills were made into a separate division.

* In the Gáro Hills, Public Works are directly under the Deputy Commissioner, who is assisted in carrying them out by an upper subordinate of the Public Works Department.

SECTION 5. *Public Works.*

In 1882 the Public Works executive divisions were made conterminous with the civil districts of the province, and the Engineer establishment was increased accordingly. These changes were synchronous in their effect with a large transfer to the charge of Local Boards of works which had theretofore been classed as Provincial; and it was at the same time ruled that the officers of the Public Works Department in each district were not only responsible for the due execution of Imperial and Provincial Works, but were also (except in the Hill districts, where Local Boards do not exist) to act as assistants to the Chairmen of Local Boards for carrying out works under the Local Boards' control. It will be explained in the next section that many of the works made over to Local Boards in 1882 were afterwards found to be less effectively administered than they were when classed as Provincial, and that they were consequently again made over to the direct control of the Public Works Department. Experience also showed that the position assigned to Executive Engineers in the arrangements of 1882 was not altogether satisfactory. It was therefore decided to sever their connection with Local works, except as regards works definitely made over to them for execution by the Boards and the duty of assisting the Boards with their advice on professional matters when called upon to do so; and as the sphere of their duties was thus considerably restricted, it was decided to revert in part to the distribution of Public Works charges which obtained prior to 1882. Kámrúp and Goálpára were combined into one charge under the name of the Lower Assam Division, and Darrang and Nowgong were amalgamated to form the Central Assam Division. The other districts remained, as previously, in charge of separate Engineers. These orders took effect in 1889-90.

The only changes that have since been made are the formation of a new division in the North Lushai Hills, and the temporary appointment of a special officer, as Superintendent of Works, with a sanctioned staff of Executive and Assistant Engineers, to supervise the construction of the Kohima-Manipur road.

Roads.

155. The facilities for communication by water which are provided by the river system of the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys have been already alluded to. Communication by land is less easy. When the British occupied the province, roads were practically unknown, for, although the remains of ancient embankments (chief amongst which is the Gosain Kamala Ali which stretches from Rangpur to Sadiya) bear witness to the existence of numerous roads at some period of the past, the anarchy which preceded the annexation of the country by the Company had been so great and so prolonged, that they had been allowed to fall into utter disrepair, and were of little or no use to travellers. During the early period of British rule very little was done to improve matters; but since 1861 a more active policy has found favour, and considerable sums are now spent annually on the construction of new roads and the maintenance of those already in existence. The mileage under roads in each district of the province is detailed below:

District.	Imperial roads.		Provincial roads.		Local roads.	
	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Cachar	1¼	¼	.....	144	.....	142
Sylhet	.....	63	.....	97	.....	598
Lower Assam	.....	.....	18½	448	.....	671½
Central „	.....	.....	.....	298	.....	878¾
Sibságar	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	479
Lakhimpur	6¼	6½	6	205	.....	329$\frac{31}{33}$
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	3¾	.....	87½	99½	.....	.....
Nága Hills	.....	76¾	.....	382⅘	.....	.....
Gáro „	.....	.....	.....	193¾	.....	.....
Nichuguard-Manipur Road Circle	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Lushai Hills ...	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....
Total	11¼	311½	112	2,168$\frac{1}{20}$	.....	3,099$\frac{25}{132}$

SECTION 5. *Public Works.*

From an administrative standpoint the most important roads are the new military road from Golághát to Manipur, the Assam Trunk road, and the hill road which connects Shillong, the headquarters of the Administration, with the Brahmaputra at Gauháti. For local requirements, the short feeder roads, which connect the centres of trade in the interior with the *mukhs* or stations at which the river steamers stop, are by far the most useful. A notable feature in the statement given above is the very small proportion of metalled as compared with unmetalled roads. Two reasons may be given to account for this, firstly, that the requirements of the province in the matter of communications are still so great that many more miles of road must be constructed before any large amount of money can be spared for improving those already in existence; and, secondly, that the soil is alluvial, and stones for metalling would consequently have, as a rule, to be brought from distances so great as to make the cost involved in doing so prohibitive. The fact that in some parts, particularly in the Surma Valley, communication by water competes with communication by road during the rainy season is another reason why less money is expended on roads in these tracts than would otherwise be necessary.

Railways.

156. Owing partly to the excellent water carriage available, and partly to the backward nature of the country, railway enterprise has not hitherto made much progress. But signs of a new condition of things are not wanting. Within the last ten years three small lines have been constructed, *viz.*, the Dibrugarh-Sadiya Railway (77·5 miles) in Lakhimpur, the Jorhát-Kokilamukh line (28·40 miles) in Sibságar, and the Theria-Companyganj line (8½ miles) in Sylhet. Of these, the first mentioned was constructed by the Assam Railways and Trading Company with a State guarantee; the other two are purely State Railways, constructed by Government without the intervention of private capitalists. An attempt to extend the last mentioned line from Theriaghat at the foot of the Shillong plateau to Cherrapunji at its summit, by means of a series of inclines, was unsuccessful; but the plains portion is still worked. It more than pays for the cost of its upkeep, and it is not unlikely that it will, sooner or later, be extended to Chhátak on the Surma river.

But the most important railway project which Assam has yet seen still remains to be mentioned. Between the years 1882 and 1886, a railway survey party was engaged in Assam in making a survey with a view to laying down a line connecting this province with Bengal. The route followed by this survey runs from Chittagong through the south of the Sylhet district to Badarpur in Cachar, thence through the North Cachar Hills to Lumding, near Dimapur, and from Lumding, *viâ* Golághát, to Dibrugarh, with a branch line from Lumding to Gauháti.* A survey of the country between Gauháti and Dhubri had been carried out some years previously, when the Eastern Bengal State Railway was under construction. It was long a matter of discussion whether greater advantages might be expected to ensue from a railway along the route surveyed in 1882-1886, or from a line running laterally along the Brahmaputra Valley between Dibrugarh and a point on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, thus connecting the whole of the northern portion of the province with the existing railway system of Bengal. For some years no practical result supervened, as want of funds prevented the construction of a line at the expense of the State, and negotiations with private capitalists were not successful. During the year 1891-92, however, a company was at last formed to construct a railway along the former of the two routes described above, subject to a guarantee by the State, and work was commenced in November 1891. It is hoped that the line, when finished, will be the means of largely opening out the province; but as some years must elapse before the construction of the railway can be completed, speculation as to the consequences which may be expected to result from it would be premature.

Imperial works.

157. The annual assignment to the province for Imperial public works varies from year to year, the grant being fixed according to the requirements of the time. The grants for the last three years, together with the expenditure, are shown below:

Imperial outlay.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Final grant.	Expenditure.	Final grant.	Expenditure.	Final grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	2,07,600	2,09,586	1,04,100	99,536	1,08,400	96,541
Civil „	17,100	16,064	3,47,700	3,23,594	8,41,200	7,74,736
Total ...	2,24,700	2,25,650	4,51,800	4,23,130	9,49,600	8,71,277

* A line between Mymensingh and Gauháti through the Gáro Hills was also surveyed, and found to be practicable for a railway, but at a cost so great as to be prohibitive.

Provincial Public Works.

158. The Provincial assignment for public works is fixed annually by the Chief Commissioner. The grants for the years 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93, as compared with the expenditure, are given below:

Provincial outlay.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Final grant.	Expenditure.	Final grant.	Expenditure.	Final grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Works	12,16,000	11,43,705	11,38,000	10,49,895	13,76,000	13,01,020
Jorhát State Railway, Capital	15,000	11,871	4,000	2,725	30,000	37,319
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Capital ...	4,670	4,042	—400	23	6,000	4,468
Jorhát State Railway, Revenue	57,000	57,971	60,000	60,905	60,000	54,950
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Revenue	19,000	19,171	19,500	19,093	17,000	17,503
Subsidised Railways	1,01,000	1,01,130	1,01,000	1,00,700	1,01,000	1,00,404
Total	14,12,670	13,37,890	13,22,100	12,33,341	15,90,000	15,15,664

This is exclusive of expenditure on Public Works by Local Boards, figures for which will be found in the next section.

SECTION 6.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Local bodies in Assam.

159. Besides the agency of Government officers, much assistance is given to the administration of the province by local bodies, who administer funds raised under special enactments or placed at their disposal by the Chief Commissioner. These are either municipalities for town areas, or Local Boards for the district at large.

Municipalities.

160. The municipalities are the older institutions. Under this general name are included—(1) Municipalities properly so called; (2) Stations, whose administration is less independent than that of the first named; and (3) Unions, or towns where a rate is assessed by a *panchâyat* for the purpose of providing funds for local improvements. Of these, Sylhet, Gauháti, and Dibrugarh are municipalities under Act III (B.C.) of 1884; the others are all constituted under the provisions of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, Silchar, Dhubri, Goálpára, and Barpeta being second-class municipalities; Shillong and Sibságar, Stations; and Habiganj, Jorhát, and Golághát, Unions.

In the municipalities of Sylhet, Gauháti, and Dibrugarh the elective system is in full force, and rules for the conduct of elections have been framed under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884. A system of election has also been introduced, at the instance of the rate-payers, for the choice of members to sit on the Committees at Goálpára and Silchar. The official members of all municipal institutions are very few in number; and, although the Chairmen are officials in all cases except that of the Sylhet Municipality, the Vice-Chairmen are usually non-officials.

Municipal income.

161. These bodies derive their income partly from taxation and partly from other sources. The taxation levied in municipalities is chiefly in the form of a tax on persons or buildings, a latrine tax, and a water rate (in Gauháti); in stations the taxation is a house assessment, and in unions a chaukidári tax. Other small items of taxation are taxes on animals and wheeled vehicles. These taxes are levied under the provisions of the Act under which each municipality, &c., is constituted. No octroi or other duties are taken anywhere in the province. Of the other sources of income, the most important are the receipts from

SECTION 6A. *Local Self-Government.*

ferries [levied under the provisions of sections 148-156 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, or sections 139-147 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, as the case may be] from municipal pounds, the income from municipal markets, and the assignments from Provincial and Local Funds enjoyed by several municipalities. The last item consists of grants made in commutation of the land revenue of the town areas, which in the early days of the province was allowed to be appropriated to the improvement of the towns. In 1892-93, municipalities enjoyed an income of Rs. 1,76,511-2-0, of which Rs. 8,728-9-0 were derived from taxation and Rs. 89,221-9 from other sources. The total expenditure during the same year amounted to Rs. 1,52,916-3. Some account of the working of municipal bodies will be found in Part II B of this report, Chapter III, section 8.

Local Boards.

162. The Local Boards are constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879. They exist in the eight plains districts only, the Hill districts not being sufficiently advanced to admit of their establishment. By the Regulation a rate may be levied of one anna on every rupee of annual value of the land in these eight districts, and the rate so levied forms the chief item in the income of the Local Boards. Prior to May 1882, these Boards were charged with the administration of primary education, the district post, and repairs of district roads and general improvements, the funds to meet these heads of expenditure being provided from five-eighths of the local rate, ferries (excluding a few retained as provincial) rents, and other miscellaneous items of income, and the surplus receipts from pounds.

In 1882 the functions of the District Committees were enlarged by the transfer to their control of grants-in-aid to all schools except high schools, grants to dispensaries, fairs, rewards for the destruction of wild beasts, the cost of the establishments for collecting the local rate, circuit-houses and staging bungalows, grants to municipalities and almost all the public works theretofore classed as provincial. To meet these charges, the provincial grants previously allotted for them were made over to the Local Boards, together with the three-fifths of the local rate which had formerly been credited to provincial funds. The Public Works establishments were transferred to "Local," and so also were most of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in plains districts.

The effect of these orders was to place under Local Boards the entire control of all local expenditure except that immediately connected with the administration of the province. It was soon seen that the change was too radical, and the policy of subsequent years up till 1890 was to reduce in some degree the too extended functions of the Boards by withdrawing from their control the management of matters of Provincial, rather than of strictly Local, interest. In the first place (in 1884), the charges on account of the professional establishment of Executive and Assistant Engineers and such of their subordinate officers as were borne on the list of the Public Works Department, were retransferred to the Provincial budget. At the same time the construction and repairs of treasuries, jails, circuit-houses, churches, cemeteries, floating dâk bungalows, and kutcheries at headquarters stations were again classed as Provincial works.

Three years later the construction and repairs of similar buildings at subdivisions were made a provincial charge, and so also were dâk bungalows (as distinguished from rest-houses) and grants to municipalities. In the same year, the Sub-Inspectors of Schools, who had been made Local in 1882, were again brought on to the Provincial list. Finally, in 1890, the principle that Local Boards should deal only with matters of purely local interest was extended to that portion of Public Works which comes under the denomination of "Communications." Trunk roads and their feeder lines connecting them with the steamer ghâts and with subdivisional stations, together with all ferries and rest-houses on such roads, were made Provincial. All roads not included in the above category continued to be "Local," as theretofore; and as these were of purely local importance, far greater independence was conferred on Local Boards in respect to their management than had been found possible when the Boards were entrusted with the upkeep of roads, the importance of which was not confined to the area administered by any particular Board.

At the same time, the opportunity was taken to introduce greater continuity in the administration of Local Funds, by allotting to each Board Provincial grants fixed for a term of years, instead of an annually varying amount. On the expiry of the term for which these grants had been made (in 1893), the wants of each Board were carefully considered and new grants were allotted; but, instead of these grants being absolutely fixed, it was arranged that they should be increased annually by 2 per cent. in order to meet growing wants. This arrangement will continue in force until 1898, when the amount of the different grants will again be revised and a fresh allotment will be made. The total income of Local Boards in 1892-93 was Rs. 11,57,920, of which Rs. 7,15,184, represent the receipts from local sources of income and Rs. 1,89,783, the Provincial grants. The expenditure in the same year amounted to Rs. 9,02,146, of which Rs. 6,13,235 represent the expenditure on Local Public Works.

In the following statement the expenditure by the Local Boards on Public Works for the past three years is shown :

Local Fund outlay.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Final grant.	Expenditure.	Final grant.	Expenditure.	Final grant.	Expenditure.
Original Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings	2,800	3,191	2,005	1,143	1,040	1,066
Communications	2,23,900	1,78,348	2,51,053	2,10,171	3,10,360	2,97,684
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	52,000	32,413	43,310	30,422	45,195	34,685
Total	2,78,700	2,13,952	2,96,368	2,41,736	3,56,535	3,33,435
Repairs—						
Civil Buildings	1,600	1,360	1,727	1,529	2,330	2,238
Communications	2,21,900	2,00,716	2,16,625	2,13,272	2,23,393	2,17,171
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	12,500	12,357	18,157	16,564	19,668	14,537
Total	2,36,000	2,14,433	2,36,509	2,31,365	2,45,391	2,33,946
Tools and Plant	4,500	3,439	2,230	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	47,800	42,238	49,893	45,945	49,074	45,854
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	5,67,000	4,74,062	5,85,000	5,19,046	6,51,000	6,13,235

Constitution of Boards.

163. Prior to 1882 the administration of Local Funds within a district had been vested in a District Committee, with subordinate branch committees in each subdivision. In that year the subdivision was made the unit of administration for Local Boards, each Board being entirely self-contained and independent. At the same time an attempt was made to introduce the elective principle for the selection of members, instead of the system of nomination which had previously been followed.

It was decided that election should be the normal mode of appointment of representatives of the tea interest, who were to form half the non-official strength of all Boards in districts where that interest was important. An attempt was also made to select, by means of election, the representatives of the native community in Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Sylhet; but the success met with in these districts has not been such as to encourage the extension of the elective system to the other districts in which there are Local Boards. In the latter, therefore, the native members are still appointed by the Chief Commissioner on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner. Non-official members, whether elected or nominated, hold office for two years.

Concurrently with the above changes, the number of officials on the Committees was reduced considerably, and there are now on the average only three or four official members of each Board. The Chairmen are still, in all cases, officials, it being considered that for the present their guidance and supervision can most profitably be exercised from within, rather than from without, the Boards; but although they preside at the Board meetings and are the executive officers of the Committees, they have no vote, except a casting one when members are equally divided.

Procedure.

164. Local Boards are required to meet not less than four times a year for the purpose of transacting such business as may be laid before them by their executive officers, the Chairmen. For the more important branches of their administration (public works, education, and medical and sanitation), sub-committees are appointed, who are supposed to meet monthly and to refer important matters for the consideration of the full Board.

SECTION 7. *Finance.*

One of the most important duties of the Boards is the preparation of the annual budget, which is submitted in October. The works are entered therein in the order of their importance, but no work can be entered until the administrative sanction of the Chief Commissioner has been accorded to it.

Formerly the Executive Engineer was the servant of the Board, and was responsible for carrying out its undertakings. But this arrangement was not altogether satisfactory, and in 1890, when the separation of Provincial from Local works was effected, the opportunity was taken to place the relations between the Boards on the one side, and the officers of the Public Works Department on the other, on a more definite basis. Greater independence was given to the Boards as regards the selection of the agency for the execution of works not requiring professional skill; but it was ruled that when a work was once made over to the Executive Engineer, he was to be allowed to carry it out in his own way, subject to the necessity of furnishing the Board with information regarding its progress, and of taking up each work in the order of importance indicated by the Board. It was proposed to make over a subordinate officer of the Public Works Department to each Board for the supervision of such works as it might decide to execute without the aid of the Executive Engineer; but it was subsequently found that the Provincial establishment was not large enough to provide every Board with such an officer, and it was therefore decided (in 1892) that each Board should engage and pay for its own staff. It was afterwards ruled that all appointments to the Engineering staff require the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, and a fixed scale was laid down showing the maximum scale of establishment permissible for each Board.

SECTION 7.—FINANCE.

Provincial contract.

165. The year 1892-93 was the first of a new contract between the Provincial and Imperial Governments. The province was formed in 1874, and it will be convenient to divide the period from that year to the year under review into four sections corresponding with the terms of the different contracts, *viz.*, (1) from 1874 to March 1878, (2) from 1878-79 to 1881-82, (3) from 1882-83 to 1886-87, and (4) from 1887-88 to 1891-92.

(1) When the province was formed in 1874, it took over its proportional share of the then subsisting provincial contract of Bengal, the principle of which was that certain heads of expenditure were handed over to the control of the Local Government, together with the resources for meeting them, consisting partly of the receipts under the same heads and partly of a fixed consolidated allotment from the Imperial revenues. Any deficit was to be made good by the Local Government, and any surplus was to be applied to Provincial purposes.

(2) From the beginning of 1878-79 a second contract was made upon a more extended basis. Certain heads of revenue were handed over, with their charges, completely to the control of the Local Administration, and the principle was introduced of provincial responsibility for works undertaken for Local and Provincial purposes. Under this arrangement, the province received the whole revenues from Excise, Provincial Rates, Stamps, Registration, Law and Justice, Police, Education, and a few minor heads, together with 20 per cent. of the Land Revenue, and undertook the whole responsibility for the charges of these departments, besides those for Administration and Provincial Public Works.

(3) The principle of the contract of 1882-83 differed from that of the previous one, chiefly in the following points:—Instead of Provincial revenues taking the whole receipts and charges under certain heads, these were equally divided between Imperial and Provincial. The only heads formerly Provincial which remained so were Provincial Rates, Post Office (*i.e.*, the District Post only), Law and Justice, Police, Education, Medical, Stationery and Printing; the revenue-yielding Departments of Excise, Stamps, and Registration, formerly entirely Provincial, were shared equally between Provincial and Imperial both under receipts and charges; and Forests, formerly entirely Imperial, was added to the shared heads. As this left the province in deficit, an equilibrium was re-established by allotting to Provincial Funds, in addition to the above resources, a fixed percentage of the Land Revenue sufficient, in the year of contract, to adjust the account. This proportion was a little over 63 per cent. Land Revenue charges were shared in the same proportion as receipts. There remained wholly Imperial only Opium (cost price) and some small miscellaneous receipts, and, under charges, Interest, Assignments, and Compensation, the Offices of Account, Ecclesiastical and Political charges, a few other miscellaneous heads, and Imperial Public Works.

(4) The year 1887-88 was the first of a new quinquennial contract. This contract differed from the last in several respects, principally as regards revenue. These differences were:—(1) The grant to the Local Administration of the whole of the Land Revenue, instead of only a percentage, as in the last contract, subject to the contribution of a certain fixed sum to Imperial revenues, so that the Local Administration enjoyed the whole of any increase in the land revenue of the province during the currency of the contract; (2) the percentages of the Stamps and Excise revenues made over for Provincial uses were 75 and 25 respectively, instead of 50 in the last contract; (3) the grant of a moiety of the revenue from Assessed Taxes for Provincial uses, whereas in the last contract the revenue from this source was reserved for Imperial purposes. Under the expenditure heads, the charges on account of "Survey and settlement" and "Charges on account of land revenue collections" (two heads of account subordinate to the general head of Land Revenue) and those on account of Stamps and Excise were shared between the Imperial and the Provincial Governments to the same extent as the revenues were shared. This was also the principle in the last contract, but the percentages were not the same. A moiety of the expenditure upon "Assessed Taxes" now became a Provincial charge, and the political expenditure in the province, which was formerly an Imperial charge, was transferred to the Provincial side of the account. The new contract provided for a scale of expenditure amounting to Rs. 49,08,572, and the revenues and receipts made over to the Provincial Government were estimated to cover this expenditure exactly. In the previous contract the revenues and receipts made over to Provincial uses were estimated to exceed the scale of expenditure provided for in the contract by Rs. 1,09,000. SECTION 7.—*Finance.*

This contract expired on the 31st March 1892. During its currency several alterations were made, which affected the distribution of revenue and expenditure between Imperial and Provincial, the principal of which were that Marine and Political charges were transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial budget; that Imperial made a grant to the province of Rs. 1,82,500 on account of Capital expenditure on the Cherra-Companyganj and Jorhát State Railways; and that Assam made a special contribution to Imperial of one lakh of rupees out of the seventy-four lakhs which the Imperial Government demanded from Provincial Administrations.

The contract was also considerably affected by the grant to Provincial revenues of the amount of extra expenditure incurred by Assam owing to the Lushai outbreaks of 1890 and 1891. The progress of the revenue and expenditure of the province during the period of this contract was shown in considerable detail on pages 119-124 of the Provincial General Administration Report for 1891-92, and may be thus summarised.

The contract provided for an annual expenditure of Rs. 47,40,000, or a total for the five years of Rs. 2,37,00,000, and revenue sufficient to meet that sum was provided in the contract, the estimated annual excess, Rs. 13,12,000, being treated as a contribution from Provincial to Imperial. The actual Provincial receipts during the five years aggregated Rs. 2,62,40,000, or an excess over the contract of Rs. 25,40,000. The expenditure exceeded the contract allotment by Rs. 18,65,000. The Provincial opening balance on the 1st April 1887 was Rs. 6,84,000, and at the close of the contract on the 31st March 1892 the balance was Rs. 13,59,000.

The total Civil Receipts surplus over the contract was Rs. 15,96,000, mainly due to increase in the Land Revenue (Rs. 12,50,000) and in Forest Receipts (Rs. 2,81,000). The receipts under Jails and Police at no time came near the contract estimate. The increase in Civil expenditure under the heads included in direct demands on the revenue was almost entirely in the Forest expenditure. The cost of the Civil Departments was Rs. 8,99,000 more than the contract allotment, but much of this was due to the transfer of Marine and Political expenditure to Provincial, and to extra expenditure in the North Lushai Hills, all of which was met by a corresponding reduction in the contribution made to Imperial by Provincial.

A satisfactory feature in the finance of the province during this period was the continually decreasing cost of collecting the land revenue, due to the gradual substitution of tahsildárs, as revenue-collecting agents, for the mauzadárs, who were paid by commission on the amounts of their collections.

The amount spent on Public Works out of the profits that accrued to the Local Administration on the terms of the contract, *i.e.*, in addition to the contract allotment, was Rs. 8,01,000.

This contract came to an end on the 31st March 1892. In the estimates for the new contract, the expenditure, which was based on the revised estimates of 1891-92, was taken at Rs. 52,80,000; and as the receipts worked out to Rs. 54,53,000, the Government of India proposed to resume the difference of Rs. 1,73,000 per annum. Subsequently, however, it was decided not to resume this surplus, but to leave the province

SECTION 7. *Finance.*

in the same financial position as under the contract which came to an end on the 31st March 1892. The following figures were, therefore, adopted :

Revenue, excluding adjustments	65,36,000
Adjustments through the Land Revenue head	10,83,000
Total Provincial Revenue	54,53,000
Total Provincial Expenditure	54,53,000

The main features of the new contract were (1) that all inter-provincial adjustments ceased ; the charges paid by other provinces on account of Assam, and *vice versâ*, were taken into account in fixing the expenditure, and it was decided that such charges as had been paid during the previous contract by one province on account of the other should continue to be so paid, but that no claim should be made by either province for reimbursement ; (2) the whole of the Land Revenue receipts were allowed to remain Provincial subject to a lump adjustment in favour of Imperial revenues ; (3) certain changes of classification were made, as shown below, which slightly altered the figures adopted at first for the contract ; (4) the new contract was a consolidated one, and not a collection of separate contracts for each Provincial head, and therefore no separate amounts were stated for each head of Provincial revenue and expenditure.

The lump contribution to Imperial was finally fixed at Rs. 11,27,000, thus :

	Rs.
Expenditure	54,53,000
Compensation to Provincial for change of classification of charges of the office of the Inspector General of Police, &c., formerly charged to divided heads, but now to be charged to General Administration, a head wholly Provincial	+ 4,000
Compensation to Imperial for Comptroller's office Provincial establishment now to be made Imperial	— 5,000
Compensation to Imperial for charge of plain paper used with court-fee stamps to the divided head "Stamps," instead of to the wholly Provincial head "Stationery and Printing" ...	— 2,000
Reduction of charges formerly debited inter-provincially to Assam, now to be borne by other provinces	—41,000
Expenditure thus revised	54,09,000
Revenue	65,36,000
Contribution, Provincial to Imperial	11,27,000

Subsequently a question arose as to the claim to the increase in Land Revenue, not estimated for in the contract, due to the re-assessment of the Assam Valley districts, amounting to Rs. 7,59,000 a year. In settling this question, the terms of the contract under which a certain sum was allotted for expenditure in the Lushai Hills were also amended. The actual amount of the expenditure in 1891-92 was taken as the assignment in the contract for Lushai charges, *viz.*, Rs. 3,56,000 per annum, and it was settled that, to meet any excess over that amount of the charges in the portion of the Lushai country now under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, an equivalent portion of the excess of Land Revenue over the amount now to be allotted to Assam should be made wholly Provincial.

Instead, therefore, of the whole of the Land Revenue being Provincial, it was decided that the ordinary increase should be taken at Rs. 66,000 per annum, and that the Provincial claim should be limited in—

1893-94	to Rs.	47,74,000
1894-95	„	48,40,000
1895-96	„	49,06,000
1896-97	„	49,72,000

Of the excess over these amounts, a sum equivalent to the excess of the actual charges in the North Lushai country over Rs. 3,56,000 and of the actual charges in the South Lushai country (when that tract was transferred to Assam) over the assignment which might be transferred from Bengal with the territory, would also be wholly Provincial, and that of the remainder one-fourth would be Provincial.

Total revenues of the province.

166. Exclusive of the receipts of purely Imperial Departments (Post Office, Telegraph, Military, and Imperial Public Works), the aggregate revenue now (1892-93) derived from the province is nearly 105 lakhs of rupees. The principal heads are Land Revenue (47¼ lakhs), Opium (4 lakhs), Stamps (8 lakhs), Excise (26 lakhs), Provincial Rates (5½ lakhs), Assessed Taxes (2¼ lakhs), Forest (3¾ lakhs), Registration (½ lakh), and Tributes (¼ lakh). The receipts by Civil Departments aggregate about 5 lakhs, and Public Works receipts, including receipts for Ferries, 2½ lakhs. Since 1882-83 the revenue has risen from 81½ to 105 lakhs, or by nearly 29 per cent. Land Revenue and Excise show the most marked increase, 8¾ and 6 lakhs respectively. The item under Tributes is a receipt from the Manipur State, and appears for the first time in the accounts of this province. The receipts under Assessed Taxes, being recoveries under Act II of 1886, also constitute a new feature.

Total expenditure of the province.

167. The ordinary Civil expenditure is now 47½ lakhs, and the Public Works Provincial and Local expenditure about 21½ lakhs, or about 69 lakhs in all, leaving a surplus of 36 lakhs as the contribution of the province to the general expenses of the Empire. Of the Civil expenditure (47½ lakhs), about 13 lakhs represent direct demands upon the revenue, such as Cost of Collection, Refunds, Assignments and Compensations, &c., about 32 lakhs represent salaries and expenses of the Civil Departments, including General Administration, and about 2½ lakhs are expended in Pensions, Stationery and Printing, and other miscellaneous charges.

Surplus how disposed of.

168. The receipts and expenditure of the Imperial Departments (Post Office, Telegraph, Military, Marine, and Imperial Public Works) aggregate, in round figures, 42 and 32 lakhs, respectively, as compared with 18 and 20 lakhs respectively in 1882-83. The increase in the receipts is almost entirely under Post Office, and is due to expansion of money order and savings banks transactions. The excess expenditure is chiefly under Public Works.

The Provincial surplus (36 lakhs), and the net receipts of the Imperial Departments (10 lakhs) aggregate 46 lakhs. This is remitted to Calcutta by means of currency note remittances and supply bills granted on Assam treasuries, to the agents of tea planters and others. Notes of the higher denominations accumulate largely in the Assam treasuries. They are imported by planters and Marwari traders, and find their way into the treasury as revenue either through revenue-collectors (mauzadárs) or purchasers of opium and excise license-holders. There are no banking establishments in Assam. Nearly 29 lakhs of these notes were remitted to Calcutta in 1892-93. The supply bill payments amounted during the same year to upwards of 45 lakhs, and about 16 lakhs in coin were placed at the Comptroller General's disposal at Calcutta by means of transfers to currency chests. By this means money which was not required in Assam was placed in currency in Assam, the equivalent required in other provinces being withdrawn from currency and placed at the disposal of Government for treasury purposes, thus saving all charges of remittance. Accommodation was thus offered to the commercial public in Assam and in Calcutta to the extent of 90 lakhs, the amount being made up of the local surplus, 46 lakhs, supplemented by the issue of bills upon other provinces, about 31 lakhs, and by remittances from Calcutta and withdrawals from the currency chests, 13 lakhs, equivalent sums being placed in currency chests in other provinces where coin was not immediately required.

For bills issued upon Assam a premium of ¾ per cent. is realised by Government; those issued by Assam are granted at par, except in the case of bills in favour of Messrs. Macneill and Co., the Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Agents at Dhubri, for their earnings paid into that treasury, upon which a premium of a quarter per cent. is levied.

Provincial revenue and expenditure.

169. Dividing the revenues and expenditure between Imperial, Provincial, and Local in accordance with the terms of the current contract, the annual revenue of Provincial and Local Funds in 1892-93 aggregate in round figures about 64¼ lakhs, and the expenditure 66 lakhs. The expenditure exceeds the receipts in consequence of the permission granted by the Government of India to the Local Administration to utilise on Provincial Public Works about five lakhs from the accumulated Provincial balances.

SECTION J. *Finance.*

The following are the chief heads of expenditure in round numbers :

	Rs.
Direct demand on the revenues (collection, &c.)	11,20,000
Administration	2,48,000
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,44,000
Ditto Jails	85,000
Police	11,66,000
Marine	99,000
Education	3,33,000
Medical	2,76,000
Political	2,68,000
Public Works	21,50,000

Since 1882-83 the Assam portion of the Inland Labour Transport Fund has been transferred from Bengal (in 1884). The Local income and expenditure included in the above figures are Rs. 9,69,000 and Rs. 9,59,000, respectively, of which the portions pertaining to the Inland Labour Transport Fund are Rs. 64,000 and Rs. 57,000 respectively, the remainder representing transactions of the nineteen Local Boards, which exist in the eight plains districts of the province. There has been no change in the heads of receipts and expenditure entrusted to these bodies, but there have been several transfers between Provincial and Local, chiefly in the expenditure upon Public Works, which have resulted in a reduction of the amount of Provincial contribution to the Local Boards and of the Local Boards' expenditure. In 1882-83 each Local Board received from Provincial varying amounts sufficient to cover the difference between the Local income and Local expenditure. Each Board now receives from Provincial a fixed annual contribution, *plus* or *minus* the amount of its closing balance, *i.e.*, of the surplus or deficit of the penultimate year. The balances are taken in the accounts as lapsing to Provincial at the end of the year, and are regranted as contributions.

170. The Local Funds, which are excluded from the general accounts, are the following :

Excluded Local Funds.

(1) Municipal Funds.
(2) Cantonment Funds.
(3) Town Funds.
(4) Williamson Educational Endowment Funds.

Of these, the first has been described in the preceding section, and the last has also been mentioned above in paragraph 124.

CHAPTER IV.

Character of Land Tenures and System of Settlement and Survey.

SECTION I—LAND TENURES.

Division of the subject.

171. The ordinary land tenures in Assam vary considerably in different parts of the province. Distinct systems of tanure are found in—

(1) Assam Proper,
(2) Goálpára,
(3) Sylhet,
(4) Cachar,
(5) the Hill districts,

while several varieties of special waste land tenures granted by Government at different periods exist in all the plains districts.

Assam Proper *ryotwari* tenure.

172. There are three main classes of ordinary tenure in the Assam Valley exclusive of Goálpára, *viz.*, *ryotwári*, *nisfkhiráj*, and *lákhiráj*. The original *ryotwári* tenure is of the simplest character: the ryot holds on annual or decennial lease from the Government, being free to relinquish the whole or any part of his holding or to take up new lands, provided that notice is given to the revenue officers at the proper time of the year. In 1870 a set of rules for the encouragement of ten-year (instead of annual) leases was sanctioned by the Bengal Government, expressly declaring that holdings so settled should be heritable and transferable, on condition of the transfer being registered in the Deputy Commissioner's office, while holders on annual *patta* were left without any legal assurance on these points. The principle of these rules was afterwards embodied in the Land and Revenue Regulation of 1886, which confers a permanent, heritable, and transferable right on persons holding land under a decennial lease, but recognizes no rights beyond those expressed in the lease in the case of annual tenants. The Rules of 1870 remained practically inoperative until 1883, when they were recast, and a general system of ten-year settlements was introduced in all parts of the Assam Valley where the cultivation and occupation of land are of a permanent character.* The large tracts of land, however, consisting chiefly of the *cháperi* or inundated tracts along the rivers, and the thinly-peopled country under the hills, where only shifting cultivation is practised, were left to the system of annual settlements, as the only one adapted to their peculiar circumstances. In the five districts of Assam Proper, the bulk of the more permanently cultivated land is, therefore, now held under a ten-year settlement, during the currency of which the ryot is guaranteed against enhancement of the revenue rates. He is at liberty to relinquish any portion of his holding that consists of entire fields, and to take up new lands; while he will receive compensation from Government for any lands taken up for a public purpose. The rest of the area, where a fluctuating system of cultivation prevails, is resettled annually on the basis of actual occupation; and if dispossessed by Government for a public purpose, the ryot is only entitled to compensation for the value of trees, houses, crops, &c., actually standing on the land at the time of its resumption, but not to compensation for the land itself.

Chamuas and *khiráj-khóts*.

173. *Chamuas* are said to have originated in the early days of British administration, when ryots sometimes made over their leases to some person of standing in the neighbourhood, and paid their revenue to him in order to avoid the exactions of the *mauzadárs*. An estate thus formed was called a *chamua*, and the *chamuádár* was allowed the privilege of paying direct into the Government treasury. The only *chamua* still remaining is situated in the Barpeta subdivision.

* Although nominally decennial, all such settlements are fixed so as to expire in the same year, so that only those settlements which are made in the first year of the term are actually made for ten years. All decennial leases now being issued will expire in the year 1903, so that leases issued in 1893-94, will be for a term of ten years, those issued in 1894-95 for nine years, and so on.

SECTION I. *Land Tenures.*

There is one estate called a *khát* in Kámrúp and another in Nowgong, while in Lakhimpur there are two *khiráj-kháts*. The owners of these estates, like the *chamuádár* of Barpeta, pay their revenue direct into the Government treasury instead of through the *mauzadár*. Except for this privilege, there is nothing to distinguish the holders of these tenures from ordinary ryots. Their estates are mostly cultivated by sub-tenants, who pay a grain rent of half the produce of their fields (*ádhyá*), or, where cash is taken, the Government rates, except in the more densely peopled parts where land is specially valuable. Where the Government rates only are paid, the landlord's profit consists in the command of his tenants' services for supplies, carriage, and house-building, and for reaping and harvesting his crops, and in such occasional contributions as he is able to levy.

Nisf-khiráj and *lákhiráj* estates.

174. The history of the *nisf-khiráj* tenure in Assam is a curious example of the manner in which rights in land are sometimes allowed to grow up. Former rulers of the country had granted certain lands rent-free for religious and other purposes (that is, had assigned to persons or institutions the Government right to the revenue, then taken mostly in labour, of these lands). The last Ahom ruler, however, Chandra Kánta Singh, imposed on the lands in question a tax called *kharikátána*, of 6 annas a *pura* (a measure of four *bighas*), which continued to be levied by the Burmese invaders after their conquest of the country. When Assam became British by conquest, all these grants were held to have lapsed; but Mr. Scott retained the moderate assessment which he found in force upon them, adding later on 2 annas a *pura*, so that the whole assessment came, as left by him, to 8 annas a *pura*. In 1834 the Government directed that a full enquiry should be made into all claims to hold land rent-free, as *debottar*, *dharmottar*, or on any other plea, throughout the districts of Assam. Captain Bogle was appointed to make this enquiry, subject to the control and orders of the Commissioner, Captain Jenkins. Another officer, Captain Matthie, was also similarly employed. At the same time the following principles were laid down for the guidance of these officers:

(1) All rights to hold land free of assessment founded on grants by any former Government were to be considered as cancelled; and it was pointed out that all claims for restoration to any such tenures could rest only on the indulgence of Government.

(2) All lands found to be held in excess of what was held and possessed on *bonâ fide* grants prior to the Burmese conquest, or for services still performed, as well as all lands held for services no longer performed, were to be assessed at full rates.

(3) All lands held on *bonâ fide* grants before the Burmese conquest, or for services still performed, were to be reported to Government; on receipt of the report, special orders would be issued on each case.

(4) Captain Jenkins might in his discretion suspend the orders for bringing any particular land on full rates; but he was to submit his reasons for the consideration of Government.

(5) Pending the *lákhiráj* enquiry, Mr. Scott's moderate rates were to be levied as before on all lands claimed as *lákhiráj* (whether as *debottar*, *brahmottar*, *dharmottar*, or on whatever plea) until brought under assessment at full rates, or until orders to the contrary were received from Government.

The work was commenced in 1834, but was not concluded till 1860, and in the lapse of time these orders were altogether forgotten. Instead of referring the cases which came before him for the orders of Government, General Jenkins dealt with them in a manner which was not authorised by his instructions. He drew a distinction between *debottar*, or temple lands, and other grants, such as *brahmottar* (personal grants to Bráhmans for religious service), *dharmottar* (grants to religious communities other than temples, or for pious uses), &c. In the case of the first, when he found the grants to be *bonâ fide* and valid, he confirmed them as revenue-free without, as he was ordered, referring the case to superior authority. In all other cases of *bonâ fide* and valid grants, he simply confirmed the grantee in possession, and directed that, as ordered in his instructions, the land should be assessed as before, *i.e.*, at Mr. Scott's favourable rates of 8 annas a *pura*, pending the final orders of Government on the whole question. Where the land held was not found to be held under a *bonâ fide* and valid grant, it was resumed and settled at full rates, which in those days were Re. 1 a *pura*. But no reference was ever made to Government on the conclusion of the proceedings; and thus until 1861, when the revenue rates were raised throughout Assam, the second class of lands continued to be assessed at rates which, though this was not expressly intended, were, as a matter of fact, half the rates prevailing for other lands.

The question what was to be done with these lands was not again stirred till 1872, when a long correspondence began, which was not finally closed till 1879. It was considered by the Government of India that the grantees having so long been suffered to hold at half rates, it would not be judicious to make any alteration in their status; and so General Jenkins' unauthorised action was condoned. These half-rate holders were at that time called, equally with the revenue-free holders, *lákhiráj-dárs*. The term *nisf-khirájdár* was adopted in 1871, as a more accurate description of their status as landholders liable to be assessed at only half the current rates of revenue, whatever these may happen to be.

A *nisf-khirájdár* enjoys the further privilege of paying for the waste land of his estate only one-eighth of the rate assessed on ordinary *rupit* land in the neighbourhood. *Nisf-khiráj* estates generally are settled for a term of ten years throughout the Brahmaputra Valley.

Three-fourths of the total number of *nisfkhiráj* estates are situated in the district of Kámrúp, and date from the last period of Ahom rule, when the seat of Government had been transferred from Garhgáon to Gauháti, and the Ahom kings gave away lands wholesale with all the zeal of recent converts to Hinduism. The *lákhiráj* or *debottar* grants, on the other hand, are usually of older date, the most ancient being ascribed to kings Dharmapál and Vanamála, who are said to have reigned between 1100 and 1200 A.D.

These estates are, like the *chamuas* and *khiráj-kháts* already mentioned, ordinarily cultivated by sub-tenants, who, when their superior landlord is (as is generally the case) a religious institution, are known as *paiks* or *bhakats* of the temple or *chattra*; they usually pay only the Government rates as rent, but are in addition bound to do service for their superior landlord.

Goálpára.

175. The history of the permanently-settled portion of Goálpára has been given above (paragraphs 80 and 81). It consists of 19 permanently-settled estates and 8 small temporarily-settled holdings. These between them cover the whole district, excluding the Eastern Duárs. Twelve of the nineteen permanently-settled estates are those of the border *Chaudhuris* described in paragraph 89. The remaining seven consist of lands held originally revenue-free on invalid titles, which were resumed in consequence, and settled at a *jama* fixed in perpetuity. The eight temporarily-settled estates include five *chars*, which are farmed yearly to the highest bidder. Of the remaining three, two are resumed *lákhiráj*, and the third was acquired by Government as a free gift from the zamindár.

Eastern Duárs.

176. The Eastern Duárs comprise five separate tracts, *viz.*, Bijni, Sidli, Chirang, Ripu, and Guma. The last three are the sole property of Government, and are managed on the same system as the *ryotwári* tracts of Assam Proper, the only difference being that cultivation is entirely on annual leases, and that the revenue rates are lower than those prevailing in Assam. Bijni and Sidli, with the exception of the submontane forests which have been excluded from them and brought under conservancy, are the estates of the Rájas of the same names. But they are at present managed by Government on the same terms as the remaining three Duárs, a fixed percentage of the revenue realised being paid over to the zamindárs.

Sylhet.

177. The land tenures in the district of Sylhet (excluding Jaintia, which was not annexed to the district until 1835) present a remarkable contrast to those of all the districts of permanently-settled Bengal except Chittagong. In no other district was the permanent settlement preceded, as in these, by a survey; in no other district were the zamindárs passed over at that settlement in favour of the superior ryots or middlemen called mirásdárs or taluqdárs* (*cf.* the Chittagong tarafdárs). The consequence of the survey is that all lands within the surveyed portion of the district which were not settled in 1791-92, the date of the decennial settlement, and have not since been specially settled in perpetuity, are the property of Government and held under temporary settlement. The result of the settlement having been made with a large number of middlemen is that while in the districts of permanently-settled Bengal, estates are counted by tens or hundreds, in Sylhet they are counted by thousands, and the individual revenue of each estate is generally very small. Of 49,946 permanently-settled estates at the close of the years

* The above statement does not apply to (1) *parganas* Taraf, Bamai, and Putijuri, forming zila Laskarpur in the Habiganj subdivision, which were transferred to Sylhet from the Dacca and Mymensingh districts after the assessment for the decennial settlement had been effected; and (2) certain *parganas* in the Sunámganj subdivision which could not be surveyed on account of difficulties with the Khásis. In other parts of Sylhet also the settlement was occasionally made with the zamindárs, and not with the ryots.

SECTION I. Land Tenures.

1892-93, only 469 paid a revenue of over Rs. 100, and 20,621 paid under one rupee. Thus, Sylhet is distinguished (1) by the large proportion of its area which is not permanently settled, and (2) by the extremely small payments of revenue due from individual estates, which make the collection (in the absence of *mufassal* revenue establishments, entertained nowhere in permanently-settled districts) a peculiarly difficult and complicated task.

Permanently-settled tenures.

178. The permanently-settled tenures of Sylhet are all held on the same conditions, but have received the names given below with reference to their revenue history:

(1) *Dassana*, estates included in the decennial settlement of 1791-92, which in 1793 became permanent; in 1892-93 these numbered 25,967, and paid a revenue of Rs. 3,16,838.

(2) *Bázyáfti Dáimi*, lands resumed by the Special Commissioner appointed under Regulation III of 1828, and then permanently settled. Number 23,028; revenue Rs. 39,605. Of these, 33 estates, paying a revenue of Rs. 402, are in the Jaintia parganas.

(3) *Ilám* lands settled permanently (see below under temporarily-settled estates). Number 9; revenue Rs. 26.

(4) *Khás dáimi*, permanently-settled estates purchased by Government at sales for arrears of revenue and sold again as permanently-settled. Number 435; revenue Rs. 5,782.

(5) *Hálábádi*. The term *hálábádi* literally means "recently cultivated," but in Sylhet it is applied to all lands not included in the decennial settlement of 1791-92. The so-called *hálábádi* (also known as *ábádi* or *jangal ábádi*) *pattas* or *sanads* were granted between the years 1791 and 1807. They contained no express limitation of the term of settlement, and in 1869 were held by Government to have been settlements in perpetuity. Number of estates 474; revenue Rs. 2,767.

(6) *Khás hálábádi*, estates belonging to class (5) which, having been bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue, have been resettled permanently. Number 31; revenue Rs. 1,337.

(7) *Permanently-settled waste land grants.*—The proprietors of 3 *hálábádi* estates paying a revenue of Rs. 9-5-3 claimed a large tract in the Raghunandan hills. Their claims were compromised by the grant in perpetuity of two estates covering an area of 1,659 acres and paying a revenue of Rs. 9-6-0.

(8) *Dhali Mujrai, mahál* exempted from assessment on condition of the holders furnishing *dhali* servants for the Sylhet Collectorate. At present two such servants are furnished. There are 41 such estates in Sylhet, covering an area of 377 acres.

Temporarily-settled tenures.

179. The temporarily-settled estates of Sylhet Proper are also known under different names, but by far the most extensive class is that called *ilám*. In consequence of the success met with in Behar in bringing under assessment land not included in the decennial settlement which afterwards became permanent, the *pargana pátwáris* were, in 1802, directed to prepare and submit schedules of lands in their respective *parganas*, which had not been included in that settlement. On receipt of these schedules, the Collector issued proclamations (*iláms*) inviting claimants to any of the lands to come forward; but no one appeared to claim them. These lands have thus acquired the name of *ilám* or proclaimed lands. During the years 1829 to 1834, these *ilám* lands were surveyed, and in 1835 those that were found cultivated were settled with the occupants if willing to engage; otherwise they were farmed. The term of the first settlement was ten years for cultivated and fifteen years for jungle lands, and it was subsequently renewed on its expiry for successive further periods. In 1869, a systematic survey was commenced, and revised rules of settlement and a form of *patta* were drawn out. These rules were again revised in 1875 and modified in 1876. The resettlement commenced in 1871, and was practically concluded in 1881. On resettlement, all waste lands in excess of one-fifth of the cultivated area of an estate were, as a rule, excluded from the settlement. In order to protect the rights of Government in these excluded lands, and to prevent encroachment by the neighbouring permanent settlement-holders, a special form of farming lease was sanctioned in 1889. Holders of these leases have no right to resettlement. Holders of *ilám pattas*, on the other hand, have a permanent and heritable right of occupancy, subject to payment of the revenue assessed and to acceptance of the terms of

settlement. But, as the proprietary right vests in Government, they have no title to *málikána* if they refuse to engage. The last settlement of *ilám* lands in zilas Parkul and Latu, which expired on 31st March 1893, has been extended for one year. The settlement in the rest of the district will expire on different dates between 1st April 1894 and 31st March 1896. There are 3,262 *ilám* estates, with a total area of 97,571 acres.*

So much of the *ilám* area as was not included in the settlement of 1835 and subsequent years has been entered in the waste land register as waste at the disposal of Government; much of it has been taken up by tea planters on the tenures to be described in the next section.

The rest of the temporarily-settled area in Sylhet falls apart into two divisions: first, the small tenures settled on the same principle as *ilám* lands, but different in their origin; and, secondly, the areas held *khás* by Government, in which, instead of making over definitely the use and occupancy of the land to a settlement-holder, who may eventually become a middleman, the Government has retained the management in its own hands, and deals directly with the cultivators. The first class consists of 2,428 *mahál*s covering an area of 24,214 acres, and technically known by the following names:

(1) *Nánkár patwárigari.*—Lands formerly held by the *pargana pátwáris* as *nánkár*, *i.e.*, in lieu of salary. The *pátwáris* were abolished in 1833, and the lands were ordered to be assessed in 1835.

(2) *Char-bharát.*—Alluvial accretions, which in Sylhet all belong to the State.

(3) *Bil-bharát.*—The silted-up beds of *bils*, which were excluded from the permanent settlement because they were then useless.

(4) *Izád.*—Surplus lands discovered after the permanent settlement (but not formally proclaimed as the *ilám* lands were), and thus not included in it.

(5) *Resumed revenue-free land.*—Resumed because found to be held on invalid titles.

(6) *Khás.*—The *khás* lands in Sylhet are for the most part originally *ilám* estates, the settlement of which has for various reasons broken down; in some the holders as a body refused to accept resettlement with joint responsibility; in some Government has bought in the estate at sales for arrears of revenue; in some the settlement has been cancelled for default in payment of revenue. These estates are, for the most part, situated in the Karimganj subdivision of the Sylhet district, which contains a large area of waste land stretching south to the Tippera Hills. They are managed by the tahsildárs of the Pratábgarh and Hakaluki tahsils upon principles in general similar to the *ryotwári* settlement of Assam Proper. Certain fixed rates are laid down, and ryots are free to take up land when they please at those rates after application to the tahsildár. The *khás* lands in the Pratábgarh tahsil have been cadastrally surveyed.

In addition to the above, the term "*khás*" includes also petty permanently-settled estates of little value, bought in by Government at sales for arrears of revenue and not resettled in perpetuity.

A full account of the last settlement of the estates in classes (1) to (5) and of the petty estates in class (6) will be found in paragraph 51 of the Administration Report for 1880-81. This settlement will expire in 1906-7.

Jaintia parganas.

180. The Jaintia parganas have, since they first came under British rule, been temporarily settled.† The first regular settlement was made in 1838-40, when the tract was professionally surveyed and measured. It was made for a term of five years, at the end of which it was further extended for ten years, and then again extended, so that the settlement of the whole area expired in 1856. In that year the whole of Jaintia was resettled, without remeasurement, for twenty years. This settlement expired in 1876, when a new settlement was begun, which, owing to errors in the classification and assessment of land, was not finally completed until 1882. The term of settlement will expire in 1894, and resettlement operations are now in progress, the tract having been cadastrally surveyed for this purpose.

* Exclusive of *ilám* lands in parganas Pratábgarh and Egárasati, which have been cadastrally surveyed.

† With the exception of 33 permanently-settled and 29 revenue-free estates. The former consist of lands claimed as revenue-free, but resumed by the Special Commissioner appointed under Regulation III of 1828, and subsequently permanently settled.

SECTION I. *Land Tenures.*

181. Besides these permanently and temporarily settled estates in Sylhet, there are, as in other districts, valid *lákhiráj* or revenue-free estates. There are in all 11,489 revenue-free estates with an area of 41,914 acres, including—

Lákhiráj estates.

(1) 178 grants, which were declared valid after resumption proceedings under Regulations II of 1819 and III of 1828.

(2) 6,345 petty grants, mostly under 10 *bighas* in area, which were exempted from assessment under order of the Bengal Government in 1841.

(3) *Kasba Sylhet.*—These estates are nominally all less than 10 *bighas* in extent, but many, as a matter of fact, greatly exceed this area. This anomaly probably originated through fraud, but it is hard, if not impossible, to rectify it now. Resumption proceedings were initiated many years ago, but the cases were struck off for no apparent reason. The number of these estates has been returned as 2,554 with an area of 4,560 acres.*

(4) 2,412 redeemed estates, consisting of *ilám* estates paying a revenue of Re. 1 and under, which were sold at auction revenue-free and other estates redeemed on payment of twenty or twenty-five times the annual revenue.

182. In the plains portion of Cachar there is, excluding the waste land grants, but one form of revenue-paying tenure, that known as *mirásdári*. The peculiarity of the system as found in this district is that joint responsibility for the revenue prevails among all the holders of a *mahál*, who are usually numerous. In this district, on the margin of cultivation and settlement, it has been the custom from the days of the native rulers to the present time for bodies of cultivators, often consisting of persons of quite different castes, and even of combinations of Hindus, Musalmans, and hillmen, to join together in a coparcenary body in obtaining the settlement of new land. The Government deals with them as a single holder, and they arrange among themselves the distribution of the revenue payable, the joint responsibility, however, remaining. This system is a curious survival of primitive conditions which is now tending to break up, though division of responsibility is not yet formally recognised in Cachar. Whether in long-settled *máhál*s, or in new allotments of waste (the latter being known as *jangalburi* grants and given on a progressive assessment), the *mirásdári* tenure is, in face of Government, the same. The cultivators have a permanent, heritable, and transferable right of use and occupancy of the land, subject to payment of the revenue assessed and to acceptance of the terms of settlement. The settlement of Cachar, like that of the temporarily-settled lands in Sylhet, is for a term of years. The existing settlement, which is for a term of fifteen years, will expire on the 31st March 1898.†

Cachar.

There are a few *lákhiráj* or revenue-free estates in Cachar, being the grants held by dependents of the old royal family, or dating from the time of native rule. These are known as *bakhsha* lands, and are revenue-free only so long as they remain in possession of the grantee and his heirs; when alienated, they are liable to assessment like other *mirásdári* lands.

183. In the Hill districts there is no land revenue settlement properly so called, except in a few isolated tracts. The strip of plains land which encloses the Gáro Hills on three sides is managed on the system of settlement which obtains in Assam Proper, save in one portion, where the zamindárs of Mechpára hold certain land as part of their permanently-settled estates, and manage it themselves. The terms of tenure are similar to those of the annual *patta*-holders of Assam. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills, a class of land known as *rajháli*, in the Jaintia Hills subdivision, has since the year 1886 been assessed to land revenue under special rules, the rate charged being 10 annas per *bigha*. In the Nága Hills district there is also some land in the Námbar forest, which is held on annual *patta*. In the rest of these districts Government does not assess the land, but the houses. Each village, however, in the Gáro, Khási and Jaintia, and Nága Hills has its own known lands, in which rights of private ownership are recognised to a degree which seems surprising in so primitive a state of society. The system of cultivation by *jhúm*, which prevails throughout the greater part of this area, demands long periods of rest, during which the land becomes

Hill districts.

* These figures, which are taken from a *chitha* drawn up by a former Collector for the purpose of assessing chaukidári tax, are only approximate.

† The *Jangalburi* Rules will shortly be repealed, so far as future applications for land are concerned, by settlement rules framed for the Surma Valley under sections 12 and 29 of the Land and Revenue Regulation. The draft of these rules does not provide for the settlement of waste land at progressive rates.

reclothed with forest; and it is often difficult to believe that what seems an uncared-for wilderness is really the jealously-guarded private property of a clan, family, or village. But the case is so; and no quarrels have been more enduring or more bitter among these people than those relating to land. The customs of land tenure among these primitive races are often strangely complicated and full of interest; but they have as yet been insufficiently explored, and it is impossible to describe them at length here. The practice of taxing houses, instead of assessing the land, prevails also in certain remote parts of the plains districts, such as the North Cachar subdivision and the Mikir Hills in Nowgong, while from the Miris in Lakhimpur and the Tipperas in Sylhet a poll tax is collected in lieu of land revenue.

SECTION 2.—WASTE LAND TENURES.

Importance of grants of waste land in Assam.

184. In a province like Assam, thinly peopled and sparsely cultivated, with a boundless extent of waste inviting new settlers, the terms upon which land is allotted for extension of cultivation have always naturally been a subject of much consideration. The discovery of indigenous tea in Assam and of the possibility of growing this important staple on a large scale in the plains portion of the province, has given a special impetus to the taking up of waste; and the various rules, which have from time to time been issued, have generally had the extension of tea cultivation in view.

Waste taken up on ordinary tenures.

185. It is not intended in this section to deal with the ordinary tenures, common to all revenue-paying lands in the district, on which land under tea, like that under any other crop, may be held. There is a considerable extent of land in Assam Proper, amounting at present to 86,382 acres, held by planters under the ordinary *ryotwári* leases described above, the greater part of which is under tea, and in Cachar the *mirásdári* tenure is the favourite form in which land is now taken up for tea cultivation. The *jangalburi* or reclamation lease in this district, which is allotted to any applicant whose appropriation of the land will not prejudicially affect existing rights, gives a lease at favourable rates for twenty years, for the first two years of which the land is revenue-free, for the next four it is assessed at 3 annas an acre, for the next four at 6 annas, and for the remaining ten at 12 annas, after which the land is assessable at the ordinary district rates for lands of similar description.

Special tenures.

186. The following is an account of the special terms under which waste land grants are held from Government in the various districts of the province. Only one of these systems, *viz.*, the Thirty-years' Lease Rules, is now actually in force for new applications; but grants made under all of the prior rules actually exist, and are governed by the conditions in force at the time when they were given.

I. The first special grant rules were those of the 6th March 1838, and related to Assam Proper only. No grant was to be made of a less extent than 100 acres, or of a greater extent than 10,000 acres. One-fourth of the entire area was to be under cultivation by the expiration of the fifth year from the date of grant, on failure of which the whole grant was liable to resumption. One-fourth of the grant was to be held in perpetuity revenue-free. On the remaining three-fourths no revenue was to be assessed for the first five years if the land was under grass, ten years if under reeds and high grass, and twenty years if under forest; at the expiry of this term, revenue was to be assessed at 3 annas per acre for the next three years, after which the rate was to be for twenty-two years Re. 1-2 an acre. At the close of this period (the thirtieth year in the case of grants of grass lands, thirty-fifth in the case of reed lands, and forty-fifth in the case of forest lands), the three-fourths liable to assessment were to be assessed, at the option of the grantee, either at the market value of one-fourth of the produce of the land, or at the average rate of revenue paid by rice lands in the district where the grant was situated; the revenue was thereafter to be adjusted in the same manner at the end of every term of twenty-one years.

Very few grants under these rules still exist. There are now only two in Kámrúp and sixteen in Sibságar, with a total area of 5,533 acres.

II. The next rules were those for leasehold grants of the 23rd October 1854, commonly called the Old Assam Rules. Under these rules, no grant was to be less than 500 acres in extent (afterwards reduced to 200 acres, or even 100 acres in special cases). One-fourth of the grant was exempted from assessment in perpetuity, and the remaining

SECTION 2. *Waste Land Tenures.*

three-fourths were granted revenue-free for fifteen years, to be assessed thereafter at 3 annas an acre for ten years, and at 6 annas an acre for seventy-four years more, making a whole term of ninety-nine years; after which the grant was to be subject to resurvey and settlement "at such moderate assessment as might seem proper to the Government of the day, the proprietary right remaining with the grantee's representatives under the conditions generally applicable to the owners of the estates not permanently-settled." One-eighth of the grant was to be cleared and rendered fit for cultivation in five years, one-fourth in ten years, one-half in twenty years, and three-fourths by the expiration of the thirtieth year; and the entire grant was declared to be liable to resumption in case of the non-fulfilment of these conditions. The grants were transferable, subject to registration of transfer in the Deputy Commissioner's office. These rules were extended to Sylhet and Cachar in 1856, and were in force until 1861, when they were superseded by rules for grants in fee-simple, which at the same time allowed holders of leasehold grants under the prior rules to redeem their revenue payments, on condition that the stipulated area had been duly cleared, at twenty years' purchase of the revenue at the time payable. This permission is still in force, and has been largely taken advantage of. Two hundred and seventy-one grants, with an area of 288,206 acres, have thus been redeemed, and 36 grants, with an area of 35,451 acres (most of which are in Cachar) remain upon the original terms.

III. To these succeeded a new policy, that of disposing of land in fee-simple. The first fee-simple rules were those issued by Lord Canning in October 1861. The Secretary of State took objection to some of their provisions, and a fresh set of rules was issued on the 30th August 1862. The rules issued by Lord Canning provided for the disposal of the land to the applicant at fixed rates, ranging from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 per acre. The rules of August 1862 provided that the lot should be put up to auction. Grants were to be limited, except under special circumstances, to an area of 3,000 acres. In each case the grant was ordinarily to be compact, including no more than one tract of land in a ringfence. The upset price was to be not less than Rs. 2-8 an acre, and in exceptional localities it might be as high as Rs. 10. Provision was made for the survey of lands previous to sale, and for the demarcation of proper boundaries where applicants for unsurveyed lands were, for special reasons, put in possession prior to survey, and also for the protection of proprietary or occupancy rights in the lands applied for. The purchase-money was to be paid either at once or by instalments. In the latter case, a portion of the purchase-money, not less than 10 per cent., was to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within ten years of that date, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum on the portion remaining unpaid. Default of payment of interest or purchase-money rendered the grant liable to resale.

These rules were in force till August 1872, when the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal stopped further grants under them, pending revision of the rules.

IV. Revised fee-simple rules were issued in February 1874, just before the constitution of the province as a separate Administration, which raised the upset price of land sold to Rs. 8 per acre, and made more careful provision for accurate identification of the land, and for consideration of existing rights and claims, before its disposal. These rules continued in force till April 1876.

There now exist in the province 319 fee-simple grants (excluding redeemed leasehold grants already mentioned), covering an area of 192,734 acres.

V. The existing special rules under which applications for waste land for the cultivation of tea, coffee, or timber trees are dealt with were originally issued in April 1876, and were revised and re-issued under sections 12 and 29 of the Land and Revenue Regulation in 1887. The land is leased (for thirty years), at progressive rates, and the lease is put up for auction sale, but only among applicants prior to its advertisement in the Gazette, at an upset price of Re. 1 per acre, under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863. The progressive rates are as follows:

For the first	2	years	...	...	...	revenue-free.
„ next	4	„	...	...	...	3 annas an acre.
„ „	4	„	...	...	...	6 „ „
„ „	10	„	...	...	...	8 „ „
„ „	10	„	...	...	...	1 rupee „

After the expiration of the last-mentioned term, the land is to be assessed under the laws in force, "provided that no portion of the said land shall at any time be assessed at a rate higher than that then payable on the most highly-assessed

lands in the said district, cultivated with rice, pulses, or other ordinary agricultural produce." The grantee is required to pay the revenue punctually on the due date; to devote the land only to the special crops for cultivating which it is granted; to personally reside in the district, or have an agent residing there; to erect, and maintain in repair, proper boundary marks; not voluntarily to alienate any portion of the land, unless the estate is transferred as a whole; and to give notice to the Deputy Commissioner of all such transfers. On breach of any of these conditions, the concession of the favourable rates of assessment on which the land is held is liable to be withdrawn, and the estate is liable to be assessed at the ordinary district rates. There were altogether, at the end of 1892-93, 645 estates, covering 244,011 acres, held on this tenure in Assam.

Mention should here be made of a special tenure, compounded of the lease under the rules of April 1876 and the terms on which *ilám* land is held in the district, on which certain tea planters have been allowed to hold land for tea in South Sylhet. When the *ilám* resettlement was in progress in this district, it was found that several planters had recently acquired considerable areas of waste land held under *ilám pattas*. One of the rules of the *ilám* settlement was that waste land within the boundaries of the *patta* which exceeded the proportion of one-fifth of the cultivated area should be cut off and resumed by Government. But it was precisely in order to obtain this waste land that tea planters had acquired the *ilám pattas*. A compromise was, therefore, made in 1879. The land already under tea was assessed at Re. 1-8 per acre; of the waste, an area equal to one-fifth of the cultivated area was allowed at 8 annas an acre; and the rest was permitted to be held on the terms and at the rates specified in the waste land rules of 1876. There are 61 such estates in Sylhet, with an area of 26,317 acres.

From the above summary it will be seen that from 1838 to 1861 the principle on which waste lands were granted for tea cultivation was that they should be held on a leasehold tenure for long terms at low rates of assessment, the cultivation of the land being secured by stringent conditions as to clearance; from 1861 to 1876 the policy was to alienate land free of revenue demand, and without any clearance conditions; while from 1876 to date the principle of leases has again been reverted to, but this time without any special stipulations as to the area to be brought under cultivation within the term of lease. The total area held on these special terms for tea cultivation in the province is no less than 992,598 acres, or 1,550·93 square miles.

SECTION 3.—SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Settlements in Assam Proper.

187. The nature of the *ryotwári* tenure in the Assam Valley has already been described. Estates held on annual lease are resettled every year, while the ten-year settlements undergo no alteration during the length of their term, save such as may be caused by the ryot's relinquishing some fields of his holding, and such relinquishments are naturally less common in decennially-settled lands, where the nature of the cultivation affords some guarantee of permanence, than in those tracts where the system of annual settlements continues to prevail. In either case settlement is preceded by measurement, which, like the assessment, is effected by the tahsildár or mauzadár with the help of his subordinate officials, called mandals. The position and duties of these officers have already been described (*ante*, paragraph 109). A mauza is, as already explained, a defined revenue circle averaging 11·589 square miles (though the area varies exceedingly in different parts of the same district), while a mandal's charge averages nearly 20 square miles of gross area. These figures include unoccupied waste, of which most parts of the valley contain an enormous extent, and waste land grants, with which a mauzadár has nothing to do. Excluding these, the average assessed area under a mauzadár is about 7,023 acres, and that in charge of a mandal about 1,985 acres.

Measurement.

188. The old system of making these measurements was by measuring up the four sides of the field with a 30-foot chain and multiplying together the mean length and breadth thus ascertained. The result of this method was usually to give areas in excess of the reality, but this tendency was more than compensated by the omission to measure up the gradual extensions of cultivation which take place on the edges of waste. This system is still followed in tracts which have not yet come under survey; but whenever

SECTION 3. *System of Survey and Settlement.*

the land has been cadastrally surveyed, its place has been taken by a regular survey. All new fields are connected with permanent points (prisms, theodolite stations, and the like), and are carefully plotted on the village map, old and permanent cultivation being distinguished from lands newly taken up by the use of different coloured lines. In all cases alike the area is recorded in terms of *bighas*, *káthas*, and *lessas*, a *bigha* (14,400 square feet) being equivalent to 5 *káthas* and 20 *lessas*. The registers in which the results of the measurements are recorded are two in number,—a field register or *jamábandi*, and a *dágchitha* or revenue roll. The former shows the number borne by each field in the mandal's circle, the ryot's name, the area and the class of soil; in non-cadastral tracts the boundaries and dimensions are also entered. The *jamábandi* is a record of the fields constituting each ryot's holdings, their area, soil class, and assessment. Separate *dágchithas* and *jamábandis* are maintained for lands held on annual and lands held on decennial leases. These measurements are made, and registers kept by the mandals, who answer to the *pátwáris* of other parts of India, and of whom there are usually three or four in a mauza.

Assessment.

189. In the five upper districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, the soil is divided into three main classes,—*basti*, *rupit*, and *faringati*. The first mentioned is the land on which the ryot's house stands, with the garden enclosure around it; *rupit* land is that on which the winter crop of transplanted rice (*sáli*) is grown, as well as the low swampy lands devoted to the cultivation of *bao;* the term *faringati* denotes the higher and lighter soils which produce *áhu* or summer rice, sugarcane, mustard, oil-seeds, and other crops.

Until the present year no attempt had ever been made to proceed further in the direction of classification. Advantage has now been taken of the expiry of the decennial leases to revise the assessment; and, while securing to Government its fair share of the increased value of the produce, to introduce a more equitable system of classification. The main classes of soil already mentioned have each been divided into three sub-classes, the revenue payable on each being as follows :

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Basti	2 0	1 8	1 4 per *bigha*.
Rupit	1 4	1 0	0 12 „
Faringati	1 0	0 12	0 10 „

The considerations taken into account in classifying land into these sub-classes are the demand for land as shown by the density of population and the portion of settled to total area, &c., the productiveness of the soil, and the facilities for disposing of the crops. Special rates have been sanctioned for lands held by tea planters and also for lands newly taken up.

In the Eastern Duárs no attempt has yet been made to go beyond the old threefold classification of *basti*, *rupit*, and *faringati*. The rates current in that tract are *basti* and *rupit* 8 annas and *faringati* 4 annas per *bigha*.

Settlement statement.

190. The settlement year begins on the first April, and the tahsildár or mauzadár is responsible for seeing that all his books are sent to the Deputy Commissioner (or in subdivisions to the subdivisional officer) on the date fixed by them (usually about July). The accuracy of the assessments is checked in the Deputy Commissioner's office, and a settlement statement is then prepared and submitted to the Commissioner for confirmation. Each ryot or occupier of the land receives a *patta* for his holding, and executes a *kabuliyat* in exchange, binding himself to pay the Government revenue. The *pattas* are issued under the signature of the Deputy Commissioner, or subdivisional officer, or, in the case of tahsils, the tahsildár.

The settlement above described is called the main or regular settlement of the year, and includes all lands taken up for cultivation in the first half of the year to which it relates. A supplementary settlement, however, is needed, in order to assess the lands which are broken up for oil-seeds and pulses in September and October, when the floods subside. The measurements for this purpose are conducted during the winter months; the papers of the *dariábádi* or supplementary settlement are filed before the close of the financial year; and the settlements are reported to the Commissioner for confirmation in the same manner as the main settlements concluded in the July preceding. In the following year these *dariábádi* lands come into the main settlement.

The revenue is paid in two instalments of three-fifths in November and two-fifths in February; but *dariábádi* lands, being settled too late for the November instalment, pay the whole year's revenue in a lump sum in February.*

Cadastral survey.

191. In paragraph 188 reference has been made to the cadastral survey. Prior to 1883, maps showing the cultivation in each village did not exist, and the only record of the fields occupied by the ryots was that contained in the mandal's *dágchitha* and *jamábandi*. It was then decided, wherever practicable, to replace this inaccurate system by the exact record of a regular survey, and with this object operations were commenced by a professional survey party in November 1883. During the cold weather of 1883-84, 228 square miles were cadastrally surveyed in Kámrúp, and between that year and 1890-91 the whole of the more permanent and densely cultivated tracts in the five upper districts of the valley (consisting in all of 4,460 square miles) were brought under survey. As the survey progressed, steps were taken to ensure the proper maintenance of the maps and other records by increasing the number of Sub-Deputy Collectors (there is now one of these officers in each subdivision), who are held directly responsible for all survey and settlement operations; by appointing a new class of officers known as supervisor kánungos, whose duty it is to be constantly on the move, checking the work done by the mandals and training those whose knowledge is deficient; and, lastly, by improving the status of the mandals themselves. Formerly the latter were all paid at a uniform rate of Rs 6 per month; now they are divided into three grades, drawing Rs. 12, Rs. 9, and Rs. 6 respectively, and promotion to the higher grades is made directly dependent on their qualifications as surveyors.

The principal statistics connected with the cadastral survey are set forth in the following statement:

Year of cadastral survey.	Locality surveyed.	Area surveyed.	Cost.		Increase of revenue.	Percentage of increase.	
			Total cost of finally completed papers.	Cost per square mile.		To previous revenue.	To cost of survey.
		Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1883-84 ...	Nine mauzas in Kámrúp ...	228·19	1,13,635	497 15 9	6,005†	4·24	5·28
1884-85 ...	Twenty-one ditto ...	478·57	1,61,229	336 14 4	8,347†	3·29	5·18
1885-86 ...	Twenty-two ditto ...	468·51	1,30,465	278 7 6	13,307†	5·63	10·20
1886-87 ...	Thirty-six mauzas in Mangaldai.	547·02	1,53,159	279 15 9	976‡	0·39	0·64
1887-88 ...	Twenty-five ditto in Nowgong	586·59	1,42,981	243 12 0	29,522‡	9·41	20·65
1888-89 ...	Thirty-two mauzas in Sibságar	656·99	1,48,291	225 11 5	68,510‡	17·04	46·20
1889-90 ...	Thirty-two ditto ...	713·49	1,29,875	182 0 5	29,482‡	12·69	22·70
1890-91 ...	Twenty-four mauzas in Kámrúp and Nowgong and two mauzas (in part) in Darrang (since transferred to Nowgong)	781·00	1,24,999	160 0 9	§18,152‡	10·88	14·52

The main features brought out by this statement are the annually decreasing cost of survey operations and the large variations from year to year in the increase of revenue resulting therefrom. Taken as a whole, the survey has produced a total increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,74,301, which represents 7·94 per cent. on the original revenue and 15·67 per cent. on the cost of the operations. It must, however, be remembered that these figures do not take into account the normal increase in revenue that would in any case have taken place, nor the fact that revised definitions of *basti* and *rupit* land, which were issued while the survey was in progress, would in any case have produced a considerable gain under the head of reclassification; neither do they allow for the increased cost of survey and settlement operations due to the necessity of maintaining the more elaborate system which the survey has inaugurated.

* In certain mauzas where the cultivation of mustard is considerable, the whole revenue is paid in one instalment on the 15th February.

† Calculated both on the *khiráj* and the *nisf-khiráj* areas.

‡ Calculated on *khiráj* area only, as the mauzadárs' figures for *nisf-khiráj* area are not available, and therefore the increase thereon cannot be ascertained.

§ In calculating the increase the area of five mauzas of Kámrúp (Barpeta) and one mauza of Nowgong have been excluded, as the mauzadárs' figures for these areas are not available.

SECTION 3. *System of Survey and Settlement.*

But, even after making allowance for all this, it must be conceded that the operations have proved a fair financial success; and it must, moreover, be borne in mind that the more powerful supervising staff now placed at the disposal of district officers, together with the increased facilities for checking afforded by the survey maps, will be of permanent benefit to the revenue by making it almost impossible for concealed cultivation to exist in the area over which the survey has extended.

The work of the professional party has now come to an end, as no tracts remain of sufficient extent and cultivation to render it profitable to carry out their survey through this expensive agency. But it has been the steady policy of Government throughout the course of the survey to employ as many mandals as possible as amins, and thereby to secure a trained staff in every district; and it is now intended to utilise the services of these men for the gradual extension of the surveyed area wherever there is sufficient cultivation to render this course desirable. Small areas will be selected annually in each district for survey by trained mandals from adjacent mauzas, under the supervision of the Sub-Deputy Collector and the supervisor kánungo of the circle; and by these means, in course of time, the whole of the cultivated area in the Brahmaputra Valley will be brought under cadastral survey.*

Sylhet.

192. In Sylhet the temporarily-settled portions, as already explained, consist of the Jaintia parganas and the *ilám* and other miscellaneous *maháls* not included in the permanent settlement.

Settlement in Jaintia.

193. The history of the Jaintia settlement has already been partly given. In 1838-40 a cadastral or professional *khasra* survey was made of these parganas, and the maps of this survey formed the basis, with additional surveys by amins where fresh land had been taken up, of the resettlement made in 1856. At this settlement, the rates of assessment were determined on local enquiry by the Settlement Officer and his subordinates, according to the nature of the soil and its capabilities. The rates varied from 4 annas 6 pie to Re. 1-0-3 per acre; but these rates were pitched extremely low in consequence of the successful opposition of the cultivators to the imposition of any higher assessment.

This settlement expired in 1876; but, owing to errors committed in the classification and assessment of the land, the new settlement was not finally completed until 1882. A survey and re-assessment are now being carried out with a view to the introduction of a new settlement for ten years from the 1st April 1892. For this purpose, land is divided into four main classes,—(1) homestead, (2) cultivation, (3) fallow, and (4) waste. The seventeen parganas, covering an area of 459 square miles, are further divided into homogeneous net profit tracts, after taking into consideration the productiveness of the soil, cost of cultivation, proximity to markets, liability to ravages by wild beasts, &c. In each of these tracts the four main classes of land are subdivided into four sub-classes, called first, second, third, and fourth class homestead, cultivation, &c. Differential rates are fixed for these sub-classes in each homogeneous circle, the ultimate result for all the parganas taken together being that homestead land bears six different rates of assessment, varying from 10 annas to 3 annas 9 pie per *bigha*; cultivation (seven rates), varying from 7 annas to 2 annas 7½ pie; fallow (seven rates), varying from 2 annas to 9 pie; and jungle (eight rates), varying from 1 anna to 4½ pie per *bigha*.

Ilám and miscellaneous temporarily-settled estates.

194. The resettlement of *ilám* and other miscellaneous temporarily-settled estates in Sylhet has been conducted under rules sanctioned in 1876 by the Government of India. Before settlement, the lands were measured with chain and compass by native amins, a plan of the estate on the scale of 16 inches to the mile was prepared, and the area was calculated in both *bighas* and acres. These measurements were tested by the Settlement Deputy Collector. The rates of assessment have not been scientifically determined with reference to the advantages of situation or productivity of the soil, but were fixed in each case by the Settlement Officer (himself a zemindár of the district) with regard to the rates paid by cultivators for similar lands in the neighbourhood. From these rates a deduction of 15 per cent was made to cover cost of collection and risks, and the remainder was fixed as the assessment of the *maháls*. The resultant assessment is considerably in excess of the former revenue derived from these *maháls*, but is not, so far as can be judged, in itself burdensome, being considerably lower in its incidence than the revenue rates which are found to be paid with ease in the more backward and less civilised districts of the Assam Valley. These settlements will all expire in 1907 A.D.

* The practicability of this scheme has been proved by an experimental survey at Barpeta, where 111 square miles were surveyed by the ordinary revenue staff at a total cost of Rs. 50·45 per square mile.

Pratábgarh tahsil.

195. The last settlement of the Pratábgarh tahsil was effected in 1881-83, the previous one having broken down owing to the rates having been fixed at too high a figure. At this settlement the land was divided into four classes (homestead, *dofasal*, *ekfasal*, and *chena*), the rates varying from Re. 1 to 7 annas per acre. This settlement expired in 1887, since which time it has been extended from year to year, pending a fresh survey which is now at last approaching completion. For the purposes of this settlement, the land has been divided into ten classes, some of which are again divided into first and second sub-classes, according to the productiveness of the soil. The rates per *bigha** which have been proposed vary from 3 annas to Re. 1-2-0.

Cachar.

196. The first regular settlement of Cachar was made in 1838-39 for a term of five years, and was based on a somewhat imperfect survey. In 1841-42 the district was surveyed on the same plan as the adjacent Jaintia parganas. The cultivated land in the several mauzas was surveyed field by field, and so much of the uncultivated area as seemed likely to come under cultivation was also surveyed and divided into numbered *dágs* or plots, the intention being that, as cultivation extended, these plots should afford the means of determining its site and a basis for a detailed map of its area. In 1843-44 a resettlement, based upon this survey, was made for fifteen years. Then followed the settlement of 1859, made for twenty years, which expired in 1879. This also was based on the survey of 1841-42, the fresh cultivation since that was made being measured up by native amins. The land was divided into two classes, called *awwal* and *duam* respectively; and within these classes it was ranged, according to situation, distance from navigable rivers, and exposure to the ravages of wild beasts, in four grades. The local measure of land in Cachar is the *hál*, or plough (also called by the Arabic name *kulbah*), which is equal to 4·82 acres; and the rates imposed varied from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-0 for first-grade land to Rs. 2 to Re. 1-8 for fourth grade. Waste land producing thatching-grass and reeds, which are valuable products in the densely-peopled Surma Valley, was settled at the full rates of revenue charged for cultivated land in the neighbourhood. Forest jungle, which required much clearing, was settled for three years revenue-free, and then at a progressive *jama*, rising to the full rates charged for adjacent lands at the end of the term, twenty years

Settlement for fifteen years in 1879-84.

197. On the expiry of this settlement, a fresh survey was made, and a settlement was effected for fifteen years, which extends up to 31st March 1898. For the purpose of this settlement the three fiscal divisions, known as the Kátigora tahsil, the Hailákándi tahsil, and the Sadr tahsil, were dealt with separately. In each tahsil the soil was divided into four classes, *viz.*, homestead, cultivation, tea, and waste, and each class was again subdivided into four circles, the constitution of the circles being based on a consideration of the productiveness of the soil, the facility or otherwise of communication, the liability to inundation, the exposure to the ravages of wild animals, and the proximity to dense forests.

The rates fixed at this assessment vary from Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 4-12 per *hál* for homestead land, from Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 3-12 for cultivation, and from Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 6-0 for tea. Waste was assessed at a uniform rate of Re. 1 per *hál*.

* 3·025 *bighas* = 1 acre.

CHAPTER V.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

General administrative divisions.

198. The province of Assam is divided, for administrative purposes, into twelve districts, *viz.*, the six districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, the two districts of the Surma Valley, and the four Hill districts. These districts, their administrative headquarters, the subdivisions into which they are divided, their area, and their population according to the census of February 1891, are shown below:

Name of district.	Headquarters.	Subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	
Surma Valley—					
Cachar ...	Silchar ...	Silchar ... 1,952 Hailákándi ... 520	2,472	267,673 99,869	367,542
Sylhet ...	Sylhet ...	North Sylhet ... 1,018 Karimganj ... 1,122 South Sylhet ... 828 Habiganj ... 937 Sunámganj ... 1,509	5,414	482,341 384,638 365,379 508,854 413,381	2,154,593
Total Surma Valley	...	... ...	7,886		2,522,135
Brahmaputra Valley—					
Goálpára ...	Dhubri ...	Dhubri ... 2,384 Goálpára ... 1,570	3,954	317,781 134,523	452,304
Kámrúp ...	Gauháti ...	Gauháti ... 2,353 Barpeta ... 1,307	3,660	498,544 135,705	634,249
Darrang ...	Tezpur ...	Tezpur ... 2,173 Mangaldai ... 1,245	3,418	125,637 182,124	307,761
Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	... ...	3,258	...	344,141
Sibságar ...	Sibságar ...	Sibságar ... 990 Jorhát ... 918 Golághát ... 947	2,855	160,304 181,152 115,818	457,274
Lakhimpur ...	Dibrugarh ...	Dibrugarh* ... 2,563 North Lakhimpur 1,161	3,724	190,619 63,434	254,053
Total Brahmaputra Valley	...	... ...	20,869		2,449,782
Hill Districts—					
Gáro Hills ...	Tura ...	... ...	3,270		121,570
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Shillong ...	Shillong ... 3,955 Jowai ... 2,086	6,041	133,383 64,521	197,904
Nága Hills ...	Kohima ...	Kohima ... 5,110 Mokokchang ... 600	5,710	96,451 26,416	122,867
North Cachar† ...	Gunjong ...	... ...	1,728	18,941	18,941
North Lushai Hills‡	Aijal ...	... ...	3,500	43,634	43,634
Total Hill districts	... ...	... ...	20,249		504,916
Grand total	... ...	... ...	49,004		5,476,833

* Including Sadiya.

† North Cachar is really a subdivision of Cachar, but is here shown as a separate district for the reasons stated in the foot-note to paragraph 1.

‡ The area and population shown against "North Lushai Hills" are only estimates.

At each headquarters station there is a Deputy Commissioner, and at each subdivisional station other than that of the headquarters subdivision an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner, or, in one or two cases, a police officer.

The six districts of the Brahmaputra Valley constitute the charge of the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, whose headquarters are at Gauháti.

Police divisions.

199. In the eight plains districts and the Khási and Jaintia Hills the area is further subdivided into thánas, or jurisdictions of police stations. There are 46 thána areas in these districts. Some of the larger thánas are again divided into outposts, of which there are 58 in the province. These areas, though they originally define police jurisdiction, are convenient for other purposes: thus, the jurisdiction of the munsifs in Sylhet is arranged by thánas; the registration sub-districts are similarly arranged; Muhammadan Marriage Registrars and Kázis in the Surma Valley are also appointed for thána and outpost areas.

Revenue divisions.

200. In Assam Proper and the Eastern Duárs the district is portioned out for revenue purposes into mauzas. The average area of these mauzas is 115·89 square miles. They thus correspond in size rather to the pargana or *tappa* than to the mauza of Upper India. In Assam there is little cohesion in the village society, and almost nothing which represents the complex social organisation of the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab. Hamlets of a few houses are scattered about the whole mauza area; and though the boundaries of the lands recognised as belonging to a particular village are in some districts (*e.g.*, parts of Kámrúp) known to the people, they do not imply any definite appropriation of the soil to that village; anyone applying for it can settle upon Government waste wherever it is situated.

Formerly each of these mauzas was under a mauzadár or revenue contractor (see paragraph 109 *ante*); but since 1882 the tahsildári system has been partially introduced into Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, and Sibságar, each tahsil being under a tahsildár paid by salary and not by commission, and consisting of a collection of from three to eleven of the old mauzas. This system is still being extended as opportunity occurs, and the entire disappearance of the old mauzadári system is now only a matter of time. The following statement shows the extent to which mauzas have already been amalgamated into tahsils:

District.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of mauzas.	Already included in tahsils.			Not included in tahsils.		
				Area.	Revenue.	Number of mauzas.	Area.	Revenue.	Number of mauzas.
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	
Kámrúp ...	2,342,400	9,79,347	72	1,693,497·6	8,46,276	65	648,902·4	1,33,071	7
Darrang ...	2,187,690	4,96,682	51	526,361·6	2,78,586	35	1,661,328·4	2,18,096	16
Nowgong ...	2,084,936	5,41,144	36	265,433·6	2,16,099	13	1,819,502·4	3,25,045	23
Sibságar ...	1,806,188	8,72,484	50	316,096	2,66,975	14	1,490,092	6,05,509	36

In Sylhet and the plains of Cachar, as well as in permanently-settled Goálpára, the ordinary revenue division into parganas, which dates from times prior to British rule, is in force. In the two former districts, however, these parganas are very small, and much interlaced one with another. In Sylhet there are 186 parganas, so that their average area is less than 29 square miles; 15 are less than one square mile, and 42 are more than one and less than two square miles. In the plains of Cachar there are 24 and in Goálpára 19 parganas, the last representing separately-settled estates of the permanent settlement.

These parganas are grouped, in Sylhet and Cachar, into larger areas for the purposes of revenue payment. In Sylhet these areas are called zilas, of which there are ten, besides the Jaintia parganas, which latter are divided into two tahsils or collection areas. The zilas are made up of parganas, and the revenue is paid at each subdivisional headquarters for the zilas included in its jurisdiction. In the Jaintia parganas there are two collecting centres, one at Kanairghát, and the other at Sylhet. In Cachar, the plains portion of the district is divided into three tahsils, the offices of which are located at Silchar, Hailákándi, and Kátigora.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

In the Hill districts different divisions for revenue purposes prevail. In the Gáro Hills, the strip of plains land which surrounds the hill area on three sides is managed by two mauzadárs, who, however, are not contractors, as in Assam, but officers on a fixed salary. The hill area is also portioned out into five mauzas; but the mauzadár here is merely the superior officer who receives the house tax from the *lashkars*, or Gáro headmen of groups of villages. These again collect from the *lakma* or *nokma*, the head and representative of each village.

In the Khási Hills, as already mentioned, there is not much British territory, the area being generally included in the States of the Khási Seims, Sardárs, Longdohs, or other petty chiefs. Only 25 villages, or groups of villages, are British, and these pay house tax through a village headman. In the Jaintia Hills there are 19 circles of villages, each of which is managed by a dolloi or headman, who collects the house tax and pays it in, receiving commission. There are, besides, four Sardárships, the management of which is hereditary, the headmen being Kuki or Mikir chiefs.

In North Cachar, the assessment and collection of house tax were formerly carried out by a special tahsil establishment, but this has been replaced since 1884 by mauzadárs, who are remunerated by a commission of ten per cent., and occupy much the same position as the mauzadár in the Brahmaputra Valley.

In the Nága Hills, part of the district is in charge of mauzadárs (the Mikir and Rengma Hills and the land revenue paying villages in the Námbar forest), and in part (the Angámi Rengma, Sema, Lhota, Ao, and Kacha Nága villages on the main range) the house tax is collected by village headmen, called *lambardárs*, who receive a commission varying from 12½ to 20 per cent.

CHAPTER VI.

Details of the last Census (1891).

Census.

Manner of taking the census.

201. The last census of Assam was taken on the 26th February 1891 in all those portions of the province in which it was synchronous, that is to say, throughout the plains and in some parts of the Hill districts. In the greater portion of the latter a more gradual enumeration was carried out, but the total number of persons included in the non-synchronous returns amounted only to about 400,000, or less than 8 per cent. of the total population. A census was taken of Manipur, but all papers connected therewith were destroyed in the disturbances which took place in the following March, and no statistics are therefore available for that State. In the North Lushai Hills the Civil and Military population was censused on the 26th February, while, for the Lushais, an estimate of the population was prepared by the Political Officer, based on enquiries made by him during his tours. The figures furnished for the last mentioned tract are of course only approximate, but it is believed that they are very fairly accurate. The report and tables were issued in June 1892, or about fifteen months after the census was taken. A brief summary of some of the more important results is given below.

Area and density.

202. As stated in the last chapter, the area of the province is about 49,004 square miles, and the population 5,476,833, or on the average 111 persons per square mile, which is less than in any other part of India except only in Burma and Coorg. The details of the population in each district are shown in the following statement:

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of persons per house.	Number of females to 100 males.
Cachar (Plains) ...	2,472	3,67,542	148·6	4·4	89·09
Sylhet ...	5,414	2,154,593	397·9	4·9	95·70
Goálpára ...	3,954	452,304	114·3	5·5	91·14
Kámrúp ...	3,660	634,249	173·2	5·0	97·56
Darrang ...	3,418	307,761	90·0	4·8	90·70
Nowgong ...	3,258	344,141	105·6	5·1	93·56
Sibságar ...	2,855	457,274	160·1	4·6	89·74
Lakhimpur ...	3,724	254,053	68·2	4·5	86·25
North Cachar ...	1,728	18,941	10·9	5·0	103·53
Nága Hills ...	5,710	122,867	21·5	3·5	97·53
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6,041	197,904	32·7	5·0	109·18
Gáro Hills ...	3,270	121,570	37·1	5·0	98·60
North Lushai ...	3,500	2,044* / 41,590†	12·4	5·0	91·05
Total	49,004	5,476,833	111·0	4·8	94·23

The Khási and Jaintia and the Nága Hills districts stand first in respect of area; but they consist, to a large extent, of rocky and unculturable uplands, and their population is consequently sparse. Their combined area is double that of Yorkshire, but they contain only about one-ninth of the population of that county. The next largest district is Sylhet, which contains very nearly two-fifths of the total population of the province. With the exception of a large belt of jungle at the foot of the hills along the southern boundary and of a smaller similar tract towards the north, the whole of the district is very densely peopled. It is equal in area to Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland; its population is larger by 33 per cent. than that of these four counties taken together. The next district, Goálpára, is about the size of North Wales, and is equally densely peopled. Lakhimpur comes next in size, and then Kámrúp with an area equal to that of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, but only about 70 per cent. of the combined population of these counties. The smallest district in the province is North Cachar, which is somewhat larger than Somersetshire, but has

* Civil and Military. † Estimated.

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less than 4 per cent. of its population.* As a general rule, it may be said that the density of the population is greatest in the west, and decreases gradually towards the east, the main reason for this result apparently being that in the days of native rule the eastern districts suffered more from wars and a disturbed frontier than those further west.

Houses and house room.

203. For census purposes a house was defined to be "the homestead where the members of one family reside under a common head with their servants." That the definition was well understood is shown by the great uniformity in the average number of persons per house returned in the different districts. With the exception of the Nága Hills and Goálpára, the average in all districts lies between 5·0 in Kámrúp, Sylhet, and three out of the four Hill districts, and 5·3 in Nowgong, where the figures are higher than they otherwise would be owing to the great number of Mikirs living in the district, amongst whom it is customary for large groups of relatives to reside together under a common roof. The materials of which houses are constructed in Assam are extremely plentiful, and can be got everywhere at a very trifling cost; in fact, in most parts they cost nothing more than the labour involved in cutting them and bringing them to the homestead. So far, therefore, as their houses are concerned, the condition of the people is one of great comfort, and overcrowding is practically unknown.

Proportions of the sexes.

204. The number of males exceeds that of females in every district except the Khási and Jaintia Hills and North Cachar, which are peopled mainly by aboriginal tribes. In the Nága Hills and the Gáro Hills districts, the preponderance of males is very slight, and is due entirely to the Hindu and Musalman population. In the province generally, not only does the number of males exceed that of females, but this excess is more marked now than it was in 1881, males having increased by 316,000 or 12·62, per cent., and females by 279,407, or 11·75 per cent. The explanation of these figures will be found in the fact that amongst the immigrant population males largely outnumber females. In 1881 there was a foreign-born population of 280,609, *viz.*, males 163,664, and females 116,945. The total foreign-born population now numbers 510,672, including 297,301 males and 213,371 females, that is to say, the excess of immigrant males over females is greater by 37,211 than it was in 1881. Excluding immigrants, 50·79 out of every 100 persons are males and 49·21 are females.

Towns and villages.

205. The statement below displays some of the most prominent facts regarding the distribution of the population over towns and villages:

District.	Towns.			Villages.					
	Number.	Population.	Percentage to total population of district.	Number.	Population.	Percentage to total population of district.	Average number of persons per village.	Average number of acres per village.	Proximity or average distance between each village, in miles.
Cachar (Plains) ...	1	7,523	2·0	638	360,019	98·0	575	2,475	2·11
Sylhet ...	5	27,305	1·2	6,515	2,127,288	98·8	330	531	0·98
Goálpára ...	2	10,265	2·2	1,098	442,039	97·8	411	2,300	2·03
Kámrúp ...	2	20,159	3·1	1,565	614,090	96·9	404	1,494	1·64
Darrang ...	1	4,011	1·3	1,116	303,750	98·7	275	1,958	1·87
Nowgong ...	1	4,815	1·3	909	339,326	98·7	378	2,291	2·03
Sibságar ...	3	9,619	2·1	1,306	447,655	97·9	349	1,395	1·58
Lakhimpur ...	1	9,876	3·8	782	244,177	96·2	324	3,043	2·34
North Cachar ...	...	.....	.....	210	18,941	100·0	90	5,266	3·08
Nága Hills ...	1	1,781	1·4	640	121,086	98·6	191	5,701	3·20
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	6,720	3·3	1,329	191,184	96·7	148	2,906	2·29
Gáro Hills ...	...	.....	.....	1,005	121,570	100·0	120	2,082	1·93
North Lushai Hills ...	...	.....	.....	29	43,634	100·0	1,504·5	.....	.....
Total ...	18	102,074	1·8	17,142	5,374,759	98·2	313·54	.....	.....

* North Cachar is administratively a subdivision of the Cachar district, but owing to the wide physical and ethnological differences between it and the plains portion of Cachar, it was treated as a separate district for the purposes of the census.

The urban population is extremely small, being only 1·8 per cent. of the total population of the province. The corresponding percentage in Bengal amounts to 5·3, in Bombay to 17·8, and in England and Wales to 66·6. The reasons for the absence of large towns in Assam are that the country is still very sparsely populated; there are no large industries to encourage the growth of towns, and the main occupation of the great bulk of the people is agriculture. The figures regarding the number of villages are of very little statistical value, as the definition adopted for census purposes in the different districts was far from uniform. In the cadastrally-surveyed portions of the Brahmaputra Valley and Cachar, the area which formed the revenue survey village was taken as a "village"; elsewhere it was taken to be a group of houses bearing a separate name, outlying hamlets being included in, or excluded from, the parent village according to the requirements of the work of enumeration. The total number of "villages" returned is 17,160, and the average population per village is 319. Nearly half of the population reside in villages containing from 200 to 499 persons, and nearly half of the remainder in villages containing more than 500 and less than 1,000; 13 per cent. of the people live in hamlets where there are less than 200 persons, and only 19 per cent. in places of which the population exceeds 1,000.

Variations in the population.

206. The next statement shows the variations in the population which have taken place since the previous census:

District.	Population, 1891.				Population, 1881.				Percentage of increase or decrease.			
	Total.	District-born.	Immigrants.		Total.	District-born.	Immigrants.		Total.	District-born.	Immigrants.	
			From other districts.	From other provinces.			From other districts.	From other provinces.			From other districts.	From other provinces.
Cachar	967,542	249,365	25,852	92,797	293,738	190,631	24,667	78,240	+25·1	+30·8	+ 2·8	+ 18·6
Sylhet	2,154,692	2,023,631	5,692	115,070	1,969,009	1,922,004	5,756	41,249	+ 9·4	+ 5·3	+ 2·3	+178·9
Goálpára	452,334	401,827	5,333	45,139	446,232	422,976	997	22,259	+ 1·36	— 4·8	+435·4	+ 96·4
Kámrúp	634,249	616,148	6,688	11,413	644,960	636,627	2,448	5,885	+ 1·6	— 3·2	+173·2	+ 93·9
Darrang	307,761	251,300	17,765	11,796	273,333	251,194	13,372	8,767	+12·60	....	+143·66	+213·14
Nowgong	344,141	319,487	7,795	16,859	310,579	297,963	3,368	9,248	+10·81	+ 7·22	+131·44	+ 82·30
Sibságar	457,274	354,224	13,087	89,963	370,274	314,129	3,629	52,516	+23·49	+12·76	+260·62	+ 71·31
Lakhimpur	254,053	164,912	8,404	80,737	179,893	135,487	3,619	40,787	+41·22	+21·71	+132·21	+ 97·95
Nága Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills	197,904	191,149	3,857	2,898	169,360	165,373	1,707	2,280	+16·85	+15·58	+125·3	+ 23·1
Gáro Hills ..	121,570	107,645	5,853	6,072	109,548	98,077	3,238	8,233	+10·97	+ 9·76	+ 80·76	— 1·96
Total of the Province (excluding the Naga Hills*)	5,291,391	4,689,688	127,059	474,744	4,766,926	4,483,961	67,801	265,164	+11·00	+ 5·7	+ 87·4	+79·03

The general result of the statistics for the different districts appears to be that the population of the eastern portion of the province is advancing far more rapidly than that of the western districts. The natural increase in Cachar is more than three times as great as in Sylhet. In the Brahmaputra Valley, Goálpára shows a considerable decrease in its natural population, and so also does Kámrúp, though to a less extent. The population of Darrang is stationary, that of Nowgong is growing at the rate of 10 per thousand per annum, and that of Sibságar at the annual rate of 11·5 per thousand, while in Lakhimpur the rate reaches 17·3 per thousand, which is approximately the same as in Cachar, the eastern district of the Surma Valley. The growth of the population in the Hill districts cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy. The total increase in the people of the province is contributed to by all districts except Kámrúp and the North Cachar subdivision, where there is a decrease of 10,711 and 1,179 respectively, due, in the former case, to the prevalence of *kála-azár*, which also accounts for the comparatively small increase in Goálpára, and, in the latter, to the migrations of Kacháris and other tribes. The largest additions to the population are in Sylhet (185,584), Sibságar (87,000), Lakhimpur (74,160), and Cachar plains (73,804). The largest percentage of increase is in Lakhimpur (41·22), Sibságar (23·49), and Cachar (25·12), in all of which districts immigration, due to the extension of the tea industry, accounts for the greater part of the excess of the present figures over those of 1881. Excluding the Nága Hills, where the increase is mainly due to the inclusion of the newly-formed Mokokchang subdivision, the Khási and Jaintia Hills district

* Details for 1881 are not available in the case of the Nága Hills.

Census. furnishes the largest proportional increase (16·85 per cent.) amongst the districts in which tea is not largely cultivated. The population of the lower portion of the Brahmaputra Valley, where the land is not very favourable to tea cultivation, and which has, moreover, suffered considerably from *kála-azár*, has been stationary, the nominal increase in Goálpára and Mangaldai being more than counterbalanced by the decrease in Kámrúp.

Immigration and emigration.

207. The increase in the number of immigrants from other provinces is remarkable. The number of persons born elsewhere is 510,672, against 280,710 in 1881, being an increase of nearly 82 per cent. in the course of the decade. It has been estimated that out of the total number of immigrants, about 424,000, or 83 per cent., are probably persons who originally came to the province as garden coolies, and that of the remainder, some 61,000, or nearly 12 per cent., are cultivators from adjacent districts of Bengal. The Census Superintendent calculates that, on the average, an annual immigration of close upon 39,000 persons must have taken place, in order to keep up the number of immigrants censused in Assam in 1881 and to produce the increase over that number which has been recorded at the present census.

The loss to the province by emigration during the inter-censal interval has been very slight. The total number of persons born in Assam who were censused in other provinces in 1881 was 41,038, and the number has now risen to 43,611, so that the net increase of persons born in the province who have emigrated during the decade over the number of such persons who were absent in 1881, but have since returned, is only 2,573. The total net emigration of persons born in Assam is, therefore, represented by this figure, *plus* the number required to keep up the emigrant population of 1881, which, at the assumed death rate of 35 per thousand, would involve an annual exodus of 1,687 persons.

Religions.

208. The distribution of the population according to the religion returned by them is given below :

District.	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Animistic.		Buddhist.		Others.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Cachar (Plains) ..	239,934	65·28	112,846	30·70	809	·22	13,899	3·78	2	·0007	52	·01
Sylhet	1,016,068	47·15	1,123,934	52·16	643	·03	13,818	·64	8	·0003	72	·003
Goálpára	209,482	46·31	124,455	27·51	1,632	·36	116,112	25·67	112	·02	511	·11
Kámrúp	445,197	70·19	55,350	8·72	348	·14	131,359	20·77	813	·12	182	·02
Darrang	195,937	63·66	18,454	5·99	849	·27	91,870	29·85	519	·16	132	·04
Nowgong	214,269	62·26	14,137	4·10	412	·12	115,044	33·42	40	·011	234	·06
Sibságar	418,725	91·56	19,805	4·33	1,365	·29	16,243	3·55	987	·21	149	·03
Lakhimpur ..	227,234	89·44	8,086	3·18	1,606	·63	12,546	4·93	4,462	1·75	119	·04
North Cachar ..	3,221	43·40	15	·07	1	·005	10,704	56·51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nága Hills ..	4,438	3·61	209	·17	231	·18	117,607	95·71	360	·29	22	·01
Khási and Jaintia Hills	4,567	2·30	820	·41	7,144	3·60	185,364	93·56	2	·001	7	·003
Gáro Hills ..	11,393	9·37	5,697	4·60	1,184	·97	103,004	84·72	392	·32	.....	.....
North Lushai Hills (Civil and Military) .	1,807	78·62	246	10·56	16	·73	205	10·03	.....	.....	1	·002
North Lushai Hills (estimated) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,590	100·00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Province..	2,997,072	64·72	1,483,974	27·09	16,344	·30	969,765	17·70	7,697	·14	1,481	·20

Speaking generally, it may be said that nearly 55 per cent. of the total population profess the Hindu religion, that 27·09 are Muhammadans, 0·30 Christians, and 0·14 Buddhists, while 17·70 per cent. consist of persons whose tenets have been described as Animistic. Under the head "Others" are included the Jains, who are all immigrants, and also a few Theists and Agnostics. The Hindu religion predominates most largely in Sibságar and Lakhimpur, where the influence of the Vaishnava Gosains is greatest. It includes amongst its adherents more than half the population of Cachar, Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong, and slightly less than half of the people living in Sylhet and Goálpára. In the Hill districts, the number of Hindus is nominal. The prevalence of the Muhammadan religion is precisely that which one would expect from the previous history of the province. Musalmans constitute slightly more than half of the population of Sylhet and very nearly one-third of the population of the Cachar and Goálpára

districts. Higher up the Brahmaputra Valley, the proportion of Musalmans steadily decreases, while in the Hill districts the number is almost nominal. There has been very little change during the decade in the proportion which Musalmans bear to the total population. In 1881 the percentage was 26·98, and it is now 27·09. The primitive beliefs of the different Mongolian tribes have been classed together under one head, "Animistic," partly because too little is known about them to enable any more minute classification to be adopted, and partly because their general characteristics are everywhere much the same. The following description of them is taken from the last Census Report: CENSUS.

> There is a vague but very general belief in some one omnipotent being, who is well disposed towards men, and whom therefore there is no necessity for propitiating. Then come a number of evil spirits, who are ill-disposed towards human beings, and to whose malevolent interference are ascribed all the woes which afflict mankind. To them, therefore, sacrifices must be offered. These malevolent spirits are sylvan deities, spirits of the trees, the rocks and the streams, and sometimes also of the tribal ancestors. There is no regular priesthood, but some persons are supposed to be better endowed with the power of divination than others. When a calamity occurs, one or more of these diviners, *shamans*, or soothsayers, is called on to ascertain the particular demon who is offended, and who requires to be pacified by a sacrifice. This is done either by devil-dancing, when the diviner works himself into a paroxysm of drunkenness and excitement, and then holds converse with the unseen spirits around him, or by the examination of omens,—eggs, grains of rice, or the entrails of a fowl. There is a profound belief in omens of all sorts; no journey is undertaken unless it is ascertained that the fates are propitious, while persons who have started on a journey will turn back should adverse omens be met with on the way. One peculiarity in connection with their sacrifices may be mentioned. On all necessary occasions goats, fowls, and other animals are offered to the gods; but it is always assumed that the latter will be contented with the blood and entrails; the flesh is divided amongst the sacrificer and his friends, the presiding soothsayer usually getting the lion's share.

The great majority of the people in the Hill districts are still animistic, and so also are from 20 to 30 per cent. of the population of Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong. Elsewhere the numbers are comparatively small owing to the proselytising influence of Hinduism, which has almost effaced the identity of the non-Aryan constituents of the Surma Valley population, and is rapidly doing the same in Upper Assam, where the Vaishnava Gosains are especially active, and the observances which they enforce in the case of new converts are few and light. Owing to defects in the form in which information on the subject was collected in 1881, it is impossible to furnish figures to show at what rate the process of conversion is proceeding to-day, but there is no doubt that it is steadily going on.

The figures for Christians are given in greater detail below:

District.	Number of Christians.						Percentage on total population	
	1881.		1891.					
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.			Natives.	1881.	1891.
			Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.			
Cachar (Plains)	291	476	321	273	48	483	·26	·22
Sylhet	115	264	387	278	109	256	·01	·02
Goálpára	121	392	85	52	33	1,547	·11	·36
Kámrúp	101	265	72	52	20	876	·05	·14
Darrang	136	235	207	183	24	642	·13	·27
Nowgong	50	204	63	63	.....	354	·08	·12
Sibságar	342	462	317	274	43	1,048	·21	·29
Lakhimpur	227	610	363	305	58	1,243	·46	·63
North Cachar	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	...	·005
Nága Hills	22	3	20	20	.....	211	·02	·18
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	212	1,895	203	164	39	6,941	1·24	3·60
Gáro Hills	14	656	30	21	9	1,154	·61	·97
North Lushai Hills (Civil and Military)	.....	.....	13	13	.....	2	...	·73
Total for the Province ...	1,631	5,462	2,082	1,699	383	14,762	·14	·30

CENSUS.

In Assam there are several missions. Judging by their results, the most important of these is that of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists already referred to, who for many years past have been working amongst the Khásis. This race appears to be more than usually receptive of Christianity, and the number of Christians amongst them has risen from 1,895 in 1881 to 6,941 at the census taken two years ago. The next missions to be mentioned are those of the American Baptists, who have stations at Tura, Gauháti, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Mokokchang. A fair amount of success has attended their efforts, and the number of native Baptists now reported amounts to 3,718, against 1,475 at the previous census. The greater part of the increase is found in Goálpára and the Gáro Hills. In Nowgong the number is almost stationary, the increase during the last ten years being only 29, or less than three new converts a year. Next, in point of numbers, come the missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, whose converts have risen from 640 to 1,324. There is a small colony of Sonthals of the Lutheran Church in Goálpára; but this is rather a settlement of persons converted to Christianity elsewhere than a centre of mission work in the generally accepted use of the term. The total number of native Christians has risen during the last ten years from 5,462 to 14,762. A small proportion of the increase is due to the immigration of Christian Uriyas and Santhals, but by far the greater part is the result of the labours of the missionaries of different denominations within the province.

The other religions may be dismissed in a few words. The persons shown as Buddhists in Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Nága Hills are chiefly the descendants of persons who immigrated from the Hukong valley about a hundred years ago; those in Kámrúp and Darrang are Bhutias, of whom numbers visit these districts every cold weather; and those in Goálpára and the Gáro Hills are the relics of the Burmese occupation at the beginning of the century.

Age.

209. The age statistics have been discussed in the Census Report, and it would be superfluous to reproduce them here. It will suffice to say that an examination of the figures recorded seems to indicate a birth rate of 49 and a death rate of 42 per thousand, and an average duration of life of rather less than 24 years; but the age returns are so unreliable that it would be unsafe to accept these figures as anything more than a rough approximation to the truth. Assuming that men are fit for work between the age of 15 and 59, and women from 15 to 44, it has been calculated that 63 per cent. of the male and 46 per cent. of the female population of the province are capable of adding to the material prosperity of the community.

Marriage.

210. The proportion of the married, single, and widowed of each sex per ten thousand of the population in the different districts is as follows:

District.	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cachar (Plains) ...	5,337·0	4,040·5	4,326·7	4,489·7	336·3	1,469 8
Sylhet ...	5,832·1	3,786·9	3,849·3	4,147·2	318·6	2,065·9
Goálpára ...	5,284·1	3,838·2	4,368·3	4,264·7	347·6	1,897·1
Kámrúp ...	5,620·2	4,273·4	3,911·4	3,996·6	468·4	1,730·0
Darrang ...	5,353·4	4,379·1	4,059·8	4,228·8	586·8	1,392·1
Nowgong ...	5,827·4	4,864·3	3,679·9	3,863·6	492 7	1,272·1
Sibságar ...	5,607·1	4,701·4	3,768·5	4,084·7	624·4	1,213·9
Lakhimpur ...	5,405·9	4,620·9	4,019·1	4,246·0	575·0	1,133·1
North Cachar ...	5,867·2	5,073·2	3,759·9	3,517·4	372·9	1,409·4
Nága Hills ...	5,031·7	4,196·1	4,421·5	4,493·5	546 8	1,310·4
Khási and Jaintia Hills	5,637·7	4,663·0	3,978·4	3,963·7	383·9	1,383·3
Gáro Hills ...	5,262·9	4,269·1	4,503·9	4,880·6	233·2	850·3
North Lushai Hills (Civil and Military) ...	5,283·8	.....	4,505·8	.....	210·4	.....
Total of the Province ...	5,905·5	4,094·4	5,029·9	4,970·1	2,040·1	7,959·8

The proportions of the married, single, and widowed at the different age periods and amongst the various religions have been fully discussed in the Census Report, and it is unnecessary to discuss the subject further here.

Infirmities.

211. The census returns deal with four infirmities,—insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness, and leprosy.

Infirmity.	Total number afflicted.						Average number of persons of whom one is afflicted.		Average number of females to 100 males afflicted.
	1891.			1881.			1891.	1881.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
Insanity	3,022	1,737	1,285	1,518	919	599	1,798·5	3,215·6	74
Deaf-mutism	4,681	2,683	1,998	2,578	1,639	939	1,161·1	1,893·4	78
Blindness	5,882	3,031	2,801	3,210	1,846	1,364	931·9	1,520·6	92
Leprosy	6,727	5,128	1,599	3,313	2,408	905	807·9	1,472·9	31

The large increase in the total number of persons afflicted is attributed to better enumeration and a more perfect system of tabulation, rather than to any spread of these infirmities during the decade. The figures for insanity and leprosy show that these infirmities are more prevalent in Assam than in most parts of India, but the number of the insane is nevertheless far lower than that recorded in European countries. The proportion of deaf-mutes is much the same in Assam as in other Indian provinces, while that of the blind is considerably smaller, the reasons for the latter result being apparently the dampness of the climate and a less general prevalence of small-pox.

The high proportion of lepers is somewhat unexpected; the liability of the people to this loathsome complaint was first noticed in a report by the Civil Surgeon of Sibságar to Mr. Mills, on his visit to the province in 1853.

Languages.

212. The census returns display a great variety of language. The province is peopled by numerous different tribes, and each tribe has its own peculiar dialect. The list of languages is further swollen by the various tongues spoken by the large immigrant population. The indigenous languages may all be classed under four main families, between the individual members of which verbal and grammatical resemblances are sufficiently numerous, and the differences are, generally speaking, not more marked than one would have anticipated from the former isolation of the different tribes and the fact that their languages are, as a rule, unwritten. First come two languages of the Aryan family, Bengali and Assamese, the former being spoken by some two and three quarter millions of people, residing chiefly in the Surma Valley and Goálpára, while the latter is the parent tongue of nearly one and a half millions in the five upper districts of the Brahmaputra Valley. Next to be mentioned is the Assam branch of the great family of Tibeto-Burman languages, which, with the exception of the small Khási family, includes all the tongues spoken by the non-Aryan tribes whose residence in the province dates from prehistoric times. More than 800,000 persons still speak languages of this stock, chief amongst which may be reckoned Kachári, spoken by 200,000 persons, Gáro, spoken by 120,000, and Manipuri, by 72,000. These languages have been classified into groups, of which, so far as our knowledge at present extends, that known as the Bodo group is the most homogeneous, and at the same time the largest, containing, as it does, more than half the total number of persons returned as speaking one or other of the Tibeto-Assam languages. One of the most interesting pieces of information derived from the returns of the last census is the proof afforded us that these languages, especially those of the Bodo group, are rapidly dying out. Two Bodo dialects (Morán and Chutiya) have entirely disappeared from the realms of spoken speech; and Koch, Rábha, Kachári, and Lálung are also showing signs of a rapidly approaching extinction. It is only in the hills, where contact with other languages is very slight, that these dialects still retain their hold over the tribes to which they belong. The Khási family, referred to above, consists of Khási and three allied dialects (Synteng, Dyko, and Lyngam), which are spoken in all by over 178,000 people. This family is noteworthy as being altogether distinct from the Tibeto-Burman dialects spoken by the tribes around it, and in fact from all other non-Aryan languages in India. No allied language is known anywhere, except perhaps that spoken in Anam. The only family remaining to be referred to is the Shán, of which several dialects are spoken in this province by people whose ancestors immigrated within comparatively

CENSUS, recent years. The older Shán settlers (the Ahoms and many of the Noras) have abandoned their ancestral forms of speech, and now talk Assamese, while the Turungs, another Shan tribe, speak the language of the Singphos.

Caste. **213.** The number of castes and tribes returned at the census is very great, and only a very brief reference can be made to the subject here. The following table shows the strength of the professional classes under which the castes were tabulated :

Class.	Strength.	Percentage on total population.
Class A.—Agricultural	2,465,767	45·02
„ B.—Professional	245,669	4·43
„ C.—Commercial	11,086	·20
„ D.—Artizan	1,089,632	20·04
„ E.—Vagrant and minor artizans	24,671	·47
„ F.—Races and nationalities	1,598,418	29·40

Each class was subdivided into groups, but space forbids a detailed examination of the scheme. It may, however, be said that the most numerous Hindu castes included in class A are the Kalita (222,606), Hálwa Dás (143,536), Koch and Rájbansi (377,807), Kewat (91,129), and Kaibartta (67,324), and that the aboriginal hill tribes, which number in all 1,188,974, are also classified under the same head. Chief amongst these tribes are the Kacháris (243,378), the Gáros (119,754), the Khásis (117,891), the Mikirs (94,829), the Meches (70,201), the Chutiyas (87,691), the Rábhás (69,774), the Lálungs (52,423), the Sytengs (51,739), and the different Nága tribes, numbering in all 102,085. Class B includes 102,569 Bráhmans, 92,395 Káyasthas, and 23,739 Ganaks. Class C is almost entirely composed of immigrants belonging to the different Baniya castes. In class D, group 40,—"Fishermen, Boatmen, and Palki bearers" is numerically the most important; it includes 205,053 Doms, 180,539 Chandáls, and 58,100 Máhimals, the last mentioned being a Musalman fishing caste of Sylhet. Other important castes in class D are the following :

Jugi	177,746
Sháha	51,971
Bhuimáli	50,940
Teli	35,624
Nápit	32,989
Kámár	29,654
Kumár	25,441
Dhoba	24,299

In class F have been included—non-Asiatic foreigners (1,698) [amongst whom English (1,381) and Europeans unspecified (237) are the most numerous], Eurasians (383), Christian converts (14,756), and "non-Indian Asiatic races" (1,573,237). The last mentioned group is artificially swollen by the inclusion in it of all Musalmans who described themselves as Sheikh (1,377,015), Saiad (12,127), Moghal (2,126), or Páthán (13,088). It is well known that the vast majority of the persons thus returned have no foreign blood in their veins, and are simply natives of the country, who have assumed these titles on conversion to Muhammadanism; and it would therefore have been more correct ethnologically, had these persons been classified under some other head. Their entry under this head was made under instructions laid down for the whole of India by the Census Commissioner. It should be mentioned that the Ahoms (153,528), Khámtis (3,040), and other tribes of Shán extraction have been included in this class, as the country from which their ancestors emigrated lies outside the British boundary.

CENSUS.

Occupations.

214. The occupations returned at the census were classified under seven classes, twenty-four orders, and seventy-seven sub-orders. The following statement exhibits the distribution of the people per 1,000 over the seven main classes in the province generally, in town and country, and in the three principal divisions,—the Surma Valley, the Brahmaputra Valley, and the Hill districts :

Class.	Total population.			Surma Valley.	Brahmaputra Valley.	Hill districts.
	Total.	Town.	Country.	Total.	Total.	Total.
A—Government ...	8·49	131·69	6·13	10·53	5·32	14·15
B—Pasture and agriculture ...	777·85	131·02	790·23	699·79	849·51	823·83
C—Personal and domestic services ...	16·37	94·31	14·88	22·30	12·14	6·49
D—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	127·38	368·88	122·75	184·27	81·95	57·82
E—Commerce ...	16·26	112·54	14·42	20·95	13·23	6·81
F—Professions ...	19·10	73·15	18·07	28·09	12·67	4·18
G—Indefinite occupation ...	34·55	88·41	33·52	34·07	25·18	86·72
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Taking the province as a whole, 777 persons in every 1,000, or nearly four-fifths of the total population, derive their support directly from agriculture, and 127, or rather more than one-eighth, from the preparation and supply of material substances. Only 19 per thousand are returned as belonging to the professional class, and only 16 to the commercial. The proportion of persons supported by personal and domestic services is also 16 per 1,000. Government employment supports 8 per 1,000.

In the proportional statement given in the margin, persons who combine agriculture with some other non-agricultural occupation have been shown under the latter. The number of persons in each class who combine the occupation under which they have been classified with some means of livelihood connected with the soil, and the proportion which they bear to the total strength of the class, are shown in the margin. More than a third of the persons employed under Government, in commercial pursuits, and in the professions, are also partly dependent for their subsistence upon agriculture, and the same remark is true of nearly half the total number of persons in class D. Out of the total population shown as following non-agricultural occupations, no less than 480,740, or 39 per cent., derive a portion of their sustenance from cultivation. If these be added to those already shown under "Agriculture" in the table, the number of persons connected with the soil rises to 4,692,997, or 86·34 per cent., of the total population. Assuming that, on the whole, these persons are supported by agriculture and their other occupations in equal proportions, the former is found to be the means of subsistence of 82·2 per cent. of the people.

Class.	Total number of persons in each class.	Total number of persons in each class combined with agriculture.	Number in 1,000 persons.
A—Government	46,144	16,653	360·89
B—Pasture and agriculture ..	15,525	2,578	166·05
C—Personal services ..	88,969	28,916	324·94
D—Preparation and supply of material substances ..	692,512	335,973	485·29
E—Commerce, transport, and storage	88,393	30,502	345·12
F—Professions	103,888	42,405	408·37
G—Indefinite and independent ..	187,785	23,709	126·25
Total	1,222,986	480,740	393·08

CENSUS.

Turning to the distribution by classes in the three main divisions of the province, the proportion of persons supported by Government service is highest in the Hill districts, where the regiments and police battalions form a comparatively large proportion of the population, and is next highest in the Surma Valley, where out of a total of 26,568 persons in this class, 18,155 are members of the rural police force and their families.

The proportion of persons whose occupations are purely agricultural is highest in the Brahmaputra Valley, where it amounts to 849 per thousand. In the Hill districts it is somewhat lower owing to the figures for the Khási and Jaintia Hills, where a large number of persons were returned as general labourers. It is lowest in the Surma Valley, which is the most advanced portion of the province, and in which the smaller number of agriculturists is partly due to a larger number of persons engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances, and partly to the fact that many cultivators follow also other occupations, and have thus been entered under the latter.

Next to the large proportion of cultivators, the primitive condition of the people of this province is best illustrated by the exceptionally small number of persons engaged on personal and domestic services. In the Hill districts only 6 persons per thousand, and in the Brahmaputra Valley only 12 per thousand, derive their support from this source, while in Sylhet and Cachar the ratio only rises to 22 per thousand.

The number of persons engaged in the preparation and supply of material substances is 184 per thousand in the Surma Valley; in the Brahmaputra Valley it falls to 81, and in the Hill districts to 57 per thousand.

The commercial and professional classes are small everywhere, but are better represented in Sylhet and Cachar than in the Brahmaputra Valley, and in the latter than in the Hill districts.

CHAPTER VII.

Frontier Relations and Feudatory States.

FRONTIER RELATIONS.

Feudatory States.

215. The only Feudatory States with which the Assam Administration has political relations are Manipur and the petty States in the Khási Hills. Of the latter sufficient has already been said in Chapter II, Section 5, of this report. A list of these States, their population, revenue, and the names of their rulers will be found among the statistical tables appended (Part I, Tables B1 and 2).

Manipur.

216. Manipur is a protected State lying between Burma on the east, the Nága Hills on the north, Cachar on the west, and the Lushai Hills and the country of the Sukté Kukis on the south. It is almost entirely a hill country, the exception being the valley of Manipur in its centre. Its area is between 7,000 and 8,000 square miles, and its population, according to the census of 1881,* 221,070 souls. Of these, 85,288 are returned as hill tribes, the remainder being by religion Hindu or Muhammadan, and consisting of the population of the valley of Manipur, in which is situated the capital of the State. The claim of the Manipuris to be Hindus, however, rests on no better foundation than the same claim on the part of Ahoms, Kacháris, or Tipperas (with all of whom the Manipur ruling family has intermarried); and while their features clearly show that they belong to the Indo-Chinese stock, their language is closely allied to those of the Kuki tribes which border them on the south.†

The kingdom of Manipur first emerges from obscurity as a neighbour and ally of the Shán kingdom of Pong, which had its capital at Mogaung. The regalia of the royal family are said to have been bestowed by king Komba of Pong, who at the same time added the valley of Khambát to Manipur. In 1714 a Nága, named Pámheiba, became Rája of Manipur, and adopted Hinduism, taking the name of Gharíb Nawáz. His people followed his example, and since that date have been conspicuous for the rigidity with which they observe the rules of caste and ceremonial purity. Gharíb Nawáz, during his reign of forty years, was engaged in constant warfare with Burma, and this state of things continued during those of his successors. Manipur was frequently invaded by the Burmese, whose last occupation of the country began in 1819. The three Manipuri princes, Márjit, Chaurjit, and Gambhir Singh, were compelled to escape to Cachar, which country, as has already been related, they occupied. With them large numbers of Manipuris emigrated, and many of their descendants, together with emigrants of later date, are still to be found in Cachar and Sylhet.

When war was declared against Burma by the British Government in 1824, and the Burmese had been expelled from Cachar, assistance in arms and money was given by the Company to Gambhir Singh in an attempt to recover possession of Manipur. In this he was successful, occupying not only the valley in which the capital is situated, but also the Kubo Valley down to the Ningthi or Chindwin river, lying to the east of the former boundaries of the State, and peopled by Sháns (called Kabau in Manipuri). The treaty of Yandabu with Burma, executed in February 1826, declared (article II) that should Gambhir Singh desire to return to Manipur, he should be recognised by the king of Ava as Rája thereof.

Gambhir Singh being thus established on the throne, the levy with which he had effected the reconquest of his country was placed under the management of two British officers, and supplied with ammunition, and also with pay, by the British Government. In 1833 the British Government agreed to annex to Manipur the ranges of hills on the west, between the eastern and western bends of the Barák, giving that State the line of the Jiri and the western bend of the Barák as its boundary, on condition that the Rája removed all obstructions to trade between his State and Cachar, kept in repair the road between Manipur and British territory, and promised to assist the Government, in the event of war with Burma, both with carriage and with troops. In 1834 Gambhir Singh died, and his death was followed by the regency of Nar Singh, his minister and a great grandson of Gharíb Nawáz, on behalf of the dead king's son, Chandra Kirti Singh, then one year old. In the same year the British Government decided to restore the Kubo Valley to Burma, the Government of which had never ceased to remonstrate against its

* It was explained in the last chapter that the records of the Census taken in Manipur in 1891 were destroyed during the disturbances of the following March.

† Although the above is true of the present people of Manipur, there is some reason for believing that this territory was the road by which Hindu influence from the west was first brought to bear upon the Burmese races of the Irrawady Valley (see Phayre, History of Burma, pages 3, 4, and 15).

FRONTIER RELATIONS.

separation from that country. The valley was given back, and a new boundary laid down in the presence of British Commissioners, by an agreement dated the 9th January 1834, and at the same time the British Government bound itself to pay a monthly stipend of Rs. 500 to the Rája of Manipur in compensation for its loss. In 1835 the assistance formerly given to the Manipur levy was withdrawn, and a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Manipur.

In 1844 the Queen Dowager, widow of Gambhir Singh and mother of Chandra Kirti, attempted to poison Nar Singh, the Regent; her attempt failed, and she fled from the country with her son. Nar Singh then assumed the *raj* in his own name, and ruled till his death in 1850. He was succeeded by his brother Debendra Singh; but this prince ruled for only three months, Chandra Kirti Singh, with the help of Nar Singh's three sons, succeeding in ejecting him and recovering possession of the throne. This was followed by some disorder in the State; but in February 1851 the Government of India decided upon recognising the succession of Chandra Kirti Singh, guaranteeing the *ráj* to him and his descendants, and preventing, by force of arms if necessary, any attempts by rival chiefs to dislodge him.

In 1851 Debendra Singh's and Nar Singh's sons attempted a rising. In 1852 another attempt occurred, led by Kanhai Singh, son of Márjit, Gambhir Singh's brother. In 1857 some of the rebellious sepoys from Chittagong, who had found their way to Cachar, were used by one Narendrajit, a younger son of Chaurjit, to raise a disturbance. Narendrajit was transported. In 1859 Maipák, a descendant of Gharíb Nawáz, invaded the valley, but was defeated and fled. In 1862 he again, in conjunction with another Rájputra, named Khaifa Singh, headed an attack, and penetrated to the Rája's palace, where he was captured. Kanhai Singh made another attempt in 1865, when his followers were attacked and dispersed by British troops and police. Another raid was perpetrated by Gokul Singh, a younger son of Debendra Singh, in 1866. His enterprise failed like the rest, but he escaped for the time. He was captured in 1868, tried in Cachar, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

In the Nága war of 1879 the Mahárája of Manipur distinguished himself by rendering loyal assistance to the British Government. He furnished a force, which, under the leadership of the Political Agent, Colonel (now Sir James) Johnstone, raised the siege of Kohima by the Nágas, and prevented a great catastrophe. In recognition of this service the Government of India bestowed upon the Mahárája Chandra Kirti Singh the dignity of K.C.S.I. Another series of events, which gave occasion for much correspondence, was the raids of certain Kukis known as Chasáds on the eastern frontier of Manipur territory. It was believed that these raids were abetted by the Shán *Tsawbwa*, or chief, of Samjok in the Kubo Valley; and as there was much indefiniteness in the frontier north of the Kubo Valley proper as set forth in the agreement of 1834, it was determined by the Government of India to send a Commission to define and demarcate the boundary of Manipur in this direction. This task was accomplished in the cold weather of 1881-82, and the Burmese Government (who were invited to co-operate in the demarcation, but did not do so) were informed that the boundary so laid down would be maintained by the Government of India. The raiding Kukis, who were favoured in their enterprise by the uncertainty of the frontier, were found to be settled within Manipur territory, and some of them were induced to move further in, and were thus brought under stricter control.

On the death of Chandra Kirti Singh in 1886, Bara Chauba, the eldest son of Nar Singh, who had been Mahárája from 1844 to 1850, made an attempt to get possession of the *gadi*, but was eventually defeated by a detachment of the Cachar Military Police, after which he gave himself up, and was deported with his relatives to Hazaribagh.

The last event to be recorded in the history of this State is the terrible disaster which took place in March 1891. In September 1890 the Mahárája Sura Chandra Singh was driven from his palace by his two youngest brothers, at the instigation of the Senápati, Tekendrajit Singh, and took refuge with the Political Agent. Notwithstanding the advice given by the latter, he declared his intention of abdicating, and left Manipur for Brindában. On reaching British territory, he repudiated any intention of abdicating, and requested the assistance of the Government of India to regain the *gadi*. The Government of India, after duly considering the matter, decided that the Jubráj should be confirmed as Rája, but that the turbulent Senápati should be removed from Manipur. To carry out this decision, Mr. Quinton, who was then Chief Commissioner, proceeded to Manipur early in 1891 with an escort, and ordered the Senapati to surrender himself. This he refused to do. Troops were sent to arrest him in his house in the palace enclosure. They were fiercely attacked by the Manipuris, and the engagement continued until the evening, when an armistice was agreed to, and firing temporarily ceased. The Chief Commissioner and four other officers were then

induced, under a promise of safe conduct, to enter the "Pát" and hold a Darbar in the Darbar hall at the entrance to the Rája's citadel. No agreement being found possible, the officers started to return to the Residency; but on the way the crowd closed in on them, and the Political Agent, Mr. Grimwood, was fatally speared and Lieutenant Simpson severely wounded. The Chief Commissioner and his companions were then kept prisoners for two hours, after which they were marched to the green space in front of the dragons, and there beheaded by the public executioner. The attack on the Residency was then resumed, and the defenders, thinking it untenable, retreated to Cachar. These events took place on the 24th March. On the 27th April the palace was entered by three columns of British troops, marching from Silchar, Kohima, and Tammu. The Regent and his brothers had fled the night before, together with the Tangkhul Major, the Senápati, and other persons implicated in the outrage, but all were subsequently captured. The Senápati, Tangkhul Major and some others were sentenced to death and executed, and the Regent and his brothers were transported for life. The future of the State had then to be considered, and it was eventually decided by the Government of India to regrant the State and to place upon the throne a youth named Chura Chánd, a scion of a collateral line. During his minority the administration of the State is to be conducted by the Political Agent, and numerous reforms, including the introduction of better judicial tribunals, the abolition of the system of *lalup*, or forced labour, &c., have already been effected. FRONTIER RELATIONS.

The Political Agent in Manipur was till 1879 only partly under the control of the Chief Commissioner, with whom he corresponded only in regard to matters connected with Assam and its frontier, but in that year he was made directly subordinate to the Chief Commissioner. On the regrant of the State in 1891, his designation was changed to "Political Agent and Superintendent of the State."

217. The frontier States and tribes which adjoin the province of Assam, commencing at the north-west corner, are the following:

Frontier States and tribes.

(1) Bhutan,
(2) Bhutias subject to Thibet,
(3) Independent Bhutias,
(4) Akas,
(5) Daflas,
(6) Miris,
(7) Abors,
(8) Mishmis,
(9) Khámptis,
(10) Singphos,
(11) Nágas,
(here Manipur intervenes, and then follow)
(12) Lushais, and
(13) Hill Tippera.

218. With the Deb Rája of Bhutan the Chief Commissioner has now no direct relations. Whenever it may be necessary to communicate with him, this is done through the Commissioner of Koch Bihar, a copy of the communication being sent at the same time to the Government of Bengal. Although this State adjoins Assam to the north of the districts of Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Darrang as far east as the Doishám river, no official intercourse other than complimentary interviews with local officials is kept up.

Bhutan.

On the conquest of Assam, the northern portion of Kámrúp, consisting of the Bijni, Chappakámar, Chappaguri, Bánska, and Garkalia Duárs, was found in possession of Bhutia chiefs, who paid a tribute of Rs. 3,049 yearly to the Assam Rájas. To the east of the Bornadi the two Duárs of Khaling and Buriguma were held by the Bhutias for eight months of the year, and by the Assam Rája for the remaining four (the rainy season). The payment of tribute by the Bhutia *Jungpens* during the first fifteen years of our rule was very irregular, and the frontier was continually harassed by dacoities and outrages perpetrated on our subjects, which necessitated frequent armed reprisals. At last, in 1841, it was determined (since the possession of these tracts by the Bhutias was of recent date) to resume the Duárs, and bring them under British management, paying to the Bhutan Government an annual sum of Rs. 10,000 as compensation for their loss. This sum was regularly paid until the outbreak of the Bhutan war in 1864, when it was stopped, and the seven Assam Duárs (as well as the five Eastern Duárs north of Goálpára, by name Guma, Riphu, Chirang, Sidli, and Bijni, and the seven Western Duárs north of Koch Bihar) were finally annexed to British territory. At the same time the Fort of Diwángiri and its neighbourhood, which commands the passage down to the bázárs of Kámrúp, was occupied and retained as British territory.

The Bhutias come down during the cold weather for pasture and trade into the north of Kámrúp and western Darrang, but few of them appear to visit the thinly

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peopled submontane tract of Goálpára. Most of their trade is done at Subankhata, Kumori Káta, and Genbári in the Kámrúp district south of Dewángiri, and at Ghagrapara in Darrang. There are a few Bhutia settlements in British territory at the foot of the hills, but their condition is not very prosperous, and they seem to be a survival of the old days of Bhutia supremacy, rather than the beginning of a more extended immigration.

During their visits to the plains it is not uncommon to hear of exactions made by the Bhutias visiting the Kámrúp district, who take advantage of the timorous nature of the villagers to force upon them chillies and salt and extort in exchange large quantities of rice and other articles. These exactions have of late become so bad that it has been found necessary to place an additional guard at Kakolábári, the cost of which is deducted from the *posa* of the Rája.

Bhutias subject to Thibet.

219. The Bhutias of the Kariápára Duár, which lies east of Bhutan Proper and extends from the Doishám to the Rota river, are dependent upon Towang, which is a dependency of the Government of Lhassa. The chiefs of this Duár, called the Sát Rájas, used, like their neighbours of Bhutan Proper, to levy dues from the inhabitants of the adjoining plains. In 1844 their claims were bought out by the British Government on payment of an annual sum of Rs. 5,000. Our relations with these people since the composition of 1844 have only once been disturbed. In 1852 one of the Gelongs, or Thibetan officials appointed from Lhassa to supervise the local chiefs, having some misunderstanding with his superiors, fled to British territory. His surrender was peremptorily demanded by the authorities of Lhassa, and a Thibetan army moved towards the frontier. A British force was assembled at Udalguri, with two guns. But no hostilities actually occurred; the Thibetans retired, the fugitive Gelong was removed to Gauháti, and the Duár was reopened for trade. This pass is specially interesting, as it is the only place in many hundred miles of Himálayán barrier where the British power is in actual contact with Thibet. The hillmen, including Thibetans from the higher ranges, resort in considerable numbers during the cold weather through this Duár to the annual fair at Udalguri, which lies due south of the gap through which the Dhansiri river issues from the hills.

Exactions, similar to those referred to in the last paragraph, have occasionally been reported; but these acts of oppression are now comparatively rare. Owing to the fall in the price of salt imported from England, the Bhutias find their trade less profitable than it used to be, and the number who visit the plains is decreasing every year.

Independent Bhutias.

220. Next to these Bhutias subject to Towang come the Sát Rájas of Charduár, chiefs who live at villages called by the people of the plains Rúpráigáon and Shergáon. They claim to be independent of Towang, and rule the face of the hills from the Rota to the Diputa river. The Thibengia Bhutias are a distinct race, and live several days' journey into the hills; but they used, in conjunction with the Sát Rájas, to levy contributions from the people of the adjacent plains. From 1839 to 1844 these people were excluded from the plains by the British Government, in punishment for outrages committed by them. On their submitting and executing a formal agreement to refrain from aggressions, they received annual pensions—the Shergáon and Rúpráigáon Bhutias of Rs. 2,526-7 a year, and the Thibengia Bhutias of Rs. 145-13-6. They come down annually to receive their pensions at Tezpur. They also hold an annual fair at a place beyond British territory, in the gorge of the Belsiri river, called Daimára, where some trade is done with the people of the plains, which is registered by a police post at the boundary pillar on the frontier.

Akas.

221. Next to the Bhutias come the Akas, who occupy the sub-Himálayán region as far east as the issue of the Khari-Dikarai river. This tribe is divided into two sections, called by the Assamese the Hazárikhoas and the Kapáhchors.* The former received a *posa*,† or stipend, from the Assam Rájas, and the latter levied contributions without having any such title. Both tribes are believed to be very limited in number; but to the north of them is an

* The first of these names probably indicates that a thousand *gots* of *paiks*, or individual groups of revenue-payers, was set aside to provide a stipend for the tribe: *khoa* (eater) is the usual Assamese termination, indicating that a person is supported from the revenues of any place or people. *Kapáhchor* means cotton-thief, this class of Akas being famous for their night attacks, in which they lurked in the cotton-fields with a primitive sort of dark lantern waiting their opportunity.

† The word *posa* or *pacha* (পচা) literally means a collection or subscription for a common purpose; it is probably connected with the word *páuch* (five), and recalls the Mahratta *chauth*, or fourth. The word is still well understood in this sense in Upper Assam. In its special sense of payment to a hill tribe, it strictly denotes the subscription which the village raised in order to meet the customary demands of their visitors from the hills, in other words black mail. It is not properly applicable to a fixed stipend, paid, as in these cases, by Government in accordance with treaty; but it has now come to include such stipends.

allied race called the Mijis, of whose strength nothing certain is known. Though small, however, this tribe has a great reputation for violence and audacity. For many years Tági Rája, the chief of the Kapáhchor Akas, gave us much trouble by his robberies and murders in the plains. In 1829 he was captured, and lodged for four years in the Gauháti jail. In 1832 he was released, in the hope that he had learnt a lesson, and would be quiet in future; but he immediately resumed his attacks, and in 1835 massacred all the inhabitants of the British village and police outpost of Bálipára. For seven years after this he evaded capture, his tribe remaining outlawed in the hills. At length, in 1842, he surrendered, and it was decided to use his influence with the other chiefs to secure the peace of the border. An agreement was made, under which the Kapáhchor Aka chiefs receive Rs. 520 a year as pension. The Hazárikhoas receive a pension of Rs. 180. Both tribes have certain small areas of land in the plains allotted to them for cultivation. The Kapáhchors threatened in 1875 to give trouble, claiming an extensive tract of forest and other land on the Bharali river which was cut off by the demarcation of the boundary in 1874-75. Nothing further occurred at the time, and the new boundary was quietly accepted.

This dispute, however, coupled with one or two other grievances of a very minor nature, is believed to have been the cause of the acts of aggression, which resulted in the expedition of 1883-84. In October 1883, Lakhidhar *mauzadár*, who had visited the village of Medhi, the Kapáhchor Aka chief, to ask him to supply articles for the Calcutta Exhibition and to send down a man and a woman to be modelled there, was forcibly detained, and shortly afterwards Medhi's brother, Chandi, carried off a clerk and forest ranger from Bálipára. A punitive expedition was despatched, and Medhi's village was occupied, the Akas taking refuge in the jungle. They gave up their captives (except Lakhidhar, who had died) and sent in some rifles and other articles which they had carried off; but the chiefs themselves did not come in before the departure of the troops, which took place only fourteen days after their arrival, and appears to have been somewhat premature. The expedition was followed by a blockade of the frontier, which was maintained until 1888, when the Aka chiefs appeared before the Deputy Commissioner and tendered their submission. Since that time they are reported to have been perfectly well behaved and contented.

Daflas.

222. Next to the Akas come the Daflas, who, with the Hill Miris and the Abors, occupy the whole of the rest of the sub-Himálayán hills until the Mishmi country is reached. These three races speak languages which are said to be mutually intelligible, and they are evidently, though differing in arms and style of dress, nearly akin. The Daflas and Miris were, like the Akas, in receipt of *posa*, or pensionary allowance, under the Assam Government, as a condition of their refraining from aggression on the northern tracts of Darrang and Lakhimpur, and these allowances have been continued by the British Government. There are two divisions of the Daflas, one called the Paschim, or Western, Daflas, and the other the Tagin Daflas, who live to the east of these. For many years the Daflas have been quiet neighbours. Previous to 1837 their raids on the frontier were numerous, but in that year the system of annual pensions was settled. The only occasion since then when they have given trouble was in 1872 and 1873, when the Tagin Daflas broke the peace on two occasions by seizing some plains Daflas who were believed by them to have caused sickness in the hills. These outrages were punished first by a blockade; on this proving ineffectual in obtaining the surrender of the captives, an expedition was sent into the hills north of the Dikhrang river in the cold weather of 1874-75, which was followed by the release of the prisoners and the submission of the tribe. Since then our relations with the Daflas have been peaceful. Considerable numbers of this people, whose superstitions in regard to sickness and witchcraft lead them to frequent attacks by one village upon another, have settled in the plains of Darrang and Lakhimpur as Government ryots. The last census showed 1,137 Daflas as settled in these districts, against 549 in 1881 and 418 in 1872.

Miris.

223. The Miris are a quiet and inoffensive race. They receive an annual allowance in money, salt, and rum from the North Lakhimpur treasury. It is believed that they stand in some sort of servile relation to the Abors, to avoid which large numbers of this people have settled in Upper Assam as British subjects. In the plains they still preserve their customs of building houses on piles, and of cultivating by *jhúm*; they are expert and fearless boatmen, and always settle on the banks of a river. Retaining their own language among themselves, they also speak Assamese, to which is due the name by which they are known in Assam (Miri or Mili meaning go-between or interpreter), as they act as a channel of communication with the Abors of the hills. The total number of Miris settled in Assam is 37,430, of whom all except about 3,000 are found in Sibságar and Lakhimpur.

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Abors.

224. The Abors, who call themselves Pádám (*ábor* being an Assamese word designating an independent, remote, and unknown savage), occupy the hills east of the Miris as far as the Dibong river. They bear a very different character from the latter, and the want of population on the north bank of the Brahmaputra from opposite Dibrugarh to Sadiya is chiefly due to dread of their raids. Their principal villages are in the hills about the course of the Dihong, but several recent settlements have been founded in the plains. Murders and outrages committed by them on Government ryots, in some cases close to the headquarters station of Dibrugarh, have led to several punitve expeditions. In 1858 one was sent to punish the massacre of a Bihia village by the Bor Meyong Abors, but was not successful in its object. In 1859 a second expedition was sent, and met with better fortune. In 1861 another massacre of Bihias, a few miles from Dibrugarh, on the south side of the Brahmaputra, occurred. This was followed by preparations for establishing a line of outposts along the north bank of the Brahmaputra, connected by a road to guard against such attacks in future. The Abors appear to have been impressed by these operations. They made overtures which were responded to, and a meeting took place in November 1862 between them and the Deputy Commissioner. A treaty was arranged with eight communities of the tribe, promising them, on condition of good behaviour, an annual allowance of iron hoes, salt, rum, opium, and tobacco. Later, in November 1862 and in January 1863, some other powerful villages made similar agreements. The last concluded was made with the remaining communities in April 1866. All these agreements recite that the British territory extends to the foot of the hills. The allowance to the tribe is paid at the Darbár held annually at Sadiya; but on several occasions the Abors have held sulkily aloof, and have not presented themselves at the Darbár.

In 1881 it was apprehended that certain villages of Abors, who had expressed an intention to cross the Dibong river and settle upon the hills beneath those occupied by the Chulikáta Mishmis, would carry their hostilities with the latter tribe into British territory, and cut them off from access to Sadiya. The execution of this plan was prevented by the despatch of a mixed force of troops and police to occupy the post of Nizámghát, where the Dibong river issues from the hills north of Sadiya, and another lower down, opposite the Abor village of Bomjur.

In 1889 two Meyong villages combined to decoy four British subjects, Miris, beyond the Inner Line, where they murdered them, the object apparently being to establish a claim for *posa*. A fine of 20 *mithans* was imposed upon them, and the whole of the Passi and Meyong Abor frontier was blockaded pending payment. The fine was paid in less than a year, and no trouble has since been given by this tribe.

Mishmis.

225. The Mishmis, who occupy the hills from the Dibong to the Brahmakund in the north-eastern corner of the valley, are divided into three tribes, called respectively the Chulikáta or crop-haired Mishmis, the Tain or Digáru Mishmis, and the Mizhu or Midhi Mishmis. The first named have on several occasions attacked Khámti settlements in the neighbourhood of Sadiya, and have threatened to give trouble. Of late years, however, they have become embroiled with the Abors, and have looked to the British Government for protection and assistance. They resort in considerable numbers to the Sadiya fair, and are active traders. The Digaru Mishmis are a quiet, inoffensive people, and act as guides to the pilgrims to the Brahmakund. Of the Mizhu or Midhi Mishmis, who are the most remote of the three, we know little. In 1854 two French priests, MM. Krick and Bourry, who endeavoured to pass through their country from Assam to Thibet, were murdered by a party of these Mishmis under a chief named Kai-i-sha. This outrage was avenged in February 1855 by an expedition under Lieutenant Eden, who with 20 Assam Light Infantry and 40 Khámti volunteers reached Kai-i-sha's village, stormed it, and took the murderer prisoner. In December 1885, Mr. J. F. Needham, Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya, accompanied by Captain E. H. Molesworth, Commandant of Military Police, and three police orderlies, succeeded in penetrating through the Mizhu Mishmi country and in entering the Thibetan province of Zayul, and thereby establishing the identity of the Sanpo with the Dibong.

The Chulikata Mishmis were blockaded from 1884 to 1887 in consequence of the murder of an Assamese at Dikrang in revenge, it is said, for the death of a Chulikata chief, Lako, on his return from the Calcutta Exhibition, for which the superstitious tribesmen believed the British Government to be responsible. The blockade was raised in 1887 on the payment of a fine of Rs. 2,000.

None of the Mishmi tribes receive any *posa*, nor do formal treaties or agreements with them exist.

226. The Khámtis settled about Sadiya have already been mentioned in paragraph 75 of this report. They are immigrants from a Shán State beyond the Pátkoi range, formerly tributary to Burma, and known to the Assamese as Bor Khámti. They are of the same race as the Ahoms, but differ from the latter in being Buddhists. They are a literary and cultivated people, and much more civilised than any of their neighbours, not excluding the Assamese. They first settled in Sadiya during the latter part of the eighteenth century. When the Burmese were expelled from Assam, the Khámti Goháin, or chief of Sadiya, executed an agreement of allegiance to the British Government, and Sadiya was selected as the residence of the Political Agent in Upper Assam. In 1839, after the death of the Khámti chief, with whom we made the agreement, the Khámtis of Sadiya suddenly rose, and massacred the Political Agent, Colonel White, and many of his guards and attendants. A war followed, ending in the transportation of the Khámti chief's son and his followers to a distant part of British territory. In 1843 some chiefs of this race were again allowed to settle about Sadiya; and in 1850 a new immigration from Bor Khámti took place. The Khámtis living about Sadiya and Saikwa are British ryots, and pay revenue. Those living on the Tengápáni beyond the Inner Line acknowledge allegiance to the British Government, but pay no revenue. A small force of 24 men, known as the Khámti Volunteers, are employed for the protection of the villages about Sadiya. They receive a trifling yearly pay from Government, and have been supplied with muskets and ammunition. They patrol the paths to the north and east of Sadiya by which the Mishmis come down to that place. This force is gradually being abolished, and no new appointments are being made to replace losses by death, &c. The last census showed 3,040 Khámtis to be resident in Assam.

Khámtis.

227. The Phákiáls, or Pháke, are said to have left Mogaung for Assam about 1760 A.D., immediately after the subjugation of that province by Alomphra. Colonel Hannay tells us that, prior to their immigration into this province, they were resident on the banks of the Turungpáni, and were thus apparently near neighbours of the Turungs. On reaching Assam, they at first settled on the banks of the Buri Dihing, whence they were brought by the Ahoms, and settled near Jorhát. When the Burmese invaded Assam, they and other Shán tribes were ordered by the Burmese authorities to return to Mogaung, and they had got as far as their old settlement on the Buri Dihing when the province was taken by the British.

Phákiáls and Turungs.

Their language closely resembles that of the other northern Sháns. Like the Khámtis and Turungs, they are Buddhists. They seldom marry outside their own community; and as this is very small, their physique is said to be deteriorating. They are adepts in the art of dyeing. The total strength of the Phákials is only 565, all of whom are found in the Sadr subdivision of the Lakhimpur district.

The Turungs immigrated into the province less than seventy years ago. Their own tradition is that they originally came from Mungmang Khaosang on the north-east of Upper Burma, and settled on the Turungpáni, whence the name by which they are now known. While there, they received an invitation from the Norás, who had preceded them and settled near Jorhát, and in consequence they started across the Patkoi *en route* for the Brahmaputra Valley. They were, however, taken prisoners by the Singphos, and made to work as slaves, in which condition they remained for five years. They were released by Captain Neufville, along with nearly 6,000 Assamese slaves, in 1825, and continued their journey to the Jorhát subdivision, where they are still settled.

228. The Singphos, who live intermixed with the Khámtis on the New and Old Dihings, the Tengápáni, and the mountains beyond, are, like the latter, but an outlier of the main population of the same race who occupy in force the hilly country between the Pátkoi and Chindwin river, where they are nominally subject to Burma. To the Burmese they are known as *Kakhyens*, and *Singpho* is but the word in their language meaning "man." They are apparently, from what is known of their language, related to the Nága tribes in their neighbourhood, to whom, however, they stand distinctly in the position of masters and superiors. Where brought in contact with the Khámtis, they have borrowed something of the civilisation and outward appearance of the latter, and have also in some cases been converted to Buddhism. They are, however, probably quite distinct by race.

Singphos.

The Singphos are recent arrivals in Assam, having made their appearance at the head of the valley during the troubles of Rája Gaurináth Singh with the Moámáriás about 1793. It was through their country that the Burmese invaders passed into Assam in 1818 and 1822; and the ravages of the Singphos, added

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FRONTIER RELATIONS.

to those of the Burmese, contributed greatly to the depopulation of the Matak country and Sibságar. When Assam was conquered from the Burmese, the chiefs of the Singphos, after several engagements with our troops, tendered their allegiance, and entered into agreements not to disturb the peace of the frontier. Great numbers of Assamese slaves, who had been carried off by them in the early years of the century, were released, and the wealth and power of the tribe were in this manner much reduced. In 1839 they joined the Khámtis in their attack on Sadiya; but by 1842 they had again been brought to acknowledge their subjection. Many of the Singpho immigrants, with whom agreements were made in 1826, have since retired across the frontier into Hukong.

The Duániás, or Singpho-Assamese half-breeds (so called from the Assamese *duán*, language, because they act as interpreters), are the offspring of the intercourse between these slaves and their captors. They are chiefly settled along the Buri or Old Dihing, and are quiet subjects.

The now universal habit of opium-eating is believed to have contributed largely to the present quiet attitude of the Singphos and Khámtis. The chiefs of these people meet annually at the full moon of Mágh (in the end of January or beginning of February) at Sadiya to present themselves, with the chiefs of the Mishmi and Abor tribes, before the Political Officer, who receives their offerings, and gives them in return small presents. They pay no revenue except where settled within the Inner Line.

NÁGAS.

229. The tribes known to the Assamese as Nágas stretch uninterruptedly from the Pátkoi along the southern frontier of the Lakhimpur and Sibságar districts, to the valley of the Dhansiri and North Cachar. Of the Nágas in the British district of the Nága Hills (the Angámis, Kácha Nágas, Rengmás, Semás, Lhotás, and Aos) mention has already been made. Our relations with the remaining tribes are conducted through the Deputy Commissioners of Dibrugarh and Sibságar. From the Tiráp river eastward to the Pátkoi, the Nágas are completely in subjection to the Singphos, and are apparently a very quiet race. West of this point begins a succession of groups of villages, known to the Assamese by the names of the passes or Duárs through which their inhabitants resort to the plains, as the Námsángias, Borduárias, Pániduárias, Mithonias, Banpheras, Jobokas, Bhitarnámsángias, Játungias, Táblungias, Assiringias, etc. The outer tribes of this region are in constant communication with the plains, and in the times of the Assam Rájas used to make annual offerings of elephants' tusks and other such articles. They do a considerable trade in cotton and other hill produce, and carry back large quantities of salt and rice. The inner tribes, known to the Assamese as *Abors*, or wild men, are kept from access to the plains by these outer or *Bori* (subject, civilised) Nágas who thus keep the carrying trade in their own hands. Besides, for purposes of trade, these outer Nágas come down in considerable numbers to labour in tea plantations and on roads during the cold weather. Unlike the Angámis, Semas, and Lhotas, who are intensely democratic in their social economy, many of the Eastern Nágas appear to acknowledge the authority of Rájas and minor chiefs among themselves.

With the internal affairs of these people we hardly meddle at all; but they are prohibited from carrying their quarrels into the settled British territory, and if they do so, are tried and punished by our courts. On this frontier, a system prevails by which the Nágas of each group have allotted to them certain Assamese agents, called *kotokis*, who manage small plots of revenue-free land called *Nága kháts*, on behalf of the tribes. When the attendance of the chiefs in the hills is required for any purpose, they are summoned through these *kotokis*. If satisfaction for robberies and other outrages is not in this way obtained, the Duár or pass through which the tribe visits the plains is blocked, and no one is allowed to come down or go up. This system has rarely failed to secure reparation; and, on the whole, the conduct of the Nágas on this frontier, when left to themselves, has been peaceable and quiet, so far as the settled lands of the plains are concerned. Among themselves, however, their feuds are incessant, and are only composed to break out anew. The easternmost tribes of Borduárias and Námsángias have thus been prosecuting a quarrel for ovér fifty years, each group taking, when it can, the lives and heads of some of the others. With these feuds it has not been our policy to meddle, though attempts have occasionally been made to mediate between contending tribes.

The Nága country up to the Pátkoi range is nominally British territory by inheritance from the rulers of Assam and by our treaties with Burma. It has from time to time been explored by survey parties, and on one of these occasions, in February 1875, a party sent into the hills south of Jaipur was treacherously attacked at Ninu, a village four marches from the plains up the valley of the Disang,

and Lieutenant Holcombe, the Assistant Commissioner accompanying the party, with eighty coolies and followers, was killed, Captain Badgley, the survey officer, and fifty others being wounded. This was followed by a punitive expedition, by which the villages which took part in the massacre were attacked and destroyed. During the same season the survey party in the western Nága Hills was attacked by Nágas; and in December 1875 Captain Butler, the Political Agent, who was accompanying the survey party, was again attacked near the Lhota Nága village of Pángti, and received a wound of which he died a few days later. The village was at once destroyed by the force which accompanied the survey party.

Lushais.

230. Passing by the British district of the Nága Hills and Manipur already described, we come to the country of the Lushai Kukis lying south of Cachar.

From the earliest period of which we have any knowledge, the hills lying to the south of Manipur, Cachar, and eastern Sylhet have been inhabited by various tribes known to the Bengalis by the common name of Kukis.* These tribes have always, so far as we know, been divided into numerous families, each family acknowledging a chief or ruling house, and these houses being generally engaged in warfare with one another. Each village had its chief, whose object it was to extend the fame and power of his village by fighting with his neighbours. As among the Gáros and other wild tribes in this part of India, the gathering of heads was the object of many of these attacks and of raids upon the adjacent plains. During the weak rule of the last Rájas of Cachar, the valleys in the south of that district were almost depopulated by attacks from these hillmen, and at the same time the district began to be invaded by refugee bodies of Kukis who had been driven out of their own country by more powerful chiefs, and sought protection from the rulers of Cachar. Many of these communities settled across the Baráil in North Cachar, where they were comparatively safe from pursuit. Those who settled in the southern hills were often followed up by their conquerors and massacred. The older immigrants of this period (none of whom probably date from before the beginning of the present century) are known to the Kacharis as "old Kukis," those who have immigrated since British rule began being called the "new Kukis." Govind Chandra is said to have employed Kukis in his contest with Tularám Senápati, and this no doubt increased their numbers in North Cachar.

The Kuki families whose feuds first attracted most attention, and from whose raids we suffered during the first years of British rule, were the Thángams, Changsels, Thadois, and Poitús. The Lushais were not heard of until about 1840, when they made their appearance on the Chattachura range, from which they were driving the Poitús. Their chiefs are all descendants of Chunglunga, whose successor, Lallula, had four sons—Lalpuilena, Lalienvunga, Mangpor, and Vuta. The descendants of the first mentioned are the Eastern chiefs, of whom Lengkam, Lalbura, and Poiboi are names of note in our recent relations with the Lushais. Of the descendants of Lalienvunga, Lalhai may be mentioned; of Vuta-Laleya and of Mangpor-Lenkhunga, Khalkam, Lengpunga, Thanruma, Lalrima, and Thangula, all of whom, with the exception of the last mentioned, are sons or grandsons of Sukpilal, who died in 1880, and who at the time of his death was ruler over the whole of the Western Lushais.

The first attacks upon British territory made by the Lushais after their advance northwards were in November 1849, when almost at the same time a party of woodcutters was massacred, a village of Tipperas was burnt, and another village was plundered, in the Singla valley in Sylhet, west of the Cháttachura range, and an attack was made by Mora, son of Lálienvunga, on three villages of refugee Thadoi Kukis within ten miles of the station of Silchar. To punish these outrages, the first expedition was led against the Lushais by Colonel Lister, who in January 1850 surprised and destroyed Mora's village, situated a little way south of the great peak of Nisapwi, between the Dhaleswari and the Sonai rivers. This expedition secured peace for many years. The Lushais gradually withdrew their advanced posts southwards, and we ceased to have much communication with, or information about, them. A raid was committed in 1862 on Hill Tippera and South Sylhet near Adampur, which two years later was discovered to have been perpetrated by Sukpilál; but this was followed only by negotiations. A meeting was held between the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar and Sukpilál's agents, and it was arranged that the captives taken should be surrendered, and that Sukpilál should receive an allowance for keeping the peace of the frontier.

* Lushai is said to be derived from *Lu*=head and *Shai*=cut. This name is not known to the people so designated, who are said to call themselves *Zho*. This name is said to "include all the hill tribes of this region who wear their hair in a knot resting on the nape of the neck. The tribes further south and east are distinguished under the generic title of Poi; these wear the hair knotted upon the temple." Between the Lushais and the Pois are the Howlongs and the Kamhows, and east of the Pois are the Suktés.

FRONTIER RELATIONS.

A similar arrangement was made with Vonpilál, son of Mora. But, although four of the captives were surrendered, these arrangements were never actually carried much further. In November 1868 the Eastern Lushais began a series of attacks on Manipur. In December of the same year Sukpilál carried his feuds with the Poitús into Sylhet. In January 1869 the tea garden of Noárbánd in Cachar was plundered and burned, several coolies being killed, by Lálruma, son of Lálpunga and brother of Poiboi. On the 14th January, Dántaú, son of Vonolel and brother of Lengkám and Lálbúra, attacked the garden of Monierkhál, which he burned and plundered. In February a combined attack was made upon the Kála Nága stockade in Manipur. It was determined to punish these outrages by an expedition, one portion of which was to go up the Dhaleswari river to attack Sukpilál, and another up the Sonai, while a Manipuri force was to march south and join the second. The season, however, was too late for effective measures, and the expedition was practically a failure. Emboldened by this result, a new series of attacks was planned by the Lushais in the cold weather of 1870-71. A new family now appeared on the scene. While the Eastern Lushais of the family of Vonolel (Lálbura and Lengkám, his sons, and his nephew Thondong) led an attack on the Monierkhál stockade, the Bengali village of Nagdirgrám, and the Nágas in Manipur, the Howlongs of Lálpitang's house, who dwell south of Sukpilál's Lushais, and the western Poitú Kukis raided down the Hailákándi valley, and attacked the tea garden of Alexandrapur, where they killed a number of coolies and the manager, Mr. Winchester, and carried off his daughter and several other captives, besides much plunder. A subsequent attack on a neighbouring garden, Katlacherra, was repulsed. Upon this it was determined to send a thoroughly effective expedition to march through the hills and exact reparation. Two columns were despatched in the cold weather of 1871-72, one from the Chittagong side, which marched northwards through the country of the Sylus and Howlongs and recovered the captives taken from Alexandrapur; and the other, which advanced *vid* Tipaimukh, southwards into the country of Vonolel and his sons. This expedition was completely successful in procuring the submission of the chiefs and satisfaction for the outrages; and from its termination down to 1892, no raid was made on territory under the Assam Administration.

In 1889, however, a raid was made in the Chengri valley on the Chittagong frontier, and a number of captives were taken, whom the chiefs concerned (Lengpunga and his brother Zarok) declined to release, and an expedition was accordingly undertaken in the cold weather of 1889-90. The main column marched through the Lushai Hills from Chittagong, and were met by a detachment of 400 Military Police from Silchar. The captives were surrendered, but Lengpunga escaped for the time. His village was burnt, and the troops then left the country. Previous to this raid, the policy of Government since 1872 had been to maintain a line of outposts connected by patrol paths, and, while cultivating, as much as possible, a friendly intercourse with the chiefs, to abstain from interfering in their internal affairs. It was now decided to endeavour to put down raids once for all by proving our power to occupy their country and establishing military outposts in their midst. Two such outposts (at Aijal and Changsil) with a garrison of Military Police were established in the portion of the Lushai Hills bordering on the Cachar district, and Captain Browne was deputed thither as Political Officer. For a time the Lushais appeared to have accepted the situation, and, amongst other proofs of friendship, the leading chiefs attended a darbár held by Captain Browne, and killed a metna and swore an oath of friendship to the British Government. But the hopes thus raised were soon dissipated. Suddenly, without a word of warning, they rose in a body, attacked simultaneously the stockades at Aijal and Changsil, and killed Captain Browne, who was marching from Saireng to Changsil with a small escort of four sepoys. This was on the 10th September 1890. Three days later a relieving force of 200 Military Police left Silchar under Lieutenants Swinton and Tytler. Lieutenant Swinton was killed on the passage up the river Dhaleswari, whereupon Lieutenant Tytler assumed command, and reached Changsil and relieved the garrison under Lieutenant Cole on the 28th September. The force at Changsil was further augmented by a detachment of 200 men of the 40th Bengal Infantry under Lieutenant Watson, who arrived at Changsil on the 30th. Mr. McCabe, who had been deputed to Cachar on special duty, reached Changsil on the 5th October 1890, and on his arrival offensive operations were at once commenced, with such success that within two months all but one of the Western Lushai chiefs had been arrested. The three ringleaders, Khálkám, Lengpunga, and Thángula, were deported, and the others were released on payment of the fines imposed on them. A few months later Khálkám and Lengpunga put an end to their existence by hanging themselves with ropes, which they had surreptitiously manufactured from their clothes.

These operations resulted in the complete pacification of the Northern Lushai villages west of the Sonai river and the unconditional surrender of all the chiefs implicated

in the rising, with the exception of Thánruma, who fled for refuge towards the east, and who is still at large. At the commencement of 1891, the Lushais were peacefully employed in *jhúming* and in rebuilding their villages, many of which had been destroyed by our troops as a punishment. The feeling of insecurity which our operations had occasioned was beginning to wear off, and Lushais came readily to trade at the newly reopened bázár at Changsil and to barter vegetables and live stock with the garrison of Fort Aijal. Requisitions for the supply of coolies to work on roads and carry stores and baggage, &c., were promptly complied with by all the chiefs so requisitioned except Lálbura, in consequence of whose non-compliance, Mr. McCabe, with an escort of 100 Military Police under Lieutenant Tytler, marched to his village, where he halted for the night. Next day, as Lálbura refused to come in, Mr. McCabe commenced collecting supplies and making other arrangements for halting in the village. Shortly afterwards 300 armed Lushais were observed to advance towards the north crest of the hill commanding his camp. The Political Officer promptly ordered them to be fired on, and at once commenced to make dispositions for the defence of the camp. Before they could be completed, however, the Lushais attacked the camp from all directions, and set fire to the village. They were driven off, and the fortification of the camp was then proceeded with. Stores of paddy were collected from the jungle where they had been hidden by the Lushais; a bridle path from Aijal to the Sonai was pushed on with great rapidity; and a reinforcement of 100 Military Police was at once sent to Mr. McCabe's assistance from Aijal. The fact was recognised that it would be impossible to undertake punitive measures in a satisfactory way with the small force then available, and it was therefore decided to bring up 300 men of the 18th Bengal Infantry from Silchar to hold Aijal and Changsil, and thus enable the whole of the Military Police stationed at those places to join the force with Mr. McCabe. In the meantime, skirmishing parties were sent out daily to disperse the Lushais in the neighbourhood of the camp, and search for further stores of paddy. The Lushais soon found that it was hopeless to try to take the camp, and confined themselves to ambuscading small parties.

Enquiries showed that Lálbura was assisted in his rising by all the Lushais east of the Sonai, and also probably by the Howlongs; but that the Western Lushais had profited by the lesson taught them in the previous year, and had stood aloof. The attack at Lálbura took place on 1st March 1892. On the 10th April, the punitive force, consisting of 225 men of the Military Police and 75 of the 18th Bengal Infantry under Captain Loch, left Aijal. Lálruya, Poiboi, Lálbai, Bungteya, Maité, and other villages were occupied in turn, and all the chiefs submitted, except Lalbura, who fled accompanied by only twenty followers to the impenetrable jungles on the Manipur frontier. These operations were followed by the complete submission of the Eastern Lushais, who now, like the Lushais west of the Sonai, appear at last to have recognised that it is far better to submit willingly to our rule than to suffer the inevitable consequences of fighting against it.

In the course of these operations, the inconvenience of dividing the Lushai country amongst three Administrations—Assam, Bengal, and Burma—was found to be considerable. It has now been settled that the portion administered from Bengal will shortly be made over to Assam. The Burma portion will, however, for the present at least, continue to be under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Hill Tippera.

231. With the State of Hill Tippera this Administration has no direct relations; all communications for the Mahárája are forwarded through the Government of Bengal. The State is conterminous with Sylhet along the whole of the southern border of that district, and considerable intercourse takes place up and down the valleys of the rivers which flow northwards from the Tippera Hills. The Mahárája's boundary was laid down on this side by a joint Commission in 1865-66. The Mahárája is the zamindár of considerable estates in Sylhet, and is to that extent subject to our revenue jurisdiction.

The Inner Line.

232. In the preceding paragraphs reference has been made to the "Inner Line." This expression denotes a boundary which, in accordance with the policy to which effect was given by Regulation V of 1873, has been laid down in certain districts as that up to which the protection of British authority is guaranteed, and beyond which, except by special permission, it is not lawful for British subjects to go. The Inner Line Regulation was the result of much correspondence between the Government of Bengal and that of India on the subject of frontier policy. It was believed that many complications were caused by permitting persons from the plains to penetrate into the hills or submontane forests inhabited or frequented by wild tribes, where no effective protection could be given by Government, and where disputes relating to

FRONTIER RELATIONS.

buying and selling frequently occurred. At the time the Regulation was passed, the great demand and competition for India-rubber brought down by the hillmen gave special prominence to these considerations; and it was decided that the best way to prevent these complications was to stop, as far as possible, the access of strangers to tracts where adequate control could not be exercised. An Inner Line has been laid down in the following districts:—In Darrang, towards the Bhutias, Akas, and Daflas; in Lakhimpur, towards the Daflas, Miris, Abors, Mishmis, Khámtis, Singphos, and Nágas; in Sibságar, towards the southern Nágas; and in Cachar, towards the Lushais. The line is marked at intervals by frontier posts, held by Military Police or troops, and commanding the roads of access to the tract beyond; and any person from the plains who has received permission to cross the line has to present his pass at these posts. At the close of 1892-93 there were 5 such outposts in the Darrang district, 4 of which were manned by detachments of the Military Police and the other by troops; 13 garrisoned by Military Police in the Lakhimpur district; one at Abhaypur in Sibságar garrisoned by Military Police; and 7 in Cachar, all held by troops.

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PART IIB.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1892-93.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

[For the Permanent Sections, see Part IIA., Chapters I to VII.]

POLITICAL.

SECTION I.

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

Changes in administration.

General. 1. The office of Chief Commissioner of Assam was held by Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., throughout the year.

Administrative. 2. By Notification No. 3292G., dated the 21st April 1892, the subdivisional officers of the Jorhát and Golághát subdivisions were appointed to be *ex-officio* Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 for their respective subdivisions, and subsection (1) of section 17 of the Act was applied to them; and by Notification No. 11872G., dated the 29th December 1892, the Courts of all Subordinate Judges in the Assam Valley districts were vested with the functions of a District Court under section 26 (1), Act VII of 1889 (The Succession Certificate Act).

Boundaries. 3. The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsif of the Sadr subdivision of the Cachar district, fixed by Notification No. 70, dated the 4th August 1880, were cancelled by Notification No. 1322J., dated the 2nd March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* dated the 4th March 1893, page 164.

Rules, &c., made during the year. 4. The following rules and orders came into force during the year:

(1) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act) closing the Noa Noi ferry No. 16, across the Noa Noi river, in the North Lakhimpur subdivision of the Lakhimpur district, as a public ferry. (Notification No. 231G., dated the 30th March 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd April 1892, page 238.)

(2) Rules for the disbursement of Assam Government scholarships and for the record of disbursements and fines for absence. (Notification No. 67, dated the 24th March 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 2nd April 1892, page 242.)

(3) Amendments in the form of application in the second schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, from the 1st July 1892. (Notification, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 526P., dated the 8th March 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th April 1892, page 258.)

(4) Rules framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under section 104 of the Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882. (Notification dated the 9th April 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 16th April 1892, page 272.)

(5) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Noagaon ferry No. 19, across the Painda river, in the Sunámganj subdivision of the district of Sylhet, as a public ferry. (Notification No. 3296G., dated the 21st April 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd April 1892, page 281.)

(6) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4, Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Gendhorbonarain ferry No. 25 across the Noanadi, and the Andharghat ferry No. 34, across the Bornadi, in the Mangaldai subdivision of the Darrang district, as public ferries. (Notification No. 3448G., dated the 25th April 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th April 1892, page 289.)

(7) Rules under section 11, proviso (1), of the Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883), on the subject of reclamation of waste lands, to have effect in temporarily-settled estates. (Notification No. 1838R., dated the 3rd May 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th May 1892, page 308.)

SECTION I.

Changes in administration.

(8) Amendments of the revised Rules for the qualification, admission, &c., of pleaders and mukhtiars practising in Courts subordinate to the High Court. (Notification of the High Court, dated the 10th May 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st May 1892, page 338.)

(9) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Abhaypur ferry across the Disang river, on the Doba road, in the Sadr subdivision of the Sibságar district, a third-class public ferry. (Notification No. 4700G., dated the 4th June 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th June 1892, page 362.)

(10) Rule under sections 26 and 155 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, giving a list of the "officers to whom settlement-holders, &c., are to report injury or destruction of permanent boundary marks." (Notification No. 2533R., dated the 4th June 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th June 1892, page 363.)

(11) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the ferry across the Sankos river, on the village road from Damra to Bharanerdabri, in the Sadr subdivision of the Goálpára district, a public ferry. (Notification No. 5199G., dated the 18th June 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th June 1892, page 377.)

(12) Rules framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under section 652, Code of Civil Procedure, on the subject of recording the substance of evidence in English. (Notification dated the 6th June 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th June 1892, page 380.)

(13) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the undermentioned ferries in the Goálpára district as public ferries:

Barabadha ferry No. 20, across the Bamnai river, in the Dhubri subdivision.
Krishnai ferry No. 24, across the Krishnai river, } in the Goálpára subdivision.
Chinabari ferry No. 26, across the Horipani river, }

—(Notification No. 5938G., dated the 9th July 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 9th July 1892, page 441.)

(14) Revised rule to be substituted for rule 9 of the Rules issued by the Chief Commissioner under section 5 (1) of the Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884. (Notification No. 6034G., dated the 14th June 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 16th July 1892, page 446.)

(15) Addendum to the Inter-School Rules for High, Middle, and Upper Primary Schools in Assam. (Notifications Nos. 6097G. and 6098G., dated the 18th July 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd July 1892, page 454.)

(16) Amendment in Rule XXXII(*i*) of the rules prescribed under sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act (I of 1878). (Notification No. 3271R., dated the 20th July 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of 23rd July 1892, page 455.)

(17) "Rules of the Road" for steamers plying on the Assam and Surma Valley rivers. (Notification No. 6409G., dated the 26th July 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th July 1892, page 471.)

(18) Declaration under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Singraghat ferry No. 23, across the Singra river, in the Gauháti subdivision of the Kámrúp district, as a public ferry. (Notification No. 6496G., dated the 27th July 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th July 1892, page 471.)

(19) Bye-laws for the Sylhet Municipality regulating the burial of corpses. (Notification No. 6497G., dated the 27th July 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 30th July 1892, page 471.)

(20) Rules for the preservation and inspection of wills filed under Act X of 1865 and Act V of 1881. (Notification No. 3430J., dated the 30th July 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the same date, page 474.)

(21) Amendment of the Rules for the arrangement, preservation, and destruction of records of criminal proceedings framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under section 3, Act III of 1879. (Notification dated the 23rd July 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th August 1892, page 494.)

(22) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), constituting the Santijan ferry, across the Santijan river, on the Dhing road, in the Nowgong district, a third-class public ferry. (Notification No. 7152G., dated the 16th August 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th August 1892, page 509.)

(23) Addition to the forms of Income Tax Notices E and H, prescribed by Rule 19 of the Chief Commissioner's Rules under the Income Tax Act, II of 1886. (Notification No. 3861R., dated the 19th August 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 20th August 1892, page 509.)

(24) Additions to the rules for the award of junior and senior scholarships, notified in General Department Notifications Nos. 192G. and 10665G., dated the 21st June 1888 and 22nd December 1891, respectively. (Notification No. 7769G., dated the 31st August 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd September 1892, page 532.)

(25) A rule for the award of Assam senior and junior scholarships framed with reference to the establishment of the Murarichand College at Sylhet, and its affiliation with the Calcutta University up to the F. A. standard. (Notification No. 7770G., dated the 31st July 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd September 1892, page 532.)

SECTION I.

Changes in administration.

(26) Rule under section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, in supersession of Home Department Notification No. 2648, dated the 5th October 1888. (Home Department Notification No. 1905, dated the 15th September 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 1st October 1892, page 571.)

(27) Declaration under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, applying the provisions of the rules issued under section 27 of the Regulation to the Jaintia parganas in the district of Sylhet. (Notification No. 5247R., dated the 13th October 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 15th October 1892, page 616.)

(28) Rules to regulate the collection and removal of India-rubber, being the produce of trees on land at the disposal of Government and not included in a reserved or village forest. (Notification No. 5737R., dated the 1st November 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 8th November 1892, page 673.)

(29) Rules for the admission of candidates for appointments in the Provincial and Subordinate services in Assam. (Notification No. 10610G., dated the 18th November 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th November 1892, page 706.)

(30) Notification fixing the number of Commissioners of the Gauháti Municipality at nine (Notification No. 10614G., dated the 18th November 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th November 1892, page 711.)

(31) Revised Rules for Survey Schools. (Notification No. 5866R., dated the 14th November 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th November 1892, page 711.)

(32) Rule in substitution of rule 14 of the Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner under section 143, Act I of 1882, relating to the supply of pure water to emigrants. (Notification No. 8160J., dated the 17th November 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 19th November 1892, page 721.)

(33) Conditions under which annual licenses may be granted for carrying emigrants on inland vessels under Notification No. 13, dated the 20th February 1889. (Notification No. 5272J., dated the 25th November 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th November 1892, page 768.)

(34) Bye-laws for the Goálpára Municipality. (Notification No. 10806G., dated the 25th November 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd December 1892, page 794.)

(35) Addition prescribed by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, in Resolution No. 2284, dated the 1st June 1892, to rule 26 of the Rules for the custody, supply, and sale of stamps of all descriptions. (Notification No. 6236R., dated the 2nd December 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 3rd December 1892, page 803.)

(36) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), closing the Sessa-Kotoha ferry No. 11, across the Sessa river in the Dibrugarh subdivision of the Lakhimpur district, as a public ferry. (Notification No. 11029G., dated the 1st December 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of 10th December 1892, page 841.)

(37) Form of special inspection report for unhealthy tea gardens prescribed under section 143 of Act I of 1882 (The Inland Emigration Act). (Notification No. 5344J., dated the 3rd December 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 10th December 1892, page 844.)

(38) Remission under section 8 of Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act) of the duties payable on the agreements and security bonds required to be executed under the rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun. (Notification of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4760S.R., dated the 29th November 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 17th December 1892, page 880.)

(39) Notification under section 6 of the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879, directing that in the district of Sylhet, local rates shall be paid on the same dates and by the same instalments as have been fixed for land revenue payments by the rules under Chapter V of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation. (Notification No. 6459R., dated the 23rd December 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th December 1892, page 899.)

(40) Rules for the resettlement of the Assam Valley. (Notification No. 6460R., dated the 23rd December 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 24th December 1892, page 898.)

(41) Notification directing that the acquisition of land for the Assam section of the Assam-Bengal Railway under section 17 of Act X of 1870 shall be treated as urgent. (Notification No. 36R., dated the 6th January 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th January 1893, page 15.)

(42) Rules on the subject of the conveyance of explosives by railway under section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, in substitution of rule 4 (III) and second sentence of rule 6 (XVI) of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887. (Home Department Notification No. 2365, dated the 30th December 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 7th January 1893, page 21.)

(43) Rule framed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under section 2 of the Destruction of Records Act, III of 1879, declaring that the rules for the arrangement, classification, preservation, and destruction of the records of Civil Proceedings of June 1890, which were to take effect from 1st January 1891, and are therefore inapplicable to records of cases instituted before that date, may, at the discretion of the High Court, be made applicable to records of older cases. (Notification of the High Court, dated the 5th January 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 14th January 1893, page 52.)

SECTION I.

Changes in administration.

(44) Declaration under section 40 of the Assam Forest Regulation (VII of 1891) making Jhalnacherra in the Cachar district a revenue station for the realisation of the duty leviable on India-rubber. (Notification No. 253R., dated the 20th January 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 21st January 1893, page 60.)

(45) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act) constituting the undermentioned ferries in the Dhubri subdivision of the Goálpára district public ferries :

Pagla ferry on the river Pagla.	Kanibhur ferry on the river Kanibhur.
Darua ,, ,, ,, Darua.	Kunjia ,, ,, ,, Kunjia.

Panthia ferry on the Panthia *bil.*

—(Notification No. 457G., dated the 24th January 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 28th January 1893, page 68.)

(46) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act) constituting the Mara Manas ferry, across the river Mara Manas, in the Dhubri subdivision of the Goálpára district, a public ferry. (Notification No. 595G., dated the 1st February 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of 4th February 1893, page 84.)

(47) Amendments in the rules under section 55 of the Indian Stamp Act (1 of 1879) for regulating the sale and supply of stamps and stamped papers. (Notification No. 932R., dated the 9th February 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th February 1893, page 102.)

(48) Amendment of the rules framed under section 27 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870) for regulating the supply of stamps to be used and the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under the said Act. (Notification No. 933R., dated the 9th February 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th February 1893, page 103.)

(49) Declaration under section 40 of the Assam Forest Regulation (VII of 1891), making Tambulpur and Barpeta, in the Kámrúp district, forest revenue stations for the realisation of the duty leviable on India-rubber. (Notification No. 968R., dated the 10th February 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th February 1893, page 103.)

(50) Direction to insert the word "opium" between the word "salt" and the words "and excise" in clause (3), paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879. (Home Department Notification No. 136-Public, dated the 2nd February 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th February 1893, page 112.)

(51) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act) constituting the Harhi ferry, across the Harhi river, on the Maskhoa road, in the North Lakhimpur subdivision, a third-class public ferry. (Notification No. 1158G., dated the 20th February 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th February 1893, page 134.)

(52) Declaration by the Chief Commissioner under section 4 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act) constituting the Fulbari ferry, across the river Jinjiram, in the Garo Hills district, a public ferry. (Notification No. 1415G., dated the 3rd March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th March 1893, page 154.)

(53) Revised rules for the Shillong Station under section 356, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to have effect from the 1st April 1893. (Notification No. 1253G., dated the 25th February 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th March 1893, page 154.)

(54) Rule fixing the duty on *chur*, round, and flat *ganja* at Rs. 8, Rs. 7-4 and Rs. 6 per seer, respectively, from 1st April 1893. (Notification No. 1311R, dated the 1st March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th March 1893, page 161.)

(55) Rule under section 4 of Act III of 1879, relating to the destruction of unreturned exhibits or private documents. (Notification No. 1237R., dated the 22nd February 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 4th March 1893, page 164.)

(56) Declaration under section 15 of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), exempting certain persons, animals, vehicles, and other things employed or transmitted on the public service from payment of tolls. (Notification No 1480G., dated the 8th March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 11th March 1893, page 184.)

(57) Direction under section 49 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, that the annual and periodic *jamabandis* of temporarily-settled estates in the Assam Valley, *khiraj* and *nishkhiraj*, prescribed in rule 24 of the Rules for the resettlement of the Assam Valley, dated the 23rd December 1892, shall be the general registers of temporarily-settled estates for the Assam Valley, prepared under clause (*a*), subsection (1) of section 48 of the above Regulation. (Notification No. 1658R., dated the 16th March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th March 1893, page 217.)

(58) Amendment of rule 20 (4) of the Rules issued under Chapter IV of the Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, on the subject of the calculation of the annual value of fee-simple grants. (Notification No. 1665R., dated the 17th March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 18th March 1893, page 220.)

(59) Rule under clause (2), section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891. (Home Department Notification No. 428, dated the 25th March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th March 1893, page 231.)

(60) Rule fixing the rate of exchange for official transactions for the year 1893-94 at 1*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* the rupee. (Finance and Commerce Department Notification No. 1043A., dated the 11th March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th March 1893, page 255.)

(61) Notification declaring that "trade-marks" are not "designs" within the meaning of Act V of 1888, and are therefore not capable of registration under that Act. (Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 545P., dated the 1st March 1893, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 25th March 1893, page 255.)

SECTION 2.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

MANIPUR.

5. The following report, submitted by A. Porteous, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State, is reproduced *in extenso* :

"*1.* The office of Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State was held by Major H. St. P. Maxwell, C.S.I., from 1st April to 22nd December 1892, when he proceeded on furlough, being relieved by Mr. A. Porteous, I.C.S., who remained in charge up to the close of the year. The newly-created post of Assistant to the Political Agent was held by Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, I.S.C., from 15th June to 21st October 1892, when he proceeded on sick leave. The officiating appointment was held from 3rd December to the close of the year by Mr. F. L. Crawford.

Office of Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State.

"*2.* The Political Agent was on tour for seventy-five days during the year. The reasons for the comparative shortness of the time spent on tour are the heavy duty at headquarters and the fact that for a great portion of the year Major Maxwell was without an Assistant. Major Maxwell was on tour from 25th July to 2nd August 1892 at Foiching, from 26th August to 8th September 1892 at Moirang and Bishenpur, from 26th October to 2nd November 1892 at Thobal, and from 5th to 16th November 1892 at Thobal and Kokching, engaged on each occasion in issuing *pattas* and settling revenue cases. Mr. Porteous was on tour in the Northern Tangkhul country from 31st December 1892 to 15th January 1893, with the object of raising a coolie corps for service in the Chin Hills under General Palmer, and from 16th to 30th March 1892 he was engaged in visiting the Chasad Kukis and a disputed boundary at Kongal *thana* on the Burmese frontier.

Tours.

"*3.* It was hoped that a Boundary Commission to settle finally the disputed boundary between the Manipur State and the territories under the jurisdiction of the Political Officer, Chin Hills, would have met in the month of March, but, owing to the outbreak in the Chin Hills in October, which necessitated extensive military operations against the Chins throughout the cold weather, the Commission has been postponed until January next. A claim was made at the beginning of the year 1892 by the Tsawbwa of the petty State of Thaungdut to the salt-well at Kongal *thana*, a post which, since the occupation of Manipur, had not been held by any force from this side. Mr. Wingate, the subdivisional officer of Paungbyn, was deputed by the Burma Administration to relay the boundary fixed by Colonel Johnstone's Commission in 1882, and a Manipuri official, named Moirang Tonjau, was sent by the Political Agent to meet him. The result of the demarcation by the surveyor who accompanied Mr. Wingate was to show that the salt spring was well within Manipur territory, and the pillars set up by Colonel Johnstone having been opened out, the dispute may be said to be at an end. An inspection by Mr. Porteous of the spot at the end of March showed the claim of the Tsawbwa to have been a rather barefaced attempt to revive a long-settled question, when the withdrawal of Manipur officials from the old *thana* had given him, as he thought, a favourable opportunity.

Settlement of frontiers.

"*4.* Although the year was not marked by any very serious incident, the behaviour of the hill tribes was hardly all that could be desired. Reports of several murders were received, which, partly owing to want of leisure on the part of the Political Agent, but mainly to the absence of a properly armed and disciplined police force with outposts at important points in the outlying hills, have so far been allowed to go unpunished. The chief centre of disturbance lay, as in the previous year, in the North-East Tangkhul country, a region where the authority of the Manipur Darbar was always weak, and which lies beyond the reach of any civilising influence from Kohima—an influence which is very perceptible among the tribes more adjacent to the Nága Hills frontier.

Relations with hill tribes.

"The feud between Chingai and Lochai noticed in last year's report has been again prosecuted. In the autumn a Tangkhul of Chingai was killed by a Lochai; and, as no action could be taken to punish the outrage, a retaliatory raid followed in December, in which a man and a woman of Lochai were murdered.

Chingai-Lochai.

"About the same time a Tangkhul of Namli was killed by the *quasi*-Angámi village of Swemi or Chingjurai. The circumstances of the case were peculiar, and the murder has unfortunately formed the pretext for the atrocious massacre by Kukis at Swemi, news of which has come to hand at the time of writing this report. A small settlement of Kukis had established itself in the Tangkhul village of Namli, and disputes arose as to cultivation with the neighbouring village of Swemi. A party of Kukis visited Swemi to talk over the dispute, and in the course of the interview a Tangkhul, who had accompanied them as interpreter, was murdered. The Kukis after this occurrence abandoned Namli, and returned to their old village Nungtam, near the Manipur valley. They reported the matter to the Political Agent, who ordered them to send in the Namli villagers, the really aggrieved parties; but they never appeared. Nothing more was heard of the case until the news of the raid just reported was received. This affair, in which it is alleged that over 200 persons of Swemi were killed, belongs, however, to the history of the year 1893-94, and need not be further referred to here:

Murder of a Tangkhul of Namli by Swemi.

SECTION 2, *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

"At the end of December, a Manipuri returning from the Challao brine wells was murdered by night as he lay asleep in a hut in the rice fields below the Tangkhul village of Nungbi. A companion who escaped stated that the murderers were Nágas, and that he suspected Nungbi; but, although the case was investigated on the spot by the Political Agent, the charge could not be brought home, and the matter remains a mystery. In February reports of apprehended disturbances among villages in the neighbourhood of Nungbi were received; and to check disorder and keep open the route to the salt-wells, a guard of 20 sepoys of the State Police was posted in this village, and has since been maintained there at an increased strength of 35 rifles. The results have not been very satisfactory. Threats of inter-village raiding are still reported, and the guard is unable to execute orders for the recovery of fines even in the nearest villages. For checking or giving intimation of the raid on Swemi it might as well not have existed. The fact is that until the State Police are properly armed, the moral effect of our police guards on the hillmen will be of the smallest. We send tens where the Darbar sent hundreds, and our tens are worse armed than were the sepoys of the Mahárája's army. In addition, the Manipuri officers of the police, poorly paid as they are, are not above the suspicion of fishing in troubled waters to their own profit, and, until properly paid, cannot be relied upon.

Murder of a Manipuri at Nungbi.

"Turning to the south of the State, the murder of a woman of the Kuki village of Saitol by some unidentified Kuki raiders from the inner hills was reported in December. The murder caused some alarm in the neighbourhood of Moirang among the Manipuris; but since a guard of ten men was posted near Moirang, this has died away.

Murder of a Kuki woman of Saitol.

"In February a daring attack was made on a sepoy of the Upper Chindwin Military Police near Itup in the Kubo valley by a party of Kukis armed with guns. Several shots were fired by them, and the police sepoy was wounded in the hand. The motive of the attack was doubtless to obtain possession of the sepoy's rifle. The raiders appear to have come from Chingwe, a Kuki village in Manipur territory near Tammu, although no certain proof could be obtained of the fact by Manipuris sent to Chingwe to investigate.

Attack on a police sepoy in the Kubo valley.

"In the same month two murders were committed in the North Lushai Hills at Lenkham's village by raiders supposed to have come from Manipur territory from Sangám's village. This village turns out to be outside Manipur territory, although accustomed to pay tribute to the late Darbar. At the request of the Political Officer, North Lushai Hills, I had the charge investigated, with the result that the raiders appear to have come from two Kuki villages named Khongyáng and Pokpi near Sangám. Sangám, chief of the village of that name, has, however, recently died, and it may be suspected that the murders were not unconnected with the due performance of his obsequies. This case may be conveniently dealt with when the Boundary Commission assembles.

Murder of men of Lenkham's village in the North Lushai Hills.

"One other case of murder occurred during the year in Manipur hill territory. A Kuki of Sangnau was murdered by two Kacha Nágas from Intuma in the Nága Hills district in February. The murderers were handed over by the Deputy Commissioner, Nága Hills, for trial by the Political Agent, to a guard of Manipur State Police, who on the morning succeeding their taking charge of the prisoners at Henima, 2nd April, allowed one prisoner to escape and the other to be murdered, while in their custody, by the brothers of the dead man. One of these brothers is now in custody in Manipur, and confesses frankly that as the Manipuri guard had let go one prisoner, he, or his brother who struck the actual blow, determined at least to make sure of the other. To round off the tragedy, the second Kuki is now reported to have died of small-pox.

Murder of a Kuki by Intuma Nágas.

"Beyond the north-east frontier of the State, Somra and the neighbouring villages continue head-taking unchecked, but there has been no violation of Manipur territory.

Somra.

"The chief of the Chasad Kukis, Tonghu, to whose delay in paying in his revenue for 1891-92 allusion was made in last year's report, duly paid up his arrears in August. His village was visited in March by the Political Agent, with a strong escort, for the purpose of enquiring into the alleged oppression, noticed in last year's report, of certain neighbouring Tangkhul villages. Tonghu made a complete submission; but, for some unexplained reason, the villages which had preferred complaints to Major Maxwell against him failed to appear to substantiate the charges made, and no punishment was therefore inflicted.

Chasad Kukis.

"No outrages on the high roads occurred during the year.

"5. The following table compares the rainfall of the year with that for 1889-90, the last year for which figures are obtainable:

Weather, crops, and prices.

	1889-90.	1892-93.
April	4·03	8·38
May	9·67	7·06
June	9·17	3·61
July	7·44	7·93
August	5·86	9·84
September	6·17	3·34
October	2·74	11·38
November	3·81	1·57
December	*Nil*	0·45
January	1·04	1·57
February	*Nil*	2·87
March	8·84	2·80
Total	58·77	60·75

"There was a marked deficiency of rain in the month of June, which was more than compensated by the heavy fall in October. On the whole, the rainfall was above the average by nearly seven inches. Heavy floods, which did some damage to the ripening crops, occurred in the beginning and end of October; and during the first of these the Imphál river overflowed its banks, submerging the lower half of the town, and causing much distress to the inhabitants. Notwithstanding some damage caused by floods, the rice crop was a bountiful one, and prices for good rice had fallen as low as Rs. 2-12 per maund at the close of the year. At its commencement, owing to the short crop after the expedition and the large demand, prices were very high, touching even Rs. 8 per maund. Peas and sugarcane, the most important crops after rice, also turned out well, and the year has been a prosperous one for the cultivator. In the hills, with the exception of the Kaupui Nága country, where there is some scarcity, the year was a favourable one.

Trade.

"*6.* Complete statistics of trade are not available, but there can be no doubt that since the occupation of the country there has been a large expansion in its external commerce. Rice is now freely exported to Kohima, and several thousand maunds have been sent to that station from Manipur during the year. Cattle and ponies in limited numbers, tea-seed and home-made yarns, the whole of the last-named going to the Nága Hills, are the other principal articles of export, while a small trade is done with Cachar in Manipuri cloths and brass drinking vessels. Piece-goods, kerosine oil, and betel-nut are the main imports, with *ghi* and flour for the special use of the garrison. English salt imported by way of Tammu is beginning to compete with the product of the State brine wells; and as these have become more expensive to work since the abolition of slavery and impressed labour, it may not improbably in time drive the native salt altogether out of the market. Caste prejudice and the undoubtedly stronger flavour of the native article will do much, however, to retard the process. In other manufactures besides that of salt, the abolition of the old régime has had a prejudicial effect on the indigenous productions of the valley. The manufacture of iron has fallen off and is approaching extinction, while such factitious industries as the making of glass and paper, encouraged by the late Mahárája Sir Chandra Kirti Singh, K.C.S.I., have entirely disappeared. A small but flourishing bázár with some two dozen shops, all doing a thriving business, has been established, and were space available would expand to much larger dimensions. A feature of the year has been the large number of Kabuli traders who have visited the country; and, judging by the heavy remittances made by them to India, their business must have been highly profitable.

Finance.

"*7.* In Appendix A is given a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Manipur State for the past year. For purposes of comparison, columns have been given in the table of receipts showing also the original and revised budget for the year 1892-93 and the actual receipts of revenue on account of 1891-92, whether recovered within that year or as arrears in the year under review. The accounts of receipts and expenditure are subject to modification, as the Comptroller, Assam, has been unable as yet to supply the final figures for the month of March, and certain items of receipt and expenditure not passing through the books of the State office may fail to be included. The changes necessary will, however, be inconsiderable, and cannot materially affect the figures now given. The original budget estimate for 1892-93, framed in the expedition year, shown in column 2, took too favourable a view of the resources of the State; and to admit of a real comparison between demand and collections being made, a revised estimate showing the probable effective demand of the year has been added in column 3. Under heads 1 to 7 inclusive, the figures entered in column 3 are the actual demand ascertained from the revenue registers, and under heads 8 to 12 the actual receipts of the year have been taken. It will be seen from column 4 that only about two-fifths of the estimated revenue were actually collected during the year, but more than one-third of the arrears, roughly about Rs. 63,000, has been paid in since its close, and there is every prospect of the full balance being realised within the next three months. It should be noted that 1892-93 was the first year of cash collections, and that the whole revenues have been brought in to headquarters, and not collected, as last year, by summary procedure in the *mufassal*. Under the circumstances, the delay in realisation is easily to be accounted for. In column 7 of the statement of receipts, Appendix A, Part I, are given figures of the total collections against the 1891-92 demand, not now likely to be increased except by Kuki revenue unpaid pending the Chin-Manipur Boundary Commission, and in column 8 are shown similar figures for 1892-93 brought down to the 18th May 1893.

Land revenue.

"*8.* The total area of cultivated lands within the Manipur valley, according to the information collected from the Darbar officials and records, amounts to 30,708 *paris* of 2½ acres, but on a rough estimate some 4,000 *paris* should be deducted from this total as waste, no persons being found to come forward to claim ownership. In addition, 1,514 *paris* of land have been granted free of rental as service lands to sepoys of the newly raised police force, to revenue and judicial officers, and to the minor Rája, leaving a balance of 25,000 *paris*, for the whole of which, it is hoped, *pattas* will be issued. In all, it is anticipated that 24,000 *pattas* will be granted, and of these 14,000 have already been made over to the ryots and landholders, in a simple form, a counterfoil of which is kept in the State office. The *patta*, which is in English, merely states the amount of land, the revenue thereon, and the instalments in which it is to be paid. Almost one-fourth of the lands for which *pattas* have been granted are held by persons other than the cultivating ryots. These are lands which were confirmed in the possession of Brahmins, Rajkumárs, State officials, and others, and are therefore practically zemindaris. In all cases, however, the rate of revenue is the same, *viz.*, Rs. 5 per *pari*. In the case of State service lands, as in the case of the lands held by non-cultivating middlemen, the rate of rent is 12 *potes* of *dhán*, equivalent to, say, Rs. 20 at present prices. Of the current demand, only Rs. 38,287 were realised by 31st March, but an additional sum of Rs. 36,223 has been since received. The actual collections on account of the year 1891-92 (arrear and current) amounted to Rs. 1,46,283, of which Rs. 86,095 were collected in the year just closed; but it should be remembered in comparing results that the rates at which this income was assessed were for nearly half the whole area

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rates varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 80, although for the remaining half they were only Rs. 4 per *pari*. Barely half the nominal demand was collected; but even so the result works out better than the full demand under the new rate.

Settlement of waste lands.

"Since the 1st January applications have been received for close upon 1,000 *paris* of new land, and during the year *pattas* were actually issued for 684 *paris* of unoccupied waste. These figures point to a large extension of cultivation in the near future, and augur well for the future revenues of the State. It is to be hoped that before the close of the British occupation a cadastral survey of the valley may have been carried through.

Land revenue charges.

"The charges under head 'Land Revenue' in Part II of Appendix A are on account of the pay of Conductor Keogh employed in collecting last year's revenue in kind. Revenue office establishment is included under head '7—Establishments.'

Hill house tax.

"*9.* The gross demand on account of hill house tax, originally put at Rs. 60,000, has been reduced to Rs. 50,000 on account of the heavy overassessment found to exist in the Tangkhul country, and because of the uncertainty as to whether many of the Kuki villages do not belong to the Chin Hills district. The receipts shown are net, whereas the estimated revenue is gross, and includes commission at Rs. 10 per cent. for 1891-92, and at one anna in the rupee for 1892-93. But poor progress has been made in the collection of the current demand, the total receipts to the 18th May being only Rs. 28,712, of which Rs. 14,000 were collected before the 31st March. The chief defaulters are the *quasi*-Angámi villages on the northern frontier, which have no intercourse with Manipur, and it will be necessary to collect their revenue on the spot. The terrible ravages of small-pox and cholera in the early part of the year 1892 have necessitated great reductions in the assessment of the Tangkhuls and Kaupui Nágas.

Valley house tax.

"*10.* This tax, imposed in place of the old obligation of all Manipuris to *lalup*, came into force during the year. Its amount is Rs. 2 per house, without reference to size or number of inmates. It is a tax of very unequal incidence, being the same for sick and poor alike, and ought in good time to give place to a tax on homestead land, the *basti* of Assam. The Manipuri homestead is often of large extent, running into acres, of usually most fertile soil, and its assessment at a rate corresponding to that in force in the Assam Valley would undoubtedly bring in a higher revenue than the 2-rupee house tax, and would tax the well-to-do while pressing lightly on the mere occupier of a hut. Owing to the small establishment available in the State office and the urgency of writing out the enormous mass of *pattas* before proceeding to other work, the collection of house tax has been slow, Rs. 9,754 to the 31st March and Rs. 9,682 since. As the writing out of *pattas* is almost concluded, a larger establishment will shortly be available for tahsil work and better progress may be expected.

Fisheries.

"*11.* In proportion to the size of the Manipur Valley, the large revenue derived from its fisheries is remarkable. The year was not a favourable one for catching fish, the *bhils* never becoming sufficiently dry to facilitate fishing operations. Out of Rs. 15,384, the total amount for which the fisheries sold at auction, a balance of Rs. 3,649 only remains outstanding, of which half may be realised.

State zemindaris in British India.

"*12.* The State possesses a share in a zemindari in pargana Pratabgarh in Sylhet, and has some house property in Sylhet town, but from neither of these estates does it receive any income. The zemindaris near Lakhipur in the Cachar district and in Silchar town are of more importance, but here also the profit is a minus quantity. Under the orders of the Political Agent, the Cachar zemindaris were last year surveyed at a cost of Rs. 6,701, and found to contain 3,794 acres, as against 4,002 acres according to the Silchar Collectorate registers. Of the whole area, 2,387 acres are under cultivation or occupation, and 1,407 acres are waste. The outgoings are roughly some Rs. 1,500 on account of establishment, and Rs. 4,148 on account of Government revenue and local rates, total Rs. 5,648, while the gross nominal income is Rs. 7,178. During the past year both Government revenue and establishment charges were swollen by the payment of arrears, the account of expenditure, including survey, standing thus—

Government Revenue.

	Rs.
Arrears	1,541
Current	4,149

Establishment.

Arrears	312
Current	1,496
Cost of survey	6,701
Total	14,199

"Against this heavy bill of expenses the receipt side of the account shows only an income of Rs. 4,826 current and Rs. 1,124 arrear rental, total Rs. 5,950. The survey has been well done, and will be of advantage if the estate is to be sold; but it has been a costly work, and has brought no present increase of revenue. The arrears of rent are due to the recalcitrancy of certain ryots who claim to be *khas* tenants of the Government. It is proposed, after obtaining the necessary consent from Government, to institute proceedings against these men in certain test cases, as the claim of the State is believed to be indefeasible.

"*13.* Excepting the Jhirighat ferry on the Cachar frontier, no ferries are worked under State authority. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 366.

Ferries.

"*14.* The original estimate of salt revenue for the year was Rs. 20,000; but, owing to delay in the arrival of *karais* for the Challao salt springs, this estimate has been reduced to Rs. 15,000, a sum which has been nearly realised. The mode of assessing the salt revenue varies. At Challao the State supplies *karais* gratis, and charges Re. 1 per month for the use of them, while at Chandrakong in the valley and at the other brine springs payment is made in kind, the salt received being sold retail from the State godowns. The rather large item of Rs. 1,819 for charges in connection with the salt revenue is for purchase of *karais* and their carriage to Challao, 700 having been supplied. Owing to the heavy nature of the labour at the salt-wells, work in the industry is becoming unpopular, and the margin of profit to the State will inevitably decrease, unless it be practicable to devise some cheaper method of working than that at present in vogue. Even in the past year it was found necessary to grant easier terms to the salt workers than those at first agreed upon.

Salt.

"*15.* The high estimate of income from forests framed by Major Maxwell on the best of grounds in 1891-92 has unfortunately been falsified by the refusal of the Forest authorities in Assam to remove their heavy protective duties on timber brought across the frontier. These duties strangle what would unquestionably form a profitable source of income to Manipur and *pro tanto* cripple her resources. So far the Political Agent has not had leisure to establish a forest protective service within the State territories; but if destruction of the few remaining accessible forests is to be prevented, the matter must be speedily taken in hand. At present the main source of timber supply is the country south of Shuganu, and pine is the chief wood found there, logs being, contrary to usual conditions of transit in Assam, floated up to Imphal. The total receipts under the head "Forests" were Rs. 4,037, made up principally of the following items:

Forests.

	Rs.	a.
Confiscated timber	1,200	0
Auction price of monopoly of sales of rubber	62	8
Wax	400	0
Ivory	862	0
Elephant *mahâls*	1,000	0

"The ivory *mahâl* has, with effect from the present year, been abolished, as its effect in promoting the slaughter of elephants by Kukis could only be pernicious. Elephants would, however, appear to have been well nigh already exterminated in Manipur, and the Jhiri-Barak khedda proved an entire failure. The principal item of expenditure in the Rs. 452 charged to Forests is for law expenses in connection with the confiscated timber above referred to. The only establishment kept up consists of one forest guard at Jhirighat to check smuggling under Cachar passes from Manipur forests.

"*16.* Tea-seed revenue is derived from the State tea gardens, which produced 70 maunds, sold at about Rs. 50 per maund. The trade in tea-seed was dull, and private exporters lost heavily.

Tea-seed revenue.

"*17.* The large sum of Rs. 7,194 under this head is made up almost entirely of the price of stock disposed of, the principal items being Rs. 4,000, first instalment of price of a saw-mill disposed of in Cachar, and Rs. 2,408 on account of State cattle and buffaloes put up to auction.

Miscellaneous revenue.

"*18.* Besides the expenditure of the various departments noticed under their proper heads, the general administrative expenditure of the year was peculiarly heavy.

General administrative expenditure.

"The allowance of the minor Rája has been fixed at Rs. 500 per mensem, and the pensions and allowances of the various State exiles and prisoners, so far as drawn by them, total up to rather over Rs. 200 monthly; but these charges form but a small portion of the gross expenditure of Rs. 22,441 shown in Part II of Appendix A under this head. No less than Rs. 6,855 were paid to Messrs. Ranken & Co., of Calcutta, for debts contracted by the late Mahárája Sur Chandra Singh, while the expenses of the investiture ceremony of the Rája, the minor Chura Chand, amounted to Rs. 6,712.

Raja's civil list.

"The actual office establishment of the Superintendent of the State cost Rs. 2,827, and forms, stationery, and office contingencies Rs. 1,435 more. Some additional establishment in the Comptroller's and Political Agent's offices, paid under orders of Government by the State, and the miscellaneous establishment of State carpenters, *mahouts*, &c., account for the remainder of the gross total of Rs. 7,560.

State establishments and contingencies.

"The *arrears* of the first instalments of the indemnity fine and of the tribute imposed on the State for the revolt of 1891, and the *current* instalment of the indemnity fine, were duly paid within the year, the account being as follows:

Tribute and indemnity fine.

	Rs.
Arrears of tribute for 1891-92	30,645
Arrears of indemnity fine for 1891-92	39,686
Current instalment of indemnity fine for 1892-93	37,500
Total	1,07,831

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"Funds were not available before 31st March for the current instalment of tribute, but this sum of Rs. 50,000 has been paid, since the year closed, in full, leaving at the present time no balance outstanding due to Government.

Miscellaneous. "Of Rs. 6,120 charged to this head, a sum of Rs. 3,135 is on account of rewards and charitable expenses incurred for the most part in the manumission of slaves, while Rs. 2,343 represent unaccounted for expenditure adjusted without reference to the State office by the Comptroller at Shillong, for which details are not yet to hand.

State public works. "*19.* The following table furnishes details of the expenditure of Rs. 78,890 on State public works :

	Rs.
Cachar-Manipur Bridle Path.	
Original Works	30,000
Repairs	2,794
Total	32,794
Kohima Bridle Path.	
Repairs	1,476
Total	1,476
Tammu Bridle Path.	
Repairs	111
Total	111
Station Improvements.	
Metalling and repairs to roads	3,294
Cinerator	412
Bridges	8,276
Total	11,982
Miscellaneous Works and Buildings	10,705
Total	10,705
Stock.	
Corrugated-iron culverts, tools, &c., including carriage	9,126
Tile-making	1,341
Advanced to Public Works Department for brick-making	8,000
Total	18,467
Establishment	3,355
Total	3,355
Grand total	78,890

"The Cachar road was maintained in order and passable for traffic throughout the year. Very heavy cost was incurred in providing substantial sawn timber bridges on the low-lying stretch of road between the Jhiri and Godamghat, and in the construction of new iron-roofed rest-houses at the Barak and Makru stages. Slight repairs only were undertaken on the Kohima and Tammu bridle paths, but they were kept passable. In the town of Imphal the main road leading from the citadel to the sadr bázár was metalled, some short lengths of new road were constructed, and a number of important bridges were either executed or put in hand. The length of the roads and lanes in the capital is so great that to keep them even in fair order a very large sum is required annually, while owing to the numerous rivers intersecting the town, bridges are exceptionally numerous. A large stock of corrugated-iron culverts brought from Calcutta by way of Rangoon and Tammu was imported, but the cost per running foot is enormous owing to freight charges and land carriage, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated. To encourage tile-making, a *mistri* was imported from Bengal to teach the Manipuris, and has done fair work. For brick-making a sum of Rs. 8,000 was advanced to the Public Works Department, and about 10 lakhs have been manufactured, of which the State will receive its due proportion.

"*20.* The only work of importance in progress was the Mao-Imphal section of the Assam-Burma cart road. The 28th Bombay Pioneers were employed throughout the cold weather in the neighbourhood of Kairong, and did excellent work. Ten and a quarter miles of road were completed by them at a cost of Rs. 87,778. The regiment, at the request of the Public Works Department, has been detained for another cold season's work, and is now in cantonments at Langthobal. Should Nága and Manipuri labour be available in sufficient quantity next season, the Engineer in charge is not without hopes of running carts through to Manipur by May 1894.

Imperial public works.

"*21.* The public health during the year was good. Small-pox had almost died out by the commencement of the rains, and there was no recrudescence of the disease later on. There was no epidemic of cholera throughout the year. Fever is not in Manipur the scourge that it is in other parts of the province. Both the native and immigrant population enjoy, as compared with that of either the Assam or Surma Valley, a most remarkable immunity from this disease. No contrast could, in fact, be greater than that which the appearance of the well-nourished, sturdy Manipuri population presents in comparison with the normal type of the anæmic, puny inhabitants of Assam Proper and in a lesser degree of the Surma Valley.

Public health, sanitary improvements, and dispensaries.

"There is little to record in the way of sanitary progress. The clearance from off the river banks to a depth of 500 yards, of all Manipuri population for a long distance above and opposite the citadel, will do something to improve the sanitary condition of the Imphál river; but, as it is lined with *bastis* for many miles higher up, it is questionable whether the result is commensurate with the discomfort and loss caused to the ousted population. A cinerator on Colonel Young's pattern is in use for destroying the jail and bázár filth, and others on Colonel Rennick's pattern will shortly be erected for cantonment use. There is no improvement to record in the available supply of drinking-water, and it is to be feared that financial exigencies must relegate the proposed waterworks to the Greek Kalends. Experiments will, however, be made during the forthcoming year with Norton's tube-wells and also with wells of the ordinary type.

"The civil dispensary in Manipur station was re-opened from 1st September 1892, although medical relief had been previously given by medical officers in military employ doing civil duty in addition to their own. Up to the close of the calendar year 8 in-door and 2,613 out-door patients were treated, the daily average attendance up to that date being 1·07 for the former class and 22·92 for the latter. During the financial year the expenditure under the head "Medical" (including vaccination) was very heavy, as will be seen from the annexed table:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cost of medicines (including Rs. 650 Provincial expenditure)	1,513	3	11
Establishment	1,115	2	9
Buildings	4,913	8	0
Miscellaneous	936	0	3
Total	8,477	14	11

"Medicines and instruments, not being obtainable through Government, had to be purchased from expensive European shops in Calcutta; hence the high cost. For the expenditure on buildings we have to show an excellent dispensary building and separate male and female in-door wards on substantial *pucca* plinths with an extensive compound. The hospital assistant in charge of the dispensary is a very competent man for his post, and, having been posted here for a long period previous to the revolt, speaks Manipuri fluently.

"*22.* The total number of vaccinations during the year was 9,483, against 7,481 in the previous year, and of these 9,022 operations were successful, as against 7,348. There were six vaccinators working during the cold weather, three of whom only were permanent. Work is supervised by an Inspector. The year's record is eminently satisfactory. Lymph was obtained exclusively from the Shillong Vaccine Depôt. The cost of the year's work was Rs. 1,919, of which Rs. 780 were for establishment and the balance principally for lymph. The average cost per successful vaccination was 3 annas 5 pie nearly, which is double the rate for the province at large, and should be capable of reduction.

Vaccination.

"*23.* The Courts having jurisdiction in the State of Manipur are—

Law and Justice.

(1) The Court of the Political Agent in his capacity of Superintendent of the State.
(2) The Court of the Assistant to the Political Agent in his capacity of Assistant to the Superintendent of the State.
(3) The Chirap Court and the Courts of the Town and Rural *Panchâyats*.

"In addition, British subjects and suits to which British subjects are parties are heard by the Political Agent sitting as such. Returns are not available for cases decided by the Superintendent of the State previous to 1st January 1893. From that date to 31st March 56 criminal cases were instituted in his Court, of which 38 were disposed of by himself or the Assistant to the Superintendent. Of 47 persons tried in these cases, 28 were convicted and 19 were acquitted.

"Ordinarily the Superintendent of the State tries no original civil suits, all these being disposed of by the Chirap and *Panchâyat* Courts. He, however, hears miscellaneous suits, chiefly of hillmen, with whose cases the Chirap is forbidden to meddle, and cases of Manipuris relating to executive matters and to the recapture or ransom of slaves. Of such cases, 122 were entered in his Court during the last quarter of the year, and 76 were decided. Eight civil and five criminal appeals were also lodged during the quarter, of which four criminal appeals had been decided by March 31st.

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"In the Court of the Chirap, on the criminal side, 126 cases, in which 237 persons were concerned, were entertained during the year (Bengali) and 79 of these were decided, leaving 47 pending. In the decided cases 161 persons were dealt with, 84 being convicted and 77 acquitted. Of the cases taken up, 94 were of various forms of theft, and 72 persons were convicted. The Chirap is slow in its work, and often fantastic in its decisions, and when a competent Extra Assistant Commissioner or other officer can be deputed to assist the Superintendent of the State, would be better confined to petty civil suits and the class of criminal cases elsewhere disposed of by Benches of Honorary Magistrates. On the civil side the Chirap entertained 617 complaints, of which 87 were dismissed, and in 104 decree was issued, leaving 426 pending,—not a satisfactory record.

"The *Panchâyat* returns are not forthcoming. Of all the Manipur Subordinate Courts, the Town *Panchâyat* is most favourably regarded, and gives most satisfaction by its decisions.

"There was one case of murder reported during the year in the valley; but the accused, being insane, could not be brought to trial, and has since been made over to the custody of his friends, who have given bail for his proper custody.

"In the Court of the Political Agent 26 criminal and 34 civil cases were disposed of. In one case, that of a bandsman of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles, tried for murder of the band havildar in the year 1891-92 by the Political Agent, and sentenced to death, the capital sentence was carried into execution during the year.

"*24.* The sanction of Government having been obtained to the step, a force of Manipuri police to garrison outposts among the hill tribes was raised during the past year. The annexed table shows the actual strength of the force on 31st March, as compared with the sanctioned strength :

Police.

	European Officer.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Sepoys.
Sanctioned	1	14	49	400
Actual	1	14	48	320
Wanting to complete establishment	...	...	1	80

"The Assistant to the Political Agent acts as Commandant, in which post I can speak very favourably of the services of Mr. F. L. Crawford. The arms of the new police are muzzle-loading carbine and bayonet, and the uniform is dark green *pagri*, jumper, and *dhoti*, with brown leather accoutrements. The formation of the force dates from 1st July, and the services of six drill instructors from the Nâga Hills Military Police were obtained to train the men. They have not yet been through any musketry course, but have been taught company drill, the firing and bayonet exercises, and sentry and guard duties. Only one large outpost, at Nongbi in the Tangkhul country, has as yet been placed among the hillmen, but small bodies of from 10 to 3 men have been placed at the principal stages along the Cachar and Nâga Hills roads. In all 1 native officer, 14 non-commissioned officers, and 56 sepoys were on duty at outposts on 31st March. The pay of the force is as under, being partly in cash and partly in land :

Rank.	Monthly pay, Rs.	Land.
Subadar	10	4 *paris*.
Jemadar	8	3 „
Havildar	6	2 „
Naik	4	1¾ „
Sipahi	2	1¼ „

Each man receives in addition a daily ration of one seer of rice. The pay is insufficient to attract a good class of men, and will unquestionably have to be raised, and payment in land abolished. Land has not actually been allotted to the various ranks, but the outturn at 12 *potes* per *pari* is made over to them instead.

A force of Civil Police, although urgently required, has not yet been established; but the services of a competent Sub-Inspector have been applied for to the Inspector General of Police, Assam, with a view to its being started. A certain number of the existing police are detailed for civil duty in Imphal, but do not cope successfully with crime in the town.

The year's expenditure on the whole force has amounted to Rs. 39,057, details of which are as follows :

	Rs.
Pay and travelling allowance of Commandant	5,277
Parade ground, building, &c.	3,617
Pay of force	8,074
Cost of rations	9,198
Clothing	6,302
Carriage and miscellaneous	6,029
In police chest	560
Total	39,057

"*25.* The total number of admissions of convicts into the jail during the year was 75, and the daily average in confinement since 1st November, before which date figures are not available, was 72·3. On the 31st March the numbers were under-trial prisoners 4, convicts 76, civil prisoners 2, total of all classes 82. Towards the close of the year there was a considerable degree of overcrowding, the jail wards being adapted for the accommodation on the Bengal scale of only some 70 prisoners. This defect is about to be remedied by the construction of an additional ward. The prisoners were employed in brick-making, earth-cutting, jungle-clearing, and miscellaneous work in the station, for the greater part of which no cash payments were made. The only receipts of the department were Rs. 435 on account of brick-making. The details of expenditure are as follows :

Jails.

	Rs.
Buildings	863
Rations	3,850
Establishment	1,048
Clothing and miscellaneous	712
Total	6,573

"The health of the prisoners is good. There was one death only during the year, the cause being chronic bronchitis. The jail is guarded by State Police, and, as far as possible, the regulations in force in Assam jails are adhered to.

"*26.* The only schools existing within the State are the Johnstone Middle English School and one lower primary school at Sengmai. The Johnstone School was re-opened on 1st June 1892 in a temporary building. An excellent new school, which is almost ready for occupation, has been built to replace that destroyed in 1891. The cost will be paid by the State out of revenues for 1893-94. The number of boys on the rolls on 31st March was 113, but the average daily attendance during the year was only 57. The majority of the boys are still in the primary stage. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 916, towards which the State contributed Rs. 460. The Imperial grant-in-aid is Rs. 30 per month. Efforts will be made to start primary schools at likely places in the valley during the year, and, if practicable, one at Mao *Thana* on the Nága Hills frontier.

Education.

"*27.* The postal service, with the exception of the parcels department, worked successfully during the year. From Cachar to Imphál the line is Imperial ; from Kohima and Tammu, although worked by the Imperial Postal Department, the whole cost of establishment is borne by the Manipur State. Owing to the difficulties of transport, the delivery of parcels is slow and irregular, notwithstanding that the limit of weight has been reduced to 200 tolas. I have been unable to obtain statistics from the Post Office of the year's working, but the receipts from sales of postage stamps at the Treasury amounted to Rs. 5,171. Mails run daily to Silchar and Kohima, bi-weekly to Tammu. The only Post Office within the State is that at Imphál.

Postal.

"*28.* Manipur station was garrisoned throughout the year by the 43rd Gurkha Rifles and a wing of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles. A small camp of exercise, for which the headquarters of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles temporarily moved down from Kohima, was held in Manipur in January. As above noted, the 28th Bombay Pioneers were engaged on work on the cart road from Kohima near Kairong during the cold weather, and remain in Manipur in cantonments at Langthobal throughout the rains, with a view to continuing work next cold weather. The Manipur State Police has taken charge of all outposts on the roads hitherto held by the troops, excepting those at Kaopum and Kálánága, which are garrisoned from Manipur and Silchar respectively. The Military guard at the State jail has also been relieved by the Manipur police.

Military garrison.

"*29.* On the 29th April 1892, in the presence of some 8,000 persons and with due ceremonial, the minor Chura Chand, great-grandson of Mahárája Nar Singh, who had been selected by Government to fill the *gadi* of Manipur, was installed by the Political Agent (Major Maxwell) as Rája, the *sanad* of the Governor General being presented to him and its conditions explained to the assemblage. Under the *sanad* of appointment the Rája's right is expressly declared to be derived solely from the Government of India, and its continued recognition to depend on the loyal fulfilment of his duties as a tributary prince. In the Political Agent's speech at the ceremony the abolition of slavery, the termination of the *lalup* system, the institution of a house-tax in its place at Rs. 2 per house per annum, and the establishment of a uniform rate of land revenue of Rs. 5 per *pari* were made known. A Manipuri from Cachar has recently been appointed to teach the Rája his letters. The boy's health continues good.

Investiture of Rája Chura Chand.

"*30.* Under very heavy pressure of work in both cases, the Superintendent of the Political Agent's office, Babu Rasik Lal Kundu, and the Head Clerk of the State office, Babu Bama Charan Mukharji, have carried on their duties to my full satisfaction.

Office establishment.

"*31.* An incident of some interest which deserves notice was the journey through the State in February from Tammu to Jhirighat of the celebrated traveller, the Russian Prince Viasemsky, who had journeyed from Russia through Siberia, China, Tonquin, Siam, and Burma, continuously by land.

Visit of Prince Viasemsky.

"*Appendix A to General Administration Report, Manipur Agency, 1892-93.*

"PART I.—RECEIPTS OF THE STATE.

Head of revenue.	Original budget estimate for 1892-93.	Revised estimate for 1892-93 according to ascertained effective demand.	Actual collections of the year 1892-93.			Total collections against demand for 1891-92 to 18th May 1893.	Total collections against demand for 1892-93 to 18th May 1893.	Remarks.
			Current.	Arrears.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Land revenue	1,60,000	1,25,000	38,287	86,095	1,24,382	1,46,283	74,510	
2 Hill house tax... ...	60,000	50,000	14,000	16,721	30,721	47,913	28,712	
3 Valley house tax ...	50,000	45,000	9,754	.....	9,754	.....	19,794	
4 Fisheries	10,000	15,834	11,832	2,690	14,522	8,257	12,185	
5 Zemindaris	.....	7,177	4,826	1,124	5,950	7,015	5,365	
6 Ferries	500	366	366	*Nil*	366	240	366	
7 Salt	20,000	15,000	13,265	.....	13,265	10,245	14,438	
8 Forests	25,700	4,037	4,037	.....	4,037	*Nil*	4,037	
9 Tea-seeds	8,000	3,377	3,377	.....	3,377	1,472	3,377	
10 Judicial	*Nil*	893	893	.....	893	1,550	893	
11 Jails	*Nil*	435	435	.....	435	*Nil*	435	
12 Miscellaneous	*Nil*	7,194	7,194	.....	7,194	450	7,194	
Total	3,34,200	2,74,313	1,08,266	1,06,630	2,14,896	2,23,425	1,71,306	
Add—Opening balance, 1st April 1892					94,166			
In State cash chest					3,260			
Total					3,12,322			

"*Appendix A to General Administration Report, Manipur Agency*, 1892-93—continued.

"PART II.—EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Land revenue	1,233	12	3
2.	State zemindaris in British India	14,199	2	6
3.	Salt revenue	1,819	0	0
4.	Forest revenue	452	1	0
5.	Tea seed revenue	328	4	0
6.	Rája Churá Chand's Civil List	22,440	14	1
7.	State establishments and contingencies	7,559	11	9
8.	Public Works	78,890	3	9
9.	Police	39,057	3	4
10.	Jails	6,572	13	1
11.	Medical	9,746	10	1
12.	Education	617	0	9
13.	Postal Establishment	4,479	0	9
14.	Tour charges	692	15	0
15.	Indemnity and tribute	1,07,831	6	7
16.	Miscellaneous charges	6,120	6	0
	Total	3,02,040	8	11
	Add—Closing balance in the treasury ... ... Rs. 4,776-11-11 Cash in State Chest ... ... „ 5,504-11- 2 ...	10,281	7	1
	Total	3,12,322	0	0

BHUTIAS.

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

Bhutan Proper.

6. On the 12th March 1893, Mr. Teunon, the Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp, visited the outposts at Darranga and Subankhatta, and found about twenty Bhutias (Changlees and Brahmis) collected at the former place and about 1,500 men, women, and children, mostly Changlees, with some Brahmis, and a few Khampas at the latter. At Subankhatta he found the two Gaurakhiyas of the previous year, and also the Bhutan Deputy who had been deputed to hold the joint inquiry, and who had waited to see him. Thelai Rája, the recognised Bhutia official, met the Deputy Commissioner at Subankhatta, and intimated that he had been instructed to collect forest dues from certain villages on the frontier for bamboos and firewood taken from the Bhutan hills, at the rate of Rs. 5 instead of at 4 annas per head as in former years. The Deputy Commissioner informed the Bhutia official that for the year under report the collection must be at the old rates, and also that if it was proposed to collect at so high a rate as Rs. 5, the villagers in question would be prohibited from taking any forest produce from the Bhutan hills, when nothing would be paid. The Deputy Commissioner has, however, now directed that the sum due at the old rate should be collected by the Tambulpur tahsildar from the villages, and handed over by him at the tahsil to Thelai Rája. It may be noted here that three out of seven villages in question have been deserted during the year under report.

Last year, when he was at Darranga and Subankhatta, the Deputy Commissioner considered the question of the location of the guards on the Kámrúp frontier, and came to the conclusion that the main guard with the officer in charge should be posted at Subankhatta and a detachment at Darranga. He also suggested that the Deputy Commissioner's annual visit to Dewangiri was no longer necessary, and that the only object there could now be in visiting Dewangiri was to inspect boundary pillars. The Chief Commissioner sanctioned the arrangements about the location of the guards, and authorised the discontinuance of the annual visit by the Deputy Commissioner to Dewangiri. The usual military guard, consisting of one native officer and 50 non-commissioned officers and men of the 44th Gurkha Rifles for the protection of the frontier of the Kámrúp district arrived at Gauháti on the 24th December 1892 and reached Darranga and Subankhatta on the 29th idem. The main guard was stationed at Subankhatta, and the detachment of fourteen havildárs and sepoys was stationed at Darranga. The instructions given to the Subadar on his way through Gauháti were similar to those issued to the guard in the preceding year, *viz.*, (1) that immediately on receiving information of Bhutias looting or extorting, or attempting to loot or extort, money or supplies in any village, the officer in charge of the post was forthwith to send a party to detain the Bhutias and the property pending the arrival of the Civil Police, and (2) that all Bhutias passing the outposts were to be disarmed. Orders were issued to all frontier outposts and tahsils to make the instructions known to the villagers, and the police were further directed, on receiving information, to proceed to the spot, make necessary inquiries, and send up to Gauháti any offending Bhutias and the property concerned.

The orders in regard to disarmament were strictly carried out at Subankhatta and at Darranga, and as the results of this, and of the promptitude with which the guard had acted on similar instructions in the preceding year, no depredations or extortions of any kind occurred in the *sadr* subdivision.

Bhutia raids.

7. On the 28th February 1892 the Deputy Commissioner received a report from Barpeta to the effect that in a village called Batakusi, about 5 miles from Kakolabari, some eight Bhutias had attempted to commit extortion but had been driven off by the villagers. He immediately directed the Subadar of the guard at Subankhatta to detach a party of ten men and a havildár to Kakolabari to prevent any further attempts of the kind. The detachment remained at Kakolabari for the remainder of the season. After the posting of the detachment to Kakolabari no further extortions, or attempts at extortion, occurred in Barpeta. The Deputy Commissioner has since pointed out that unless a guard is posted at Kakolabari every cold weather, the Barpeta frontier cannot be adequately protected and the disarmament of the Bhutias before their entering the villages in Barpeta which are liable to depredations cannot be effected. He has accordingly submitted proposals for a redistribution of the guard, which are now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner.

Enquiry into depredations committed by Bhutias in 1890-91.

8. As reported in paragraph 3 of the report for 1891-92, negotiations were carried on through the Commissioner of Rajshahi for a joint inquiry into the depredations committed by Bhutias in this district in the cold weather of 1890-91. It was arranged that an officer from this district and an official from Bhutan should meet near the frontier and hold the inquiry. The first of November was suggested as the date of meeting, but it was postponed by the Bhutan authorities to February and finally took place on the 18th February 1893. Babu Kali Ram Chaudhuri, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was deputed from the Kámrúp district, met the Bhutia Deputy, called Jimpen, at Subankhatta, and in his presence made an enquiry into the losses sustained by our ryots in 1890-91, by which it was decided that, according to the villagers' accounts, the value of rice, &c., extorted from our ryots, together with a sum taken in cash, amounted to Rs. 7,176-14-0. Babu Kali Ram Chaudhuri has since submitted a report of his joint enquiry, and the further steps which should be taken in the matter are being considered by the Chief Commissioner in communication with the Government of Bengal.

Cause of falling off in the number of visitors to the plains in the Darrang district.

9. For some years the number of Bhutias who came to the plains in the Darrang district has shown a steady falling off. This tendency was increased in the year under report owing to the cold weather and unusually heavy snowfall, which rendered the passes almost impassable. The traders did not commence coming down until January,—the Bhutias to Darranga, Subankhatta, Kherkheria, and Bengbari and the Khampa traders to Udalguri. As usual, they spread a good deal over the subdivision, visiting all the more important places and *hâts* and carrying their wares about with them for sale on ponies and mules. Nothing of any importance occurred in connection with their stay in the

plains of the district of Darrang. On one occasion a complaint was made by a Kachari against four Bhutias of having attempted to steal some brass vessels from him when selling rice to them. The subdivisional officer, Mangaldai, tried the case at Udalguri. The Bhutias were found guilty and flogged. The annual *posa* was distributed by the subdivisional officer, Mangaldai, at Udalguri on the 23rd February 1892. The darbar was attended by two Gelengs and the Sat Rájas from Amratal and their followers. They expressed their good-will towards the British Government.

Trade.

10. The trade statistics collected at Darranga in the Kámrúp district show that two thousand three hundred and forty-five (2,345) Bhutias passed through Darranga against two thousand and three hundred (2,300) in 1891-92. The articles imported were chiefly, as in previous years, blankets, ponies, wax, lac, and musk, while the articles taken away were mainly *eri*-thread, *eri*-cloth, European cotton goods, cotton thread, brass, and iron utensils. At Subankhatta, also in the Kámrúp district, there were two thousand (2,000) Bhutias (men, women, and children) against one thousand (1,000) in the previous year. They had their cattle with them, and also imported various articles (mainly lac) to the value of Rs. 5,000 odd, and took away articles (mainly rice, *eri*-thread and cloth, European cotton goods and cotton thread) to the value of Rs. 8,000 odd. As reported last year, the bulk of the trade with Bhutan passes by Darranga. The total value of the imports and exports from and to Bhutan is put down at Rs. 70,112 and Rs. 46,681, against Rs. 58,188, and Rs. 43,525 in the previous year.

The Sat Rájas of Charduar and Thebengia Bhutias.

11. The Charduar Bhutia Sat Rájas came to Tezpur on the 20th February 1893, and were presented with their *posa* allowance of Rs. 2,526-7 in cash, 7 pieces of scarlet broadcloth, and 53 bottles of rum. They presented Government with three Bhutia blankets, a yak's tail, and a bag of spices. They reported that the heavy snow prevented Brahmi traders from Lhassa from visiting their country. The chiefs were very friendly, and had no grievances to complain of. The Thebengia Bhutias also visited Tezpur on the 4th March 1893, and took their *posa*. Some men of this party bullied and extorted rice from a Kachari on their way back, but escaped into the hills before the Deputy Commissioner could cause them to be arrested. Measures will be taken to exact reparation for their misconduct.

AKAS.

Kapaschors and Hazarikhoas.

12. Of the ten Kapaschor chiefs, eight came to Tezpur on the 28th January 1893, headed by Chandi and Medhi Rájas, and received their *posa* in the presence of the Chief Commissioner, who happened to be here at the time. Chandi has now definitely become a British subject, and lives in a Miri village at Balipara. The two remaining chiefs drew their *posa* on the 24th March. The Deputy Commissioner has heard from other sources of hostilities between the Kapaschors and Dafla villages beyond the border, but the chiefs professed to know nothing of the matter. The Hazarikhoa chiefs came in to Tezpur on the 16th February 1892, and took their *posa*. These chiefs are very anxious to exchange 14 *bighas* of rent-free land granted to them for the maintenance of their *kotokis* or interpreters for other waste land in a more accessible situation, and the matter is now under consideration.

DAFLAS.

13. Of the Daflas living on the Darrang frontier who draw *posa*, nearly as many live in the plains as in the hills, and most of the hill villages have colonies in British territory. In one case some independent Daflas applied to the Deputy Commissioner for leave to carry off runaway slaves who had settled within our border, and seemed much disappointed when told that this was impossible. On the whole, the Daflas have behaved very well; and in the case of those who live in the plains, there is little, beyond their quaint costume and the fact that they go armed with *daos*, to distinguish them from their cousins, the Miris. The Deputy Commissioner has not thought it necessary to raise the question of disarming them. They use their *daos* as an Assamese uses his billhook; and except that the Dafla wears his weapon slung to his person in a sheath, while the Assamese carries his loose in his hand, there is not much more reason for treating the one as a lethal weapon than the other. The year was not marked by any incidents of a stirring nature, and our relations with the hill Daflas, both on the Darrang and Lakhimpur frontiers, were entirely friendly and peaceable.

The subdivisional officer reports on the Daflas living on the North Lakhimpur frontier as follows:

There is a group of *gams* in the Dikrang valley, the successors of those who caused the expedition of 1875, who get no *posa* and consequently do not come in contact with us, but about whom we hear a good deal. They are active and aggressive on their weaker neighbours, including some of our plains refugees, but have no desire to quarrel with us. As usual, there have been a number of cases of a civil nature about women and *mithan* among plains Daflas, or between plainsmen and hillmen. These have all been settled by the subdivisional officer with the help of Dafla arbitrators. The political jemadar has been useful in these arbitrations. Four plains Daflas were imprisoned for wounding a peon with a *dao*. There are nearly a thousand (957 according to our register) Daflas settled in the plains of the subdivision in four frontier mauzas. They have evidently come to stay, and the number is likely to increase. No other tribe in the northern frontier of Assam shows the same tendency to settle in the plains.

Physically, the Daflas degenerate a good deal on settling in the plains. The change of climate, &c., affects them, and they suffer considerably from fever. Many of them take to opium, which is very little used in the hills. In the hills lepers and syphilitics are promptly killed: this is not practicable in the plains, however desirable from a sanitary point of view. They are, on the whole, orderly subjects; wonderfully so, considering their antecedents. But they are litigious, and, as they keep up constant communications with their tribesmen in the hills, their cases give more anxiety than they are really worth. Court-fees and other formalities are not exacted from Daflas; as a rule their cases are generally dealt with out of court. The land revenue system is not well suited to a savage tribe like the

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

Daflas. They are very backward in the arts of life ; spinning, weaving, ploughing, boat-making, and working in metals are not known to them. Their houses are miserable things, much inferior to those of the tribes on the south bank. The women do most of their cultivation ; the men are great hunters. Those who live near North Lakhimpur supply the station with firewood. An exception must be noted about the Daflas settled at Laluk. Some of them have actually learned to plough, and as they have good *rupit* land, they can spare paddy for sale. Bengali coolies can be seen in the Dafla village patiently threshing out paddy and taking it away on payment, while the Daflas sit round and smoke their pipes. This marks a decided advance, and is a most hopeful sign for the future of the settlement. They retain their natural dress and custom, and show no sign of being absorbed by Hinduism. Their own superstitions do not seem to have much hold on them, so they offer an eligible opportunity for missionary enterprise. If the missionary could not Christianise them very readily, he could easily teach them more of the arts of life and raise them in the scale of civilization.

The following amounts were paid to the Daflas on the Lakhimpur frontier as *posa* :

	Rs.	a.	p.
For 1892-93	350	8	7
,, past years...	153	10	10
Total	504	3	5
21 maunds 32 seers salt for 1892-93...	109	0	0
3 maunds 14 seers 8 chhitacks salt for past year	16	13	0
Total	125	13	0
Grand total	630	0	5

MIRIS.

14. The Saraks were, as usual, encamped in Bordoloni mauza for some months. They have not drawn any *posa* during the year under report. The various recipients of *posa* had not got certificates, and for many years the old *gam* Padu has been in the habit of drawing the whole amount, which he distributes among those entitled to it. This year he was too ill to come to the plains, and it has been arranged that his son Tago, son-in-law Bolu, and another chief, Toru, should come together and draw the *posa* for the clan. By this arrangement it is hoped that, in the event of the old *gam's* decease, there will be no friction about *posa*.

The Tarbotia and Panibotia Miris have drawn *posa* to the following amounts :

	Rs.	a.	p.
For 1892-93	806	8	3
Two past years	13	11	8
Total	820	3	11
12 maunds salt for 1892-93	60	0	0
Total	880	3	11

During March the subdivisional officer, North Lakhimpur, Mr. Brown, visited Beni, one of the Panibotia villages in the hills, and was well received. Various *gams* came to see him and were anxious that he should go on to visit their *changs*. An exploring expedition up the Subansiri would, the subdivisional officer is convinced, meet with no opposition from the hillmen, but would rather be welcomed. The supply of rubber on the nearer ranges of hills is almost exhausted, and as the hillmen depend on rubber for their supplies of salt, cloth, and other necessaries, it is expected that in a few years they will be coming down and settling in the plains. The Ghasi Miris, settled on the Dhol, charged Takong of the village at Chauldhowa near Pathalipam with instigating a raid in the hills, in which ten of their relatives were reported to have been killed, and seven, including three persons who were on a visit from the plains, to have been kidnapped. Enquiry showed the whole village to have been more or less implicated in the matter. Three men were arrested, one of them after a brisk struggle, in which he shot a poisoned arrow at a constable. The rest of the male population have taken to the jungle, and the settlement has been completely broken up, the women and children being left on our hands. As was noted in paragraph 9 of the report for 1891-92, this settlement of hillmen was kept in excellent order so long as their old *gam* Tajang lived. They were in a flourishing condition and did a brisk trade in supplying fowls and vegetables to the Pathalipam tea garden. Tajang would turn out of the village any person taking opium. On his death, two years ago, his son set the example, and the whole village, men and women, took to opium. The same thing occurs with the Daflas who settle in the plains. In the hills, opium taking, though not absolutely unknown, is rare and is discouraged ; but when hillmen settle in the plains, many of their old habits get relaxed, and they are very apt to follow the example of their Assamese neighbours ; when once they begin, they seem to consume opium more extensively than the Assamese.

ABORS.

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Doba Abors.

15. Some of this tribe visited Dibrugarh, as usual, to draw *posa*. They deal in rubber at Dijmur, Sissi, and Dhemaji. It was rumoured that the villages of Ledum and Yomsing had sent a present of *mithan* to the Doba and Tadunia Abors to cement an alliance, but the statement has not been corroborated.

Passi and Meyong Abors.

16. Mr. Needham, the Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya, reports as follows :

Large numbers of these tribes visited Sadiya during the cold weather under report, and I was informed that the Kebang community suffered a good deal owing to a partial failure of their rice crop. I was also informed that these tribes suffered greatly from sickness during the past rains, especially at Kemi, where two influential *gams* called Tatar and Tanyang died. The following Passi Meyong villages sent in a deputation for *posa*, *viz.* :

Kebang.		Padum Mone.
Monku.		Lekong.
Romkang.		Galong.

Kemi.

Articles presented to Government by Passi and Meyong Abors.

17. The following articles were presented to Government :

By the Kebang *gams*	...	1 *puri*.
„ Monku „ Romkang „ Bokung „ Padum Mone	...	1 „
„ Lekong *gam*	...	1 „
„ Galong	...	1 „
„ Kemi	...	1 „ and one *mithan*.
Total	...	5 *puris* and one *mithan*.

The *puris* were sold for Rs. 9-11 and the *mithan* for Rs. 40, and these sums have been duly credited to Government.

Complaint against Passi Abors.

18. A Miri called Mungme residing at Dibang complained against a Passi Abor, Rugling of Gina, who demanded compensation for the alleged death of three men owing to Mungme's mother having entered his house years ago. The Passi was sent for, but refused to come in to Sadiya, and returned to the hills, threatening vengeance against Mungme when Mr. Needham left Sadiya. No other complaints of a serious nature were made against these tribes during the year under report, though rumour was, and still is, rife that the Yomsing and Ledum communities continue to brag, saying that they will avenge themselves on us, the former for having been refused *posa* and the latter for having been struck off our list of *posa*-receiving villages.

Complaints by Passi Abors.

19. Mr. Needham reports the result of his inquiries into a complaint by Oloom *gam* of Gina that his nephew Bangki had been sold to a Bor Khampti. It appears that Bangki had been living in the Mesaki mauza and died a natural death.

Rubber trade with the Passi and Meyong Abors.

20. With reference to the rubber trade with the Passi and Meyong Abors, Mr. Needham writes as follows :

There is a magnificent rubber forest in the vicinity of Badak up the Dihong. It extends for some miles on either bank, *viz.*, from Badak to Pangighat or even higher up, and the Passis and Meyongs are now either themselves tapping the trees, or getting others to do so for them. Deputations came in to Sadiya some time back and begged me to allow Kaiyahs to go up as far as Passighat to purchase the rubber, and I have since allowed passes to three or four Kaiyahs as far as Kodgagora on the Dihong.

I am told that a Kaiyah called Hali (one of the men I gave a pass to), who is working on behalf of Ram Kumar Juggernath, has already gone to Dibrugarh with a hundred maunds or so from that spot. It is a sad pity we cannot regulate the tapping of these trees in some way, as in a very few years the whole forest will be destroyed owing to indiscriminate bleeding.

Mr. Needham also suggests the levy of a duty on ivory.

Bor Abors.

21. Mr. Needham reports as follows :

The Bor Abors visited Sadiya all through the cold season as usual, and no serious complaints have been reported against them.

Posa.

Representatives from the following villages, *viz.*,—

Bomjur,	Aiyeng Padu,
Dambuk,	Dukku,
Siluk,	Silli,
Mima Sipo,	Membo,

came in to Sadiya during December last for their yearly *posa*.

The Damroh *gams* again failed to appear, but I paid their *posa* to Siluk. The Siluk *gams* alleged that sickness existed at Damroh amongst the children, and that this prevented their passing through the Bor Abor villages lying between Damroh and the plains, but this story was either false or exaggerated, as numerous parties of males and females from Damroh visited Sadiya during the early part of March in order to procure their yearly supplies of salt, iron, &c., &c.

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Another reason given me for the Damroh *gams* not having come down this year is as follows :—

The year before last saw the Damroh community short of rice, and they had to procure supplies from the Simongs, who facetiously dubbed them "crows" in consequence. Last year, however, the tables were turned, as the Simong people fell short of *dhán* and indented on Damroh for it, whereupon the latter dubbed them "cats and jackals." This led to ill-feeling between the parties, and the Simong people killed a *mithan* belonging to a Damroh man, whereupon the Damroh community erected a strong fence round their boundaries, so that relations between the two parties are very strained, to say the least; but endeavours are being made, I am told, by Riga and Riya to make peace between them.

Articles presented to Government by the Bor Abors.

The following villages sent in "*puris*" by the *gams* who received their village *posa*, *viz.*,—

Bomjur	2 *puris*,	
Dambuk	2 „	
Siluk	2 „	(one on behalf of Damroh),
Mima Sipo	1 *puri*,	
Aiyeng Padu	1 „	
Dukku	1 „	
Silli	1 „	
Membo	1 „	
Total	11 *puris*,	

and these were duly sold, and fetched Rs. 24 only, which amount has been credited to Government.

Crops.

At Siluk and its offshoot, Mima Sipo, the rice crops were good, but at all the other Bor Abor villages the crops were only middling.

Complaint by Bor Abors.

Temba, a Bor Abor of Padu, complained to me in April 1892 that two Miris by name Mungme and Kirinat had taken a "*gunkaroi*" boat, 6½ fathoms long, belonging to him some five years or so ago, and had not paid him for it to date. I enquired into the case, and the Miris admitted the facts, as also that the boat was subsequently lost. They have agreed to cut another boat similar to the one lost for Temba.

MISHMIS.

Chulikatas and Bebejiyas.

22. Large numbers of these tribes visited the plains during the year under report, and, as a rule, are said to have been well behaved. A case was brought last year by a Bebejiya against the havildár of Frontier Police who was in charge of the Diphu outpost during the cold season. It appears that the havildár, who was afterwards suitably punished for his proceedings, beat the man as well as confined him, and, as he died some time after his return to the hills, his clansmen accuse us of having killed him, and a rumour is rife that they are out in search of a "*sarkari*" head to wipe out the disgrace, or appease the deceased man's spirit. The Deputy Commissioner has little doubt that the story is a true one.

Digaros.

23. All through the cold season large numbers of this tribe visited Sadiya, and the Deputy Commissioner has no complaints to record by or against any of them. Their one weakness is liquor, which they purchase freely when in funds, so that they are seen drunk oftener than men of the other tribes who visit us, but they are seldom quarrelsome in their cups. A Digaro chief named Brienson put in a claim for some runaway slaves, and was much disappointed when told by Mr. Needham that the slaves could not be given back.

KHAMPTIS AND SINGPHOS.

Khamptis

24. The Khamptis residing in our territory were well behaved throughout the year under report. Chausa was in Sadiya on two occasions, and on the last one had an interview with the Chief Commissioner. He informed the Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, that the Digaros residing inside the gorge of the Brahmaputra have given out that they intend to levy blackmail from our subjects who visit the sacred "Kund" in future. Chausa has already told these Digaros that they have no claim to "*Salami.*" He also informed the Deputy Commissioner that, in the event of their endeavouring to enforce such a demand, he will be able to stop it, and asked the Deputy Commissioner for an order authorising him to seize and bring in to Sadiya any Digaro who may molest our subjects, and the Deputy Commissioner has given him an order accordingly. A "*Bapu*" or priest from Burma has been preaching a crusade against opium, and has met with some success among the Khamptis of the Tengapani, who were never such inveterate opium-eaters as the Singphos. The Khamptis' settlement on the Dikrang has been quiet and prosperous. The political *detenu* Ainyone was permitted to return to Sadiya, but he preferred to stop at the Dikrang. Some of these Khamptis accompanied Mr. Errol Gray to Bor Khampti.

Singphos.

25. The Singphos have been well behaved during the year. Ningru Samon was in Sadiya when the Chief Commissioner visited that place, and returned home much gratified by an increase to his monthly stipend, and a promise of permission to buy four guns from the arsenal. In February 1893 Ningru Samon complained that a Khakhu Singpho chief named Lasap, who resides at Khamong, half way to Borkhampti, had inter-

cepted a golden umbrella sent as a present to him by Lakhun of Borkhampti. Sombuiyanonga, a Singpho chief living in the north-west corner of the Hukong valley, died during the year. He was ill when Mr. Needham saw him on his return from Müngkhöm in January 1892. Mr. Brown, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, made a tour in December 1892 among the Singpho villages in our territory, going up the Buri Dihing to Margherita and down the Noa Dihing to Sadiya.

NÁGAS.

Nágas on the Lakhimpur frontier.

26. The Nágas have given no trouble during the year. They have been largely employed at Margherita and on tea gardens in the district. The Namsangia chief visited Dibrugarh, and put forward claims to money given to buy an elephant years ago and to certain land at Margherita, which he was told could not be entertained. During the year under report the Nágas of Changmai, Tonglong, Molung, and Lungchang paid the Deputy Commissioner visits of courtesy and brought presents of Nága cloths, fowls, spears, *daos*, &c.

Nágas on the Sibságar frontier.

27. Three cases occurred of murders committed by Nágas on this side of the Inner Line in connection with inter-tribal feuds. On the 28th April 1892 a Nága belonging to Lakrang *chang*, which is subordinate to the Nága Rája of Joboka, was killed by some Nágas of Banfera *chang* in some jungle on the Balijan grant, in *mauza* Abhaypur, Sonari outpost, Bortolla *thána*, near the Inner Line. The feud between the Banfera and Joboka tribes has been going on for a great many years, and the minor Lakrang *chang*, which formerly belonged to Banfera, had been conquered and made subordinate to Joboka. On the date above mentioned some Banfera Nágas went out with the intention of killing the Rája of Lakrang, who was going down to the plains with a party of his followers. The Rája, getting wind of their approach, made his escape in a different direction; but one of the Lakrang men, who was left behind, was attacked and killed by the Banfera party. The body, which was found the next day by some sawyers in the employ of the Balijan tea estate, had a bullet wound in the chest, and the head, hands, and feet had been cut off. Orders were at once issued to the Banfera Rája to produce for trial the murderers of the Lakrang Nága; but the *kotokis*, through whom the message was sent to him, failed to deliver it up to the 11th July. They reported that they had been unable to do so, as on account of sickness in the Banfera *chang* the Rája and his people had left it and gone to some jungle on another hill. It afterwards, however, transpired that the *kotokis* had never attempted to deliver the message, and had made false reports to save themselves the trouble of a journey up to the hills in the height of the rainy season. Eventually, the message was delivered; and on the 26th August a deputation of Nágas sent by the Banfera Rája came down, and asked to be allowed time to produce the murderer. They were given time till the 15th October, and on the 18th October a man was produced as the murderer, who, however, on further inquiry, turned out not to be the real culprit but a substitute. Mr. Monahan, the Deputy Commissioner, then suggested that the Banfera Rája should be fined Rs. 200 for shielding the real murderers; and the Chief Commissioner directed that a fine of Rs. 500 should be imposed. The order was communicated to the Rája; and on the 20th March 1893 he sent in by *kotokis* a sum of Rs. 100, and asked for remission of the balance of the fine. The Deputy Commissioner sent the *kotokis* back to the *chang*, telling them to collect and bring in the rest of the money. Subsequently a message was received from the Banfera Rája to the effect that he was making great endeavours to pay the fine, that he was collecting rubber to sell for the purpose of raising money, and that he had sent his subjects to work as coolies. Mr. Monahan sent word to him to send in at once as much money as had been collected up to date. The Rája has since paid in Rs. 239-12, and the balance of the fine has been remitted by the Chief Commissioner.

The second murder took place on the 17th November 1892, when two Nágas belonging to Jaktung *chang* were shot dead in some jungle near the Sontak grant in *mauza* Dhopabar, *thána* Sonári. The police at first reported that the murders had been committed by men of Borgong *chang*, but it was afterwards ascertained that the murderers belonged to Failung *chang*. The Failung chief was called upon to give them up; and on the 26th March 1893 he sent down two men, Pojang and Yamang, who stated that they had gone with a party of twenty men to make a raid on Khongan *chang*, with which their *chang* was at feud, and that, meeting two Jaktung Nágas on the way, they killed them, believing them to be Khongan men. The two men are now in custody, and the inquiry into the case is still proceeding.

On the night of the 21st March 1893 Abo Nága, a man belonging to Banfera *chang*, who had recently settled with his wife in the plains near Lukhurakhanagaon in mauza Abhaypur, was attacked with *daos* while asleep in his house, and received wounds, from which he subsequently died. His wife, Amo Nagini, who was with him at the time, has identified as the murderers Apang, the Rája of Lakrang *chang*, the same man who narrowly escaped being killed in the first case mentioned above, and Ngyasing, another man of the same *chang*. The woman's story is that she formerly belonged to Lakrang *chang*, where she was the wife of one Nakdung Nága, who was killed in a fight. After his death the Rája Apang wanted to take her as his wife, but she refused and fled with the deceased man, Abo, first to Banfera *chang* and afterwards to the plains. On the 23rd March Apang Rája and Ngyasing Nága were arrested by the Military Police of Abhaypur outpost at the Balijan tea garden, near the scene of the occurrence. They have been sent up for trial by the Civil Police under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and have since been committed to the Sessions.

Some Nágas of Langha village, which is subordinate to the Banfera chief, came down with their wives and children, and settled in Baghmoriagaon, near the Sapakati garden. They said that they had left the hills because the Banfera Rája wanted to take their young girls as his *ligirees* (personal attendants) to which they objected. In accordance with Judicial Department Circular No. 28C.T., dated the 13th March 1874, the Nága settlers were required to leave Baghmoriagaon, and to live close to the Abhaypur outpost until a suitable place could be found for their residence. The mauzadár has selected a place for them to settle in, and the Deputy Commissioner is making arrangements for giving them leases of waste land if they can be induced to take them.

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

During the year ten Nágas were convicted in five cases of offences under the Penal Code. One was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 2 and another to rigorous imprisonment for one month under section 379 for stealing some firewood and salt from a cart; four were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment under section 457 for stealing a cow from a Kaiya's cowshed; three to a fine of Rs. 10 each under section 61*a*, Act VII of 1878, for illicit possession of hill *ganja*; and one to rigorous imprisonment of one month under section 9, Act I of 1878, for possession of contraband opium.

NÁGA HILLS DISTRICT.

28. Our political relations in this district are with—

(1) The trans-Dikhu tribes.
(2) The Semas.
(3) The Eastern Angámis.
(4) The Manipur State.

29. *The trans-Dikhu Tribes.*—These tribes are still independent, and no attempt has been made to interfere in any way in their internal affairs during the year, with the exception of giving advice and trying to get them to make up their inter-tribal quarrels when touring amongst them.

During the year under report two tours were made amongst the trans-Dikhu tribes. Mr. Davis made a tour in April 1892, and in December 1892 Captain Woods was on tour amongst these tribes for some twenty-two days.

The trans-Dikhu tribes may be divided into three groups, *viz.*:

(*a*) The Naked tribe.
(*b*) Yajim, Mongdi, and Yampi group and the Mazung tribe.
(*c*) The Sangtam tribe.

(*a*) *The Naked Tribe.*—With this tribe our relations have been very friendly during the year. No reports of head-taking have been received.

(*b*) *The Mazung, &c., group.*—With the exception of Urongkong, our relations have been very friendly with all the villages of these tribes. The Deputy Commissioner was well received at Mazungjami by all the *khels*, and the surrounding villages came in and paid their *salaams*. Report was received that the *khels* of Mazungjami have again been quarrelling, and that one or two heads had changed hands. Both sides came into Mongsemdi to report to the subdivisional officer, Mokokchang, and ask for assistance, but, of course, he could give them nothing but advice. The Deputy Commissioner, some short time after he had visited and burnt it, heard that Urongkong had made a raid on the village of Yangia, and had killed and taken away the heads of eight men, whom they caught in their fields. This, they say, was done in revenge for Yangia having supplied the Deputy Commissioner with coolies when Urongkong refused, and also that Urongkong thought that Yangia had assisted the Deputy Commissioner in burning Urongkong. The Deputy Commissioner proposed to undertake an expedition against Urongkong during next cold weather, but the Chief Commissioner did not consider that a sufficiently strong case had been made out for such an undertaking in the trans-Dikhu area, which is not under our political control. In August 1892 it was reported that a man of Yajim had been killed by some men of Yang. Both parties came in and met Mr. Davis and Captain Woods at Santong on the 11th August, when Mr. Davis heard the case, and fined Yang four *mithan*.

(*c*) *The Sangtam Tribe.*—Our relations with this tribe have been very friendly during the year. During Captain Woods' tour in December Yampong delayed, and only gave a few coolies, but they gave supplies freely. The Deputy Commissioner fined them three *mithan* for not supplying coolies, and the subdivisional officer reports that the gaonburas had come in to say that they were bringing in the fine at once. None of these tribes has attacked or molested our villages or outposts during the year. There appears to be no doubt that amongst themselves there are many more cases of head-taking than are reported to the subdivisional officer, especially amongst the villages close to the Yangnu river. The villages of Longsa paid revenue this year for the first time, and the subdivisional officer had no difficulty in realising it.

30. *Semas.*—The boundaries of the Sema political control area remained the same as in the previous year. Mr. Davis toured once through this political control area in July 1892, and Captain Woods made a tour through it in November 1892 with Mr. Clancey, the Executive Engineer. No serious cases of any kind were reported from the Sema political control area during the year. The only case which was brought to notice was that of a boy, who was badly beaten by a Nága of Yemeshi Naghami; but, the accused having fled some distance beyond the political control area, nothing could be done. Cases of head-taking by Satemi were reported; but as our villages were not concerned, no action was taken. Mr. Anley, subdivisional officer of Mokokchang, reports that the road has been finished up to Emilomi (some 30 miles from Mokokchang), and that the different villages have worked well and cheerfully on the road. The road from the Cheswejuma end has been finished nearly up to Satajumi, about 10 miles from Cheswejuma. The Semas in the Doyang Valley are now quite quiet.

31. *The Eastern Angámis.*—No serious cases have been reported from this side during the year. Many of the villages, on being called upon to do so, have supplied coolies to bring up stores from Nichuguard. With the exception of the Eastern Angámi villages, which lie on the Sema side, this control area has not been visited during the year. During the present year the Deputy Commissioner hopes to make a long tour amongst the Eastern Angámis.

32. *Manipuri Nágas.*—There is nothing to report on with regard to our relations with the Nágas of the Manipur State. A few complaints by our Nágas against Nágas on the Manipur side were received, but none of a serious nature.

33. The general conduct of the Nágas has been good throughout the year. There were no cases of theft or house-breaking of a serious nature. A Viswema man murdered a Madrassi on the road near Khuzama by stabbing him with a spear. The man was tried, convicted, and hanged.

34. *Arms Act.*—The following statement shows the arms statistics for the year :

Angámi Nágas.		Lhota Nágas.		Kacha Nágas.		Kúkis.		Mikirs, Cacharis, and plains men.		Total.	
New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	New licenses.	Renewed licenses.
26	374	12	39	2	58	2	132	37	328	79	931 4 unrenewed of last year. 935

Eight hundred and eighty-two licenses were issued during the year 1891, and 931 have been renewed in 1892, leaving only four unrenewed. Seventy-nine new licenses were issued during the year. Of these 53 were issued to Mikirs, Kacharis, and sepoys. Only 26 new licenses were issued to Angámis. There are still a good many unlicensed guns amongst the Angámis, but the Deputy Commissioner hopes to get in many of them during the present year by means of his *Dubhashas*, who have been instructed to make inquiries. The Arms Act has been strictly enforced during the year, and 20 prosecutions were undertaken under the Act. The Deputy Commissioner has been instructed not to relax his efforts to get in all the unlicensed guns, it being well known that after the Manipur outbreak many guns were sold to Nágas in British territory both on the Eastern Angámi and the Kacha Nága sides. Golághát is still the nearest place where powder can be purchased, and certainly for some years to come it ought to remain so.

35. The following statement shows the number of coolies impressed at head-quarters on account of the different departments of Government during the past five years :

Impressed labour.

Departments.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Civil Department	890	686	1,566	1,070	764
Police	1,388	1,235	2,179	2,054	3,713
Military	734	626	701	4,191	9,201
Telegraph	102	20	*Nil.*	2,149	224
Commissariat	*Nil.*	678	379	8,651	*Nil.*
Public Works Department	236	184	4,541	2,392	20,574
Total	3,350	3,429	9,366	20,507	34,476

The bulk of these coolies were supplied from the Angámi country for the reason that the Public Works Department gave only one or two days' notice of their requirements, and consequently coolies had to be impressed from the villages close to the Nichuguard-Manipur road, where they had to work. Each coolie did an average of over three days' work. The total of 34,476 does not represent the actual number of coolies impressed in all parts of the district, but simply the number supplied in obedience to orders issued from Kohima. Coolies supplied in the Ao subdivision are not included in these figures, neither are coolies supplied from Wokha, Henima, Khuzama, or Nichuguard.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

36. The number of Seims, Sardars, &c., remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 15 Seims, 4 Wáhádádárs, 3 Lyngdohs, and 39 Sardárs.

The Seim of Malaisohmat, U Lat Singh, died during the year, and was succeeded by U Jub Singh, a minor, who, at a darbar held by the Deputy Commissioner at Shella on the 23rd January 1893, was duly elected Seim. The election has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, who has also

SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

approved the action taken by the Deputy Commissioner, holding the minor Seim and the members of the Darbar jointly responsible for ensuring the proper management of affairs in the Malaisohmat State.

U Ram Singh, Seim of Bhowal, was fined Rs. 200 by the Deputy Commissioner for having allowed one Asbor Miyan, said to be an employé of Rája Surjya Kanta Acharjya of Mymensing, to capture a wild elephant in his *iláka* without the permission of Government. The fine was realised in full. The elephant, which is under attachment in the Sunámganj subdivision, was confiscated to Government, and the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet was requested to have the elephant sold by public auction after due publication of notice.

This same Seim, to whom the Dhalai, Patharia, and Bhowal Cherra lime quarries were leased for three years for an annual rent of Rs. 1,000, was found to have sublet the quarries for Rs. 1,200 a year to an outsider in the Sylhet district without the Deputy Commissioner's permission, and, therefore, in contravention of the terms of his lease. The lease was cancelled and resold with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, and the Seim was warned by the Deputy Commissioner that serious notice would be taken of his conduct on the recurrence of any similar cases in future.

Complaints continued to be made against U Hain Manik, Seim of Myllim. Numerous petitions have been filed complaining of the unsatisfactory manner in which business is conducted by the Seim and his underlings, and asking for his deposition. Some of the charges brought against the Seim are mere revivals of those adduced at the agitations against him in 1883 to 1886, and fully inquired into and decided by Colonel Clarke and Colonel Peet. Others are new, and are being enquired into gradually. A separate report on the subject will be submitted to the Chief Commissioner if it be found, after all the charges have been enquired into, that the Seim's conduct has been such as to render his removal advisable.

The punitive police guard located near Laitryngew in May 1891 in consequence of a fanatical murder which was committed near that village in May 1890 was withdrawn from 3rd May 1892. The expense of maintaining the guard has been paid by the Seim of Cherra. The road from Cherra to Shillong passing near the village is regularly patrolled by the police, and is safe.

U Amor, who was elected Wáhádádár of Shella in December 1889, died during the year. An election was duly held at Shella on the 21st January 1893, and one U Joidon was elected to the vacant post. The Deputy Commissioner's proceedings in regard to the election have been approved and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.

U Hajar Singh, Sardár of the British village of Mawmluh, tendered his resignation, as he was incapable of carrying on his duties. His resignation was accepted, and another man, U Samu Roy, was appointed in his place.

The Sardár of the British village of Nongkroh, U Lum, died during the year. His place was duly filled up by election of U Don Singh. Complaints against the Sardárs of Borpunji (Nongjiri) and Sohbar continued. They were enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner at Cherra during his tour in January 1893. It was found that there is a party in the Nongjiri (Borpunji) Sardár's *iláka*, which has for some time past been agitating against the Sardár. Mr. Godfrey, late Deputy Commissioner of the district, had also previously enquired into the reasons for the dissatisfaction against the Sardár, and had arrived at the conclusion that there was no sufficient ground for dismissing him. Major Gray held a darbar of the Nongjiri people at Cherra to test the general feeling of the people as regards the Sardár. The result was that he found an actual majority in favour of the Sardár and of his retention in office, and only a minority, headed by certain agitators, against him and in favour of his dismissal. Major Gray arrived, therefore, at the same conclusion as his predecessor, and saw no sufficient grounds for dismissing him from office at present. The opposition party of the Sohbar village community also complained against the Sardár in regard to the limestone royalty money of 1891, part of which he was accused of having dishonestly misappropriated on the plea of having spent it in connection with litigation in the Sylhet district. The Sardár submitted his accounts of the expenditure, and the disaffected section petitioned against the genuineness of these accounts, declaring them to be fabricated, false, and unreliable. The Deputy Commissioner, therefore, called a general darbar of the whole village on the 28th January 1893 at Cherra Punji to enquire into the feeling of the village generally as to the Sardár's action with regard to the royalty money of 1891, and he found that those who were opposed to the Sardár and objected to his accounts were quite in the minority, and that a very large majority of the village altogether supported the Sardár's action. Under the circumstances, the Deputy Commissioner saw no reason for taking further action in the matter.

37. In the Jaintia Hills subdivision, U Manik, Dolloi of Shangpung, resigned, and U Khiem Papang was appointed in his place, without formal election, at the request of the elders and headmen of the village. As there was no demand for a general election and no objection was raised to his appointment, he was confirmed in April 1892 by Mr. Godfrey.

U Manik, Dolloi of Darrang, an elderly man, resigned in April 1892, as he did not find favour with the ryots, and another man, U Manik Khangwang, was appointed in his place without formal election. There was no demand for such an election, and no objection was raised to the appointment, which was confirmed.

U Sunia, Dolloi of Rymbai, died in July 1892, and was succeeded by U Riang Lyngdoh, who was elected after due notice.

38. There were 347 gun licenses in force at the beginning of 1892, of which two were cancelled and the owners of two left the district. The remaining 343 were duly renewed and in addition 59 new licenses were granted during the year under report. Thus there were 402 licensed guns in the district on the last day of December 1892. 148¾lbs. of gunpowder were sold during the year by the two vendors licensed to deal in arms and ammunition; and ten seers of gunpowder were imported under special permits by the lessee of the Jaintia Hills elephant *mahál* and by the Seim of Cherra.

Arms Act.

Particulars of the unlicensed guns in the Khási States were called for from the Seims and others, who have furnished the information as far as possible. There are according to their reports 599 guns in these States, most of which are held in the Khairim and Cherra Seimships, as noted below : SECTION 2. *Relations with Tributary States and frontier affairs.*

Khairim	330
Cherra	192
Myllim	36
Other States	41

These unlicensed guns are liable to seizure if found in a British village.

GARO HILLS DISTRICT.

39. There is nothing of importance to be noticed in connection with the Gáros, who behaved well during the year.

40. Of the 549 gun licenses reported to have been in force in 1891, 51 were cancelled and 25 new licenses were granted ; thus, the total number of guns in the district during 1892 was 523. Only 200 lbs. of gunpowder were retailed by the licensed vendor at Tura. No explanation of the decrease has been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner. Arms Act.

NORTH LUSHAI HILLS.

41. The following interesting report, which has been submitted by Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S., Political Officer, North Lushai Hills, is reproduced *in extenso* :

" I.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

" Mr. R. B. McCabe, I.C.S., held charge of the office of Political Officer, North Lushai Hills, from the 1st April 1892 up to the 19th October 1892, when he was relieved by Mr. A. W. Davis, I.C.S., who has held the office since that date.

" *2.* For the period from 9th June 1892 to 7th November 1892 Captain Loch, Commandant, Surma Valley Military Police Battalion, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Officer, North Lushai Hills. This period covers the time from the deputation of Mr. McCabe on special duty at Shillong up to the arrival at Aijal of Mr. Davis.

" II.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

" *3.* The statement given below shows the rainfall at Aijal during the last two years :

	Amount of rainfall.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Inches.	Inches.
April	12·16	13·99
May	20·33	12·30
June	14·95	11·81
July	16·86	8·08
August	18·35	9·98
September	9·06	14·40
October	1·41	14·72
November	0·89	3·06
December	.....	.....
January	0·02	0·60
February	0·50	2·20
March	0·59	5·96
Total	95·12	97·10

SECTION 2.

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"*4.* The crops obtained varied greatly in quality. The paddy crop among the western and northern villages was very good. Amongst the Howlongs it was generally poor, owing to their field work being a good deal interfered with at a critical time of the year by the fighting of April and May 1892.

"To the south-east the paddy crop obtained by the Kairuma group of villages was excellent. The Eastern Lushais, *i.e.*, the villages concerned in the Lalbura rising, got practically no crops at all, and have for some months been subsisting chiefly on jungle yams and what little rice they were able to beg or borrow from their more fortunate neighbours in the west or south.

"Other grains besides paddy, with the exception of Indian-corn, are not largely cultivated by the Lushais. They, however, raise a considerable amount of cotton, and in ordinary years a good deal of this is sold to the Bengali merchants at Changsil. Last season's crop was, however, an almost complete failure, and next to no cotton has been brought down to Changsil.

"III.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.

"*5.* The postal arrangements remained the same as in the previous year. There are two post offices, one at Changsil and one at Aijal. The mails from Silchar are carried by runners to Jhalnacherra, thence by boat to Changsil, and from there Lushai runners take them up to Aijal. The time occupied from Silchar is 6 days in the cold weather and 10 days in the rains. Now that the Rengti road is nearly completed, I hope next cold weather to be able to arrange for a running dâk from Silchar to Aijal.

"*6.* The telegraph arrangements remained the same as in previous years. Communication was several times interrupted during the rains between Changsil and Jhalnacherra, and it is to be hoped that during 1893-94 a permanent line may be laid along the Rengti road.

"IV.—ROADS.

"*7.* Work on the Rengti road was pushed on vigorously during the year under report. This road, which is 125 miles from Duarbund to Aijal, is now practically completed, as 50 miles have been completed to a width of 8 feet and the remainder to 5 feet to 6 feet. The Aijal-Changsil section of this road has been very thoroughly cleared of jungle, and has been put into repair.

"*8.* The trace for the proposed Aijal-Lungleh road was begun during the year under report, and completed by Mr. Sweet, Executive Engineer, up to Sherchip. The trace, which has been cut out to a width of 2 feet throughout, runs from the Sonai outpost along the Lalbura and Bungteya range to Sherchip. Owing to the destruction of the villages of Lalbura and Bungteya and the removal of Tlongbuta to another site, there is now not a single village on the line between Aijal and Sherchip, with the exception of the village of Lalnhuna near the old Bungteya site. This village contains 100 revenue-paying houses, and is about two miles off the road. The absence of villages on the road renders it quite impossible to do any work on it during the rains, but next cold weather I hope to be able to arrange for a considerable amount of local labour.

"*9.* The unstable character of Lushai villages renders all attempts at aligning roads so as to pass through or close to particular villages quite superfluous. All that can be done is to construct arterial roads down the main ranges, and then call on the villages to make good paths connecting themselves with these arterial roads.

"*10.* Through the energy of Captain Loch and Lieutenant Tytler an important piece of work was nearly completed at small cost towards the end of the year. I allude to the opening up of the river Dhaleswari for boat traffic between Changsil and Sairang on the old Changsil-Aijal road. Boats of 40 maunds will in a fortnight be able to get up to Sairang, and we shall be distant at Aijal only 11 miles from our river base by the old road.

"*11.* Separate proposals for the construction of a good road between Aijal and Sairang are being submitted, as it is of the first importance in view of our present transport difficulties to take advantage of this extension of the river route and consequent shortening of the land journey between the river and Aijal. Even should an improved road to Sairang turn out to be 15 miles in length, it would still be 12 miles shorter than the present bridle road, and would reduce the time taken in transporting a bullock load from the river to Aijal from four days to two days, a consideration of no small importance.

"*12.* No work was done on the Aijal water-supply during the past working season owing to the continued absence from Aijal of Mr. Sweet on work connected with the Aijal-Lungleh road.

"V.—HOUSE TAX.

"*13.* The following table shows the statistics of the collection of house tax at Re. 1 per house in the North Lushai Hills for the years 1891-92 and 1892-93:

	1891-92.	1892-93.	
Number of villages	34	45	
Number of houses	6,945	7,012	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Demand	6,945	7,012	
Collection	6,338	5,807	(in cash, Rs. 922 in rice total Rs. 6,729, including arrears of Rs. 607.)
Arrears	607	890	
Commission paid at 10 per cent.	628-8	426	
Net collection in cash	5,709-8	5,381	

"*14.* The amounts outstanding represent small balances due from Lenkhunga, Thangula, and Khamliena, and the revenue of the Poiboi group and Lenkham, Lalruma, and Kairhanga. The greater part of this will be brought into Aijal within the next few days. The collections for 1892-93 include an arrear of Rs. 607 due from Lenkham on account of house tax for 1891-92.

"*15.* I have experienced no difficulty whatever in collecting the house tax for this year; and, with three exceptions, when for my own convenience I accepted payment of the house tax while on tour, the whole amount collected has been paid in at Aijal by the chiefs of villages or their representatives.

"*16.* Out of the total of 7,012 houses assessed to revenue, 922, belonging to seven Howlong villages, were assessed in rice at the rate of 20 seers a house.

"*17.* During the current year I intend to collect the whole of the house tax revenue in cash, and at the same time to demand, wherever possible, rice at the rate of 20 seers per revenue-paying house to be paid for on delivery at the rate of Rs. 2 a maund. Collecting house tax in cash is far more convenient than collecting it in rice, provided that it is understood that the payment in cash does not exempt from liability to provide rice up to the 20-seer limit.

"*18.* The increase in the number of villages assessed is due to the inclusion, for the first time, of the Howlong villages and of the villages of Lalruma and Kairhanga. Deducting the houses of the Howlong villages, there is a considerable decrease in the number of houses assessed, amounting to nearly 800. These are all houses belonging to the Eastern Lushai group and chiefly to the villages of Lalbura, Bungteya, Poiboi, and Lenkham, and the householders are either dead or have not yet constructed new houses, or have migrated to the South Lushai Hills. During the current year I hope to be able to account for most of these missing houses.

"VI.—EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

"*Eastern Lushai Rising.*

"*19.* The chief event of the past year was the Eastern Lushai rising and the operations undertaken by Mr. McCabe to quell this rising and punish the insurgents. These matters have already been fully reported on by Mr. McCabe, and a brief summary of the more important events connected with the rising is all that is required in this report.

"*20.* It will be remembered that Mr. McCabe reached Lalbura's village on the 29th February 1892 with a force of 100 sepoys, his intention being to enforce an order for the supply of 100 coolies made on the 12th February. On the following day, 1st March 1892, he was attacked in a most determined way by Lalbura's people, aided by contingents from the villages of Poiboi, Bungteya, and Lenkham. The attack was repulsed, and a strong position was taken up at the northern end of the village.

"*21.* Repeated attacks were made on this position and on parties sent out to destroy paddy and other property till the 10th April, when a reinforcement of 300 men of the 18th Bengal Infantry having arrived at Aijal from Silchar, an advance was made from Lalbura against Poiboi's village. This village was after some fighting taken on the 18th April.

"*22.* From that date up till the end of the month parties of police and military were continually scouring the country and destroying all the stores of paddy and other property that they could find. The loss inflicted in this way on Poiboi's people was very heavy; and of all the villages punished during these operations, they came off worst. While the force was at Poiboi's, the villages of Lalruiya and Lalhai were destroyed, and Lalhai himself surrendered to the Political Officer on the 20th April.

"*23.* On the 1st May the punitive force returned to Lalbura, and on the 6th an advance with 250 men was made against the village of Bungteya. But a poor defence was made by the Lushais, and the village was occupied on the 7th May, and not finally abandoned until the 1st June, when the punitive force returned to Aijal. The whole force halted at Bungteya until the 24th May 1892, when a force of 170 sepoys under Captain Loch started for Maitê *viâ* Saitol. Maitê was approached along the Saitolklang, and not by the direct road. The Lushais, therefore, being taken by surprise, made little resistance, and the village was occupied without loss.

"*24.* A halt was made here until the 30th May, the same tactics of sending out small parties to destroy paddy and other property being followed as in the case of Poiboi's and Bungteya's villages. With the destruction of Maitê, the campaign against the Eastern Lushais came to a close, and the expeditionary force reached Aijal on its return journey on the 8th June.

"*25.* An incident of the Eastern Lushai rising, which deserves notice as showing the ease with which small parties of Lushais or other hillmen can attack any exposed portion of our very extended frontier, was the raid by a small party of men from Maitê, Poiboi, and Lalbura on the Borancherra tea estate. This raid was made on the 4th April, and was undoubtedly undertaken in the hope of inducing the Political Officer to abandon the advanced post at Lalbura.

"*Howlong Rising.*

"*26.* In sympathy with the Eastern Lushais, the Howlongs rose to oppose the advance of Captain Shakespear from Lungleh towards Aijal, and they were so far successful that Captain Shakespear, who had only an inadequate force at his disposal, found himself unable to advance beyond the village of Vansanga until relieved by the Burma column under Mr. Carey and Captain Rose. On the arrival of this relieving force, Captain Shakespear was able to take the offensive, and, with the help of the Burma troops, destroyed the Howlong villages of Lalrhima, Lalkanglova, Tlongbuta, and Rochungnunga, which lie within the jurisdiction of the North Lushai Hills. After destroying

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these villages, as well as that of Daukhuma, the combined forces had to retire on the 9th of May, on account of want of supplies, without having been able to complete the destruction of the grain and live-stock of the offending villages, or to join hands with Mr. McCabe, who was then at Bungteya.

"*27.* The march of the Burma column from Fort White to the relief of Captain Shakespear is deserving of special mention, performed, as it was, at a most unseasonable time of the year and over a most difficult country. It requires a knowledge of the country and paths in it to thoroughly appreciate the energy and perseverance requisite to successfully accomplish such a march at that particular season of the year. It may be noted that on its way to Daukhuma's village, the Burma column destroyed the village of the chief Nikwê or Nikola, and captured that individual, who had always enjoyed the reputation of being, from our point of view, a thorough scoundrel.

"*Cold-Weather Operations in the Howlong Country.*

"*28.* As it was thought at the time that other Howlong villages, besides those punished, had been concerned in the opposition offered to Captain Shakespear, and as that officer apprehended further trouble from this group of villages owing to the incompleteness of the punishment inflicted on them, it was decided during the rains that in the cold weather columns of Military and Military Police should operate simultaneously against the Howlong villages from Aijal and Lungleh. Serious opposition to the advance of these two columns was expected on the Bengal side; but it became evident, some considerable time before the columns were ready to march, that any resistance was unlikely, and as a matter of fact none was offered.

"*29.* In order to ascertain the disposition of the Howlongs generally, I undertook at the end of November an expedition to the village of Lalbura on the Darlung peak. This village, which is far the largest of the whole group, and contains over 300 houses, received us in a friendly manner, giving coolies for the transport of our baggage and all the supplies we required. A fine of 20 guns inflicted on account of delay in giving coolies on the day we left the village was promptly paid up, and it was quite evident that Lalbura's people at any rate had no mind to fight us.

"*30.* On my return from this tour in the beginning of December I at once determined to establish an advance post at Sherchip (Lalrhima), a village situated in the centre of the Howlong group, and from there co-operate with Captain Shakespear if such co-operation became necessary. The work of establishing this post and of building a permanent outpost for occupation by the Military Police was deputed to Lieutenant Tytler, Assistant Commandant, Surma Valley Military Police, who most ably carried out all he had to do. He reached Sherchip about the 20th December, having been received in a friendly manner by Thangliena, chief of the Howlong village of Samlokhai, through which his road lay. Arriving at Sherchip he at once set about making arrangements for the building of the outpost, and also for getting in the chiefs of the Howlong villages lying within my jurisdiction. He was so successful in both these objects that by the time I reached Sherchip on the 5th January 1893, I found that the outpost was nearly completed, and that all the chiefs had made their submission.

"*31.* On the 6th January 1893, Captain Shakespear arrived at Sherchip, having met with no opposition on his side. After consultation with him, I decided to fine the villages of Lalrhima, Rochungnunga, Lienkhara, Tlongbuta, Lalkanglova, and Kamlova 200 guns as a punishment for the part they took in the rising of April and May 1892 On the 8th January this decision was announced to the chiefs of these villages at Sherchip.

"*32.* Captain Shakespear left Sherchip on the 9th January for a tour to some of his villages on the west of the Dhaleswari, and the co-operation of the two columns, as far as the Howlongs were concerned, was at an end. From the 9th to the 23rd January I remained at Sherchip, visiting with a small escort the remaining Howlong villages lying within the North Lushai Hills boundary, and assessing them to revenue. Everywhere I was well received, and found no difficulty in getting coolies and supplies.

"*Tour to the Kairuma Group.*

"*33.* From Sherchip I went on and visited the Kairuma group, with an escort of 150 police and military. We were met at Kairuma's village by Captain Shakespear with 150 men. Kairuma himself, however, was absent, and never came in to meet either myself or Captain Shakespear, who did not finally leave the village until the 24th February, having stopped there nearly one month. Kairuma's non-appearance is, I fancy, to be attributed to the fact of my having arrested Lalbuta, Kairuma's nephew, in order to make sure of getting the fine of 30 guns that I ordered him to pay. Kairuma's absence, however, made little difference to us, as the mantris and the people of the village exerted themselves to get us all we wanted in the way of supplies. But though they obeyed every order that was given to them, the demeanour of the people of the villages of this group was not quite friendly. For example, the live-stock in all their villages had been removed from the villages and put outside into the jungle, and Captain Shakespear afterwards discovered that the people of Kairuma's village had concealed their grain before my arrival there, and before any news of the arrest of Lalbuta could have reached them (he was arrested on the 25th, and I reached Kairuma's on the 26th). Such actions all tend to show that the rumours which reached me at Sherchip, that Kairuma intended to oppose our advance, were not entirely without foundation, and I think that it is quite possible, had I visited his village with a small escort only, that he might have attempted something of the sort. As it was, however, the simultaneous advance on his village of two columns of 150 men each dispelled any intention of fighting that he may ever have entertained, but a bad conscience quite deterred him from venturing to meet either myself or Captain Shakespear.

"*34.* From Kairuma's village I returned to Aijal *viâ* the villages of Nepuitangi, Jataiva, Maitê, Lalnhuna, and Thompong. I thus visited all the villages of the Kairuma group with the exception of Lungliena's village. During the whole of this tour I experienced no difficulty in getting either supplies or coolies.

"*35.* Captain Shakespear with 100 men of the 3rd Gurkhas remained at Kairuma's after my departure, as our intention was to make a combined advance on the village of Lenkham from Aijal and Kairuma's village. This plan was, however, abandoned owing to news we both received from independent sources of the reduced size and destitute condition of the people of Lenkham's village, which rendered it impossible for us to obtain supplies of rice there.

"*36.* Captain Shakespear was, however, able during the time he remained at Kairuma's village to visit the new village formed by Nikola's or Nikwê's son, a short distance to the north of his old site. Captain Shakespear found that the village contained 119 houses only. He assessed the people at Rs. 100, which was to be paid at Lungleh. He describes the people as living on jungle roots and bark—good evidence of the effectual character of the punishment meted out to them last year by Mr. Carey and the Burma column.

"*Raid by Kukis from the Manipur direction.*

"*37.* At the beginning of January two raids were made on Lushai villages by Kukis (Thadoes or Paithes) from Sunkama's village. The villages raided were Lenkham (new village on the Rabung hill), which lost two men killed out of a party of three who had gone out to cut bamboos, and Lalhai, which had two men shot at, both of whom however escaped uninjured. In the first case the raiders numbered five men, and in the second case four men.

"*38.* Sunkama's village is apparently identical with the village known to the Manipuris as Sungam, and called by Mr. Carey in his diary, dated the 14th February 1892, Somekan. It is really under Manipur, to which State Sungam has on more than one occasion paid revenue. He is apparently a Sukte, and in 1883 paid a fine of Rs. 450 through Manipur as a punishment for the attack made on Mr. Knox Wight at Tipaimukh in January 1883 by his cousin Thangkoiyam and fifty men from Sungam's village.

"*39.* Mr. Carey, who visited Sungam's village in February 1892, calls Sungam or Somekana Nwitê or Tornlorng, but states that the population of the village is very mixed.

"*40.* The Political Agent of Manipur is making an enquiry about these raids, which have this year been renewed after a lapse of five years. The last raid reported was an attack on Lalhai's village, then near Tipaimukh, by Suktes from Singkami's village, which occurred at the beginning of 1888 (*vide* Captain Browne's 'The Lushais,' paragraph 47). Singkami is undoubtedly identical with Sunkama, Sungam, or Somekan.

"VII.—THE LABOUR QUESTION.

"*41.* The coolie question in these hills may now, I think, be considered as settled. Since the Lalbura rising and the severe punishment inflicted in consequence of it on the villages that combined to resist us, no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining coolies in reasonable numbers for work at Aijal, for the transport of the baggage of troops and police, or for the transport of stores, from Changsil to Aijal. Of course owing to the thinness of the population in these hills, it will never be possible to rely on Lushais entirely for the transport of all stores required at Aijal, and for some years to come it will be necessary to keep up at Aijal a permanent coolie corps of 100 to 150 Khási or other hill coolies.

"*42.* Owing to the ease with which coolies were obtained, I have been able, since I took over charge of these hills, to considerably reduce the rate of coolie wages. The rate of wages for coolies I found to be 4 annas a day and a ration of rice and salt. This ration cost Government at Aijal not less than 4 annas a day for each coolie. I have now abolished the ration system, and coolies get nothing but their 4 annas for a fair day's work. I have also been able, while thus cutting down the wages, to increase the standard coolie load from 20 seers to 30 seers. This reform met with a little opposition at first, but on my persisting in it, the people gave in, and now 30-seer loads are carried on all occasions when Government stores have to be transported from one place to another by Lushai coolies, who are, as load-carriers, quite as good coolies as the average Nága.

"*43.* Lushais, even those living in villages most remote from Aijal, have now taken quite kindly to the common 4-anna bit, and I have not had occasion to adopt Mr. McCabe's suggestion (*vide* Annual Report on Native States and Frontier Tribes, 1891-92, page 25), to allow each coolie to carry what he pleases and to pay him with a little salt for his day's work. Had I done so, it would have been quite impossible for me to have carried out the expedition to Lalbura (Chim), for which I relied entirely on Lushais for the carriage of all baggage and stores, or that to the Howlong country and Kairuma's, when I was dependent on Lushais for two-thirds of the total coolies required.

"*44.* It is quite impossible in practice to lay down any hard-and-fast rules as to the employment of coolies, and the most one can do is to see that every village gets its fair share of coolie work, and that the people are not unduly harassed by demands for coolies during the season when they are engaged in agricultural operations, for it must be always borne in mind that the Lushais and other hill tribes on this frontier are before all tillers of the soil. Agriculture is the principal business of their lives; and if they are taken away from their fields too much during the working season, which lasts, roughly speaking, from March till October, their crops are certain to suffer.

"*45.* Many people, I fancy, imagine that with the cutting and burning of a *jhúm* all serious work is at an end. This, however, is far from being the case. The work of cleaning up and sowing a fresh *jhúm* is by no means light. By the time the sowing is all finished, the *jhúms* first sown

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require weeding, and this operation, the most laborious possibly of all, has to be repeated as many as five or six times during the rains; otherwise but a poor crop will be obtained.

"*46.* The following table shows, as near as I have been able to get them, the number of Lushai coolies employed for *one day each* and the nature of the work performed by them :

Nature of work.	Number of coolies employed, 1892-93.
Work at Aijal and Changsil—	
Building, &c.	20,890
Work at Sherchip outpost	2,000
Coolies used on tour and in the rationing of Sherchip outpost	7,780
Rationing Lalbura guard	1,600
Rationing Mr. Sweet's camp	1,200
Bringing loads from Changsil to Aijal	3,861
On roads, jungle-clearing, &c.	3,174
Total	40,505

"In addition to these coolies, who were all impressed, 3,362 voluntary Lushai coolies carried 20,174 loads from the ghat at Changsil up to the godown. This work, which is task work, is very popular, as the coolies employed on it are paid 1 anna for each 30-seer bag of rations brought up from the ghat.

"*47.* As the question of the rate at which coolies should be paid was discussed at some length by Mr. Oldham, Commissioner of Chittagong, in his report on the South Lushai Hills district for 1891-92 (*vide* paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Report), I think that a few remarks on this question are not out of place in this report. Mr. Oldham, it will be observed (paragraph 11), disagreeing with Captain Shakespear, lays it down, without giving any reasons for the conclusion he arrives at, that the rate of pay of coolies in the South Lushai Hills should be 8 annas a day. I must say that I do not agree with him. After an experience of hill coolies and the impressment of them, extending over more than nine years, I am strongly of opinion that the maximum wage for a day's work for impressed coolies should be fixed at 4 annas. To fix any higher rate than this only serves to increase the difficulty of subsequently getting voluntary labour at reasonable rates, for it will generally be found that in districts like this the rates paid by private individuals or by Government departments for voluntary labour are somewhat higher than those paid for impressed labour. Another reason for keeping down the impressed rate is to enable roads to be constructed and Government stores to be transported at a cost that is not altogether ruinous. Lastly, 4 annas is to the average Nága or Lushai a fair remuneration for a day's work, and in some cases that I could bring forward it is quite double what he would get, were he working for one of his own people.

"VIII.—DISARMAMENT.

"*48.* The number of guns recovered or in process of recovery from Lushais up to date amounts to 601. Of this number, 181 were recovered during the year under report subsequent to the Eastern Lushai rising, while 210 still remain outstanding on account of fines imposed during the year. These are being got in by degrees. They are for the most part due from Howlong villages implicated in last year's rising.

"*49.* The importance of a thorough disarmament cannot be doubted, but the difficulty we have to contend with is the want of any reliable information as to the number of guns still in the possession of the Lushais and as to the villages amongst which these guns are distributed.

"*50.* The only estimate of the number of guns in the country which we have is that made by the Rai Bahádur in January 1889, on the occasion of his visit to Changsil (*vide* Captain Browne's Note, 'The Lushais,' page 7). He then estimated the guns in possession of the Lushais living in the North Lushai Hills at 1,190, or, say, 1,200. This estimate is probably fairly accurate, as in those days the Lushais had no reason to under-estimate the number of guns in their possession. Rather the reverse, as, by exaggerating their strength, they may have expected to overawe us. Adding, however, 200 to the Rai Bahádur's figures to make allowance for all omissions of villages, and another 300 on account of the Howlong villages, we get a total of 1,700 guns in possession of the North Lushais in 1889. Since that time, however, 391 have been recovered from them, 210 are in course of recovery, and a large number, say 300, have been sold to the Chins (Pois). As to the correctness of this last statement I have very little doubt; as both Captain Shakespear's information and my own are identical on the point. The fines of guns now being exacted from the Siyins and Nwengals by Mr. Carey,

i.e., one gun per house, should take still more out of the Lushai country, as it is extremely unlikely that the Chins will be able, without buying guns from elsewhere, to comply with these terms, and, as they appear to have plenty of cash, they will probably be able to pay high prices for the guns. The present price for guns amongst the Lushais is Rs. 25 to Rs. 30, two being reckoned as the price of one *mithan*.

"*51.* Assuming, then, that 1,700 represented the guns in possession of the North Lushais in 1889, we get the present number, after deduction for guns recovered (391), fines outstanding (210), and guns sold to Chins (300), to be about (800).

"*52.* These guns are distributed amongst the Western and Eastern Lushais and amongst the villages of the Kairuma group. The Howlongs may be left out of the calculation, as, when they have completely paid their fine of 200 guns, they may be considered as thoroughly disarmed. The distribution of guns over the three first-mentioned groups is, I think, by no means an even one. Guns are much scarcer amongst the Western and Eastern Lushais than they are in the villages of the Kairuma group, who not only possess all they originally had, less sales to Chins, but have received additions from the villages of Lenkham, Lalbura, and Thanruma. The guns in possession of this group may be put down at 400, *i.e.*, about one gun to every four houses.

"*53.* With the exception of a fine of 30 guns exacted from Lalbuta's village during January 1893 the guns of this group have not been touched, for the very good reason that the villages composing it have never come into collision with us. Indeed, on the three occasions on which Kairuma's village has been visited, twice by Mr. McCabe and once by myself, the inhabitants have obeyed all orders and given coolies and supplies quite readily. A decent pretext for disarmament is, therefore, wanting, and the only honest method, as far as this group of villages is concerned, would be to insist on the surrender of all guns and to pay the owners a fair price, say Rs. 20, for each gun, for we must always bear in mind the fact that these guns represent to their owners so much wealth, and that they were acquired before we took possession of these hills. In any case, whatever plan for disarmament is adopted in these hills in the case of villages that have never fought against us should be identical, due regard being had to local conditions, with any plan that may be adopted for the disarmament of the inhabitants of the Chin Hills, especially of those living in the Haka subdivision, whose villages march with many of the villages in the South Lushai Hills.

"*54.* As, however, we can never hope to get hold of every gun in the country, and as, without ammunition, guns are useless, the question of ammunition and how it is procured becomes almost as important as that of disarmament. Now, with the exception of sulphur and possibly flints, Lushais can procure locally everything that they require in this way; and if we could entirely stop the importation of these two articles, especially sulphur, we should in a short time render all Lushai guns useless. Sulphur is at present undoubtedly imported from the plains, and is sold probably at our bázárs, such as Changsil. Previously to 1890 the North Lushais are said to have obtained sulphur from Manipuris resident in Cachar; but since that date Lushai trade with the plains has practically ceased, so that the only sources of supply now open are bázárs like Changsil and Demagiri, or possibly, towards the south-west, traders in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the possessors of licensed guns who live in that district. It is, however, easier to point out the probable sources of supply than to indicate a method by which such sources of supply can be stopped. I am not yet in a position to make formal proposals on this subject, but will do so as soon as possible.

"IX.—TRADE.

"*55.* With the exception of two shops at Aijal, which do not do a very large business with Lushais, the whole trade of this district is carried on at Changsil, where there are five shops kept by Bengalis from Silchar. The extent of the trade done may be judged from the fact that during the year under report Rs. 47,252 were remitted from the Changsil post office to the Aijal sub-treasury. This money was received almost exclusively from the Changsil traders, and had it not been for the disturbances during April and May 1892, which must have seriously interfered with the trade, the amount would probably have been larger still.

"*56.* The trade consists almost entirely of the sale to Lushais for cash or salt, brass pots, and coloured yarns. No ivory or rubber and very little wax and cotton have been brought by Lushais for barter at Changsil during the year under report. Besides the Lushais living within the North Lushai Hills, the bázár is resorted to by men from villages within the South Lushai Hills and also by Chins, principally, I think, from the villages on the western side of the Haka subdivision. On two occasions I have seen at the bázár men who said they came from the village of a chief named Thonglien, four days south-east of Kairuma's village. This village is, I take it, in the Haka subdivision, as it is unlikely that traders would come from so distant a village as Sherkor, the name of the chief of which village is also Thonglien. On both occasions these men made extensive purchase of brass cooking-pots.

"X.—BEHAVIOUR OF THE PEOPLE AND GENERAL CONDITION.

"*57.* The behaviour of the Lushais since the Eastern Lushai rising, *i.e.*, during the year 1892-93 has been generally good, and such as to warrant us in believing that, with* possibly one exception, no further trouble need be anticipated in the future. For some years to come, however, it will be necessary to keep a very firm hold on the people, and any diminution of the garrison holding the country will be quite out of the question.

* I allude to the Kairuma group, see below. A. W. D.

"*58.* Judging from our experience in the Nága Hills, it will probably be many years before the Lushais realise that our stay in their country is likely to be permanent; and until they do realise this fact thoroughly, it will certainly be necessary to keep up a very considerable armed force at Aijal with outposts at different points from which the various sections of the tribe can be effectually controlled.

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"*59.* I will now pass on to a consideration of the general condition of the Lushais living within my jurisdiction at the close of the year under report. To do this it is convenient to treat them in four separate groups:

(1) Western Lushais, *i.e.*, the villages ruled by the sons of Sukpilal.
(2) The Eastern Lushais, *i.e.*, the villages ruled by the descendants of Lalpung and Vonolel.
(3) The Howlongs, *i.e.*, the villages ruled by the sons of Benkoia and Sanvunga.
(4) The Kairuma group, *i.e.*, the villages ruled by the descendants of Vuta.

"*(1) The Western Lushais.*

"*60.* The Western Lushais are at present in a most prosperous condition. They have practically recovered from the effects of the 1890 business. The harvest of the past year was an excellent one throughout the villages of this group, and most of them have received a considerable accession of numbers from the Eastern Lushais and from the south. They are undoubtedly in possession of the best *jhúm* land in the district, and with the extensive uncut jungles west of the Gutur and east of the Langai and north of Lengkunga's village, they have a practically unlimited extent of fresh land open to them for settlement. I fully expect to see the villages of this group go on increasing in size. They are unlikely to give us further trouble, as it will be some time before they forget the lesson learnt in 1890.

"*(2) The Eastern Lushais.*

"*61.* The once powerful Eastern Lushais are now in a most destitute condition. With the single exception of Saitol, the villages engaged in last year's rising got next to no harvest during the past year; and as a consequence of this, these villages have either ceased to exist or exist with greatly diminished numbers.

"*62.* Of the powerful chiefs who ruled this section of the tribe, Poiboi, Lenkham, and Bungteya are all dead, while Lalbura, the most influential of all, is a fugitive as to whose whereabouts nothing can be ascertained. The power of the Eastern Lushais is for the present thoroughly broken, and it will be some time before they recover anything approaching to their former prosperity.

"*63.* To go into details of their villages, Lalbura's village of 470 houses has ceased to exist, and the inhabitants have dispersed towards the west and south. The village of Bungteya, which contained over 500 houses, is now represented by a wretched remnant of about 120 houses. The Poiboi group, *i.e.*, the villages of Tankama, Lalruiya, and Lalhai, contains now, taken all together, some 400 houses, as against the 800 odd of eighteen months ago. The village of Lenkham has dwindled down from 850 to 250 houses, and the inhabitants live in daily fear of attacks from Sunkama's Kukis, who live in a group of villages just south of the Manipur border and east of the Kailam peak. Lastly, Maitê, the village ruled by Vonolel's widow, the mother of Lalbura, Lenkham, and Bungteya, contains but 10 wretched huts, though before it was destroyed it contained some 300 excellent houses, and was one of the most flourishing of the eastern villages.

"*64.* I have been quite unable during the past year to account for anything like all the missing houses of this group. I, however, hope that during the present year I may be able to do something towards collecting these scattered Eastern Lushais and resettling them near their former sites.

"*(3) The Howlongs.*

"*65.* This group of villages, who opposed Captain Shakespear so resolutely last year, have now, to all appearances, accepted the inevitable, and settled down quietly under our rule. They got sufficient paddy to live on at the last harvest, and are now fairly prosperous. Their villages, compared with the villages of the other groups in the North Lushai Hills, are small, and are not likely to increase in size, as the lands available for *jhúming* are somewhat limited. With a strong outpost in their very centre at Sherchip, they are unlikely to give us trouble in the future, and, when I have succeeded in collecting the full fine of 200 guns imposed on them as a punishment for their misdeeds, they will be, for all practical purposes, completely disarmed.

"*(4) The Kairuma Group (Vuta's Descendants).*

"*66.* This group, which consists of seven villages, Kairuma (450 houses), Jataiya (350), Nepuitangi (270), Lalbuta (260), Nikama (120), Raltienga (85), Lungliena (70), is now by far the strongest combination in the Lushai Hills. The villages forming the group all acknowledge the authority of Kairuma. They are, with the exception of Lungliena's village, in a very prosperous condition, having reaped two excellent harvests in succession. The somewhat unfriendly character of my reception by this section of the Lushais has been commented on above in my account of my tour to Kairuma's village in January 1893, and it forms the 'possible exception' referred to at the beginning of this section of the report. Their strength in guns has been noted in section VIII of this report on the subject of disarmament.

"*67.* As matters stand at present, I should be the last to hazard the prediction that Kairuma will give us no further trouble. I am, however, somewhat inclined to believe that, after Captain Shakespear's long stay in the village during January and February, Kairuma will realise the futility of making any attempt to regain his independence, knowing, as he does, that any such attempt would be sure to bring down on his villages forces from both Aijal and Lungleh and possibly from Fort White also, and would end in the utter destruction of his power. On the whole, therefore, I think we have good reason to hope that Kairuma's undoubtedly great influence with his subjects may, with firm and judicious management, become a help, and not a hindrance, to our Administration.

"XI.—TOURS.

"68. The following tours were made by the Political Officers during 1892-93:

1st April to 8th June 1892.	
Mr. McCabe was engaged during this period in the Eastern Lushai country suppressing the rising of the Eastern Lushais	69 days.
23rd November to 3rd December 1892.	
Tour by Mr. Davis to Chin Lalbura and back to Aijal	11 „
14th December to 23rd December 1892.	
Tour to Lalrhima, Lalbura, along the new Lungleh road trace, and return to Aijal *viâ* Lalnhuna and Thompong	9 „
31st December 1892 *to 7th February* 1893.	
Tour to the Howlong country and through the Kairuma group and back to Aijal *viâ* Maitè, Lalnhuna's and Thompong's villages... ...	39 „
21st February to 14th March 1893.	
Tour to Changsil and the Western Lushai villages	22 „
Total days on tour during the year	150 „

"XII.—TRANSPORT.

"69. The transport of stores from Changsil to Aijal has been performed chiefly by bullocks belonging to contractors. This form of transport under the present conditions is very expensive, and, when all the expenses connected with it are taken into account, the cost of transporting a maund of stores from Changsil to Aijal works out to something over Rs. 5 per maund.

"70. This year I hope to be able to arrange with contractors in Silchar for the delivery at Aijal of all supplies required for the police. The necessity of hiring or buying bullocks will then be done away with. If, however, I am unable to come to any arrangement of this sort on reasonable terms, I would strongly advocate the purchase of bullocks in Cachar in the place of the present system, the bullocks so purchased to be sold at the end of the season. The successful opening up of the river between Changsil and Sairang to boat traffic ought, however, to considerably lessen our transport difficulties in the future (*vide* section IV above).

"71. In no case during the past working season has it been necessary to resort to the impressment of bullocks in the Cachar district. I have just recently, having failed in an attempt to purchase good bullocks, come to an arrangement with a contractor in Silchar for the transport of stores from Changsil to Aijal at the rate of Rs. 5 a maund, *i.e.*, a rate slightly cheaper than that prevailing under the previous system, and he has sent up 400 bullocks on these terms. I think that this rate of Rs. 5 is extremely high, but I was obliged to accept it, as it was a question of either doing so or not getting our supplies up at all."

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION I.

SURVEYS.

SECTION I. *Surveys.*

The cadastral survey.

42. The year under report saw the completion of actual survey operations in the Assam (Brahmaputra) Valley and the transfer of the cadastral party to the Surma Valley. Cadastral survey work was in progress at the commencement of the year in the districts of Darrang, Lakhimpur, and in the Majuli (district Sibságar), while traverse survey was in progress in both valleys. The season had to be prolonged till August 1892 in order to complete the area marked out for survey, as the early setting in of the rains in the district taken up last, *viz.*, Lakhimpur, rendered survey work comparatively difficult. Meantime the papers of the area cadastrally surveyed during the previous year in the districts of Nowgong and Kámrúp were completed and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners for settlement. This area consisted of somewhat fragmentary tracts which it had not been thought worth while to survey originally, but which were taken up later on for reasons explained in last year's report. There was some difficulty in obtaining accurate statistics showing the area under cultivation returned previously for these tracts by the mauzadars; but after excluding those for which correct comparative figures could not be obtained, the result gave an increase of Rs. 18,045 in revenue, or about 11½ per cent. Simultaneously with the completion of these papers, the preliminary tabulation of results for the area in Darrang, the Majuli, and Lakhimpur was done, and notices were issued to the ryots to enable them to file objections.

Field operations were resumed in November 1892, and consisted, as usual, of three different kinds of work—

(*a*) Traverse Survey. (*b*) Cadastral Survey.

(*c*) Revision Survey.

(*a*) *Traverse Survey.*—There was not much left to do in either valley. In the Assam Valley Gauháti town had to be traversed for the purpose of surveying it cadastrally for special settlement, and in the Surma Valley an area of about 152·60 square miles, which remained unsurveyed in the Jaintia parganas, was completed in the early part of the year.

(*b*) *Cadastral Survey.*—The cadastral survey of the whole of the area marked out in the Assam Valley had been completed by the close of the previous season, August 1892, and there was no cadastral work in this valley, except the survey of the two towns of Gauháti and Dibrugarh. But the Jaintia parganas in the Surma Valley came for the first time under cadastral survey, and a large area was done. The work proved rather intricate and tedious, as the holdings were small.

(*c*) *Revision Survey.*—The bulk of the tract to be revised was in the Assam Valley, and comprised the whole of the area cadastrally surveyed in season 1891-92, while the small area cadastrally surveyed in the Pratabgarh parganas of Sylhet during the two previous seasons (1890-91 and 1891-92) also came under revision. The Jaintia parganas were not yet ripe for revision at the close of the year.

Besides the work done in the ordinary course, it was decided to bring the towns of Gauháti and Dibrugarh under special settlement on the basis of a cadastral survey, and the survey was completed on a larger scale than usual by the close of the year.

The extent of the operations carried out is given in the following statement :

Division, i.e., Assam Valley or Surma Valley.	Town or district in which work carried on.	Work done.	
		From 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.	From 1st April 1892 to close of season in 1893.
	(a) Traverse Survey.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Assam Valley	Gauháti town, district Kámrúp ..	3·44	3·44
Surma „	District Sylhet (Jaintia parganas)..	152·60	152·60
	Total	156·04	156·04
	(b) Cadastral Survey.		
Assam „	District Kámrúp (Gauháti town)...	2·25	3·44
	„ Darrang	14·16	14·16
	„ Sibságar (Majuli) ...	80·63	80·63
	„ Lakhimpur	235·01	235·01
Surma „	„ Sylhet (Jaintia parganas)..	408·82	483·91
	„ „ (Pratabgarh and Egarasati parganas)...	8·09	8·09
	Total	748·96	825·24
	(c) Revision Survey.		
Assam „	District Kámrúp	26·92	26·92
	„ Darrang	310·08	310·08
	„ Sibságar (Majuli) ...	150·21	150·21
	„ Lakhimpur	269·25	269·25
	„ Sylhet (Pratabgarh and Egarasati parganas)...	117·57	117·57
Surma „	Total	874·03	874·03

It is expected that the final preparation of the papers will be completed in the Assam Valley by the end of the survey year (September 1893), when professional survey and settlement operations in that valley will be finally closed. As regards the Surma Valley, settlement operations have been completed in the Pratabgarh tahsil, and all that remains to be done is the assessment of the Jaintia parganas and the revision and final preparation of the papers.

SECTION 2.

SETTLEMENTS.

Settlements in progress.

43. In this section all settlements are dealt with, except the ordinary settlements of the Assam Valley districts treated of in Section I, Land Revenue, Chapter V, and settlements of waste land grants mentioned in Section 3 of this chapter.

Settlements in Sylhet.

44. In the Sylhet district settlement operations consist of the settlement or resettlement of *ilám* and other petty estates under *Ilám* Rules, the settlement of *khás* lands in the Pratabgarh parganas, and of waste lands brought under ordinary cultivation in the Jaintia parganas. The operations of the year consisted entirely

SECTION 2. *Settlements.*

of the settlement and resettlement of petty scattered estates throughout the district and of *khás* lands in Jaintia. The statement below shows the work done in this district during the past two years, exclusive of the resettlement operations now in progress in the Jaintia pargaras and about to be closed in Pratabgarh :

	Jaintia.		*Ilám.*		Other petty estates.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Applications pending when the year began	.....	.....	11	6	13	11
Ditto made during the year	76	62	11	7	22	37
Number of estates settled	76*	62	16†	8	24‡	27
Area in acres	1,095	1,240	2,123	1,889	227	543
Revenue assessed ... ... Rs.	324	262	1,230	470	172	167
Former assessment ... ... „	76	.....	298	31	14	36
Number of estates transferred to *khás* tahsil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Applications pending when the year closed	.....	.....	6	5	11	14

Out of a total of 35 *ilám* and petty estates, farming leases were issued in 11 cases and ordinary leases in the rest. During the year an area of 2,915 acres, comprised in 235 estates, was measured, and the measurement of 99 estates, covering an area of 1,674 acres, was tested as below :

	Surveyed.		Tested.	
	Number of estates.	Area in acres.	Number of estates.	Area in acres.
Ilám and other estates	173	1,675	37	434
Jaintia tenures	62	1,240	62	1,240
Total	235	2,915	99	1,674

Of the 19 applications for settlement shown as pending, 6 are reported to be ready for disposal, 5 are awaiting survey, while in the remaining 8 cases survey has not yet been tested. An area of 1,167 acres of concealed cultivation of *khás* lands in Jaintia was discovered and assessed to Rs. 259. As noticed in paragraph 55 of last year's report, the resurvey and resettlement of *ilám* estates (exclusive of those in the Pratabgarh tahsil) have been postponed until further orders are received from the Government of India.

Settlement of waste lands in Cachar.

45. In Cachar there were 620 applications, against 380 of the previous year, for the settlement of waste lands (7 for tea and 613 for ordinary cultivation). Adding to these 300 cases pending at the close of the previous year, the total number for disposal came to 920, of which 657 were disposed of, and 263 (17 for tea and 246 for ordinary cultivation) remained pending at the close of the year. The area settled for tea cultivation fell off from 1,331 acres to 250 acres, and the revenue thereon from Rs. 840 to Rs. 186. The area settled for ordinary cultivation was 2,720 acres, with a maximum revenue of Rs. 1,693, against 4,631 acres and Rs. 3,049, respectively, in the previous year. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the impetus given to applications for waste lands in consequence of the high prices obtained for rice in the district, the waste land newly settled for ordinary cultivation was less by 1,911 acres than in the previous year. The area taken up during the year was the lowest since 1882-83. The pending applications (263) involve an area of 12,000 acres (5,000 acres for tea and 7,000 acres for ordinary cultivation). Of these, 178 have since been disposed of, and the majority of the remaining cases are awaiting survey and testing. Two estates, comprising a total area of 1,094 acres, with a revenue demand of Rs. 821, were relinquished. None of these estates were resettled during the year.

* All settled with first applicants

† Settled with former holders .. 6
Ditto outsiders 10

‡ Settled with former holders .. 8
Ditto outsiders 16

SECTION 3.

WASTE LANDS.

Rules under which lands are taken up for special cultivation.

46. This section deals only with waste lands taken up for special cultivation. This can be done either under the rules embodied in section I of the Settlement Rules issued under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, or under ordinary tenure.

Disposal of applications for waste lands under the Lease Rules of 1876.

47. The number of applications during the year under the special Waste Land Rules was 130, against 82 in the previous year. The statement below compares the work done in connection with these applications during the past two years:

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
Rejected, withdrawn, and struck off	11	2,816	17	3,922
Settled	21	8,835	13	2,661
Advertised, but not sold	8	2,261*	11	2,277
Pending	42	10,407	89	24,946
Total	82	24,319*	130	33,746

Of the pending applications, 46, covering an area of 15,461 acres, belong to the Assam Valley, of which 33 are new institutions during the year and 13 are pending from previous years. Of the latter 7 cases have been pending in Darrang since 1890-91, and 1 in Darrang, 1 in Nowgong, and 4 in Sibságar since 1891-92. In Sylhet 26 cases were pending, 2 of which are ready for advertisement, 3 await decision of appeals, and 2 timber valuation. In 4 cases survey has not been tested, while in 15 cases survey has commenced, or will soon commence. In Cachar 17 cases were pending, explanation regarding which will be found in Section 2, paragraph 45 of this chapter.

Leases settled under the Rules of 1876.

48. The statement below gives particulars as to the waste land grants settled in accordance with the Rules of 1876 and those issued in 1887 under the Land and Revenue Regulation during the past two years. It also shows the total number and area of grants settled under these rules as they stood at the end of the year under report.

District.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Altogether to the end of 1892-93, excluding leases resumed and cancelled.	
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
Cachar	...	...	...	...	1	69
Sylhet	5	2,578	5	1,298	114	72,655
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	1	360
Kámrúp	...	...	...	...	25	5,308
Darrang	4	852	4	1,264	140	39,022
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	93	33,603
Sibságar	11	2,204	5	180	173	53,847
Lakhimpur	1	3,201	2	1,023	96	39,047
Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	...	...	...	...	2	100
Total	21	8,835	16	3,765	645	2,44,011

Of the five leases granted in Sylhet, one was in lieu of two existing leases relinquished. In the Assam Valley, the average area settled annually in the seventeen years ending 1892-93, that is, since the rules were promulgated in 1876, was 10,070 acres. The average in the last two years has been only 4,362 acres.

Auction price realised by the sale of leases.

49. Leases under section I of the Settlement Rules are disposed of at auction, but only persons who happen to have applied for the land before the intention of Government to lease it is advertised in the Gazette are allowed to bid. During the year under report, in no case was there more than one applicant; there was therefore no competition at the auction, and the lands sold fetched merely the upset price of Re. 1 per acre.

Resignation and resumption.

50. In Sylhet, no grant was resumed, but the two grants, the terms of which expired on 31st March 1892, referred to in paragraph 61 of last year's report, were relinquished during the year, and a new lease was issued for the lands which they comprised. In the Assam Valley, three grants were, with the Chief Commissioner's sanction, resigned from 1st April 1892, *viz.*, one in Mangaldai, covering 82 acres, one in Tezpur covering 1,194 acres, and the third in Nowgong with an area of 549 acres. Another grant in Nowgong, comprising 272 acres, was absorbed in a reserved forest without the knowledge of the lessee, who was in absolute ignorance of the whereabouts and the boundaries of his estate.

* Last year's figures were incorrect.

SECTION 3. *Waste lands.*

Leases brought under assessment.

51. The total number of leases settled up to the close of the year under the special Waste Land Rules was 645 as shown above. Of these, 613 have come under assessment, as detailed in the statement below :

District.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Revenue. Rs.
Cachar	1	69	35
Sylhet	114	72,655	32,992
Goálpára	1	360	180
Kámrúp	25	5,306	2,641
Darrang	130	36,712	16,873
Nowgong	93	33,603	16,748
Sibságar	154	50,634	23,653
Lakhimpur	93	34,823	16,937
Khási and Jaintia Hills	2	100	44
Total	613	234,264	1,10,103

There has been a decrease of Rs. 407 in revenue as compared with the previous year. The districts of Sylhet, Darrang, and Nowgong are solely responsible for this. The decrease in the two first-named districts was due to resignations, and in the last-named to resignations as also to the absorption of a grant in a forest reserve. Goálpára, Sibságar, and Dibrugarh, on the other hand, show increases owing to the grants coming under assessment on the expiry of the revenue-free term and to the progressive rates of assessment.

Price of timber.

52. The following statement shows the demand, collections, remissions, and balances on account of the price of timber on waste lands settled during the year under report. The collections in 1891-92 were Rs. 14,168; in 1892-93 they amounted to Rs. 28,338, or more than double.

District.	Demands.		Collections.		Remissions.	Balances.	
	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.		Current.	Arrear.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Sylhet	6,359	....	6,359	....	....	....	....
Darrang	5,772	349	5,772	349	....	....	....
Sibságar	4,088	3,522	4,088	3,522	....	....	....
Lakhimpur	8,585	....	8,248	....	....	337	....
Total	24,804	3,871	24,467	3,871	....	337	....

Waste land taken up under the Assam Settlement Rules, section II.

53. The following statement shows land taken up by tea planters under section II of the Settlement Rules (relating to ordinary cultivation). The conversions of leases from the annual to the decennial category are treated as fresh leases in this table.

District.	1891-92.				1892-93.				Existing at the end of 1892-93.			
	Number of new leases.		Area in acres.	Revenue.	Number of new leases.		Area in acres.	Revenue.	Total number of leases.		Area in acres.	Revenue.
	Decennial.	Annual.			Decennial.	Annual.			Decennial.	Annual.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.
Goálpára	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	192	319
Kámrúp	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	68	....	2,893	4,524
Darrang	4	2	27	43	....	4	67	95	185	18	11,358	17,392
Nowgong	....	2	67	110	1	1	124	168	41	20	3,291	5,158
Sibságar	29	8	2,074	3,136	42	35	767	1,180	421	81	4,256	7,469
Lakhimpur	2	1	575	898	1	2	133	200	193	18	20,492	32,817
Total	35	13	2,743	4,187	51	42	1,091	1,658	909	137	62,382	1,33,679

54. In Cachar, four estates, comprising an area of 250 acres, were granted during the year under the ordinary Reclamation Rules. Of these, three estates with an area of 247 acres were settled under the *Jangalburi* Rules of 1875. The total number of estates held under the Reclamation Rules in this district at the end of the year was 564, with an area of 106,402 acres.

Waste land taken up under the ordinary reclamation leases in Cachar.

No settlement was made during the year under the modified *Ilám* Rules, and the total number of leases was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 61, covering an area of 26,317 acres, the revenue payable being Rs. 15,802.

Waste land taken up under the modified *Ilam* Rules in Sylhet.

55. The number, area, and revenue of grants under the Rules of 1838 remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, two in Kámrúp with an area of 39 acres and revenue of Rs. 73, and 16 in Sibságar with an area of 5,494 acres and revenue of Rs. 7,159.

Grants under the Rules of 1838.

56. The statement below gives details as to the grants held under the Rules of 1854 :

Grants under the Rules of 1854.

District.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Present revenue.	Eventual maximum revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	23	25,973	7,305	7,305
Sylhet	4	6,997	1,968	1,968
Kámrúp	4	991	279	279
Darrang	1	293	83	83
Nowgong	2	463	130	130
Sibságar	2	734	206	206
Total	36	35,451	9,971	9,971

In Kámrúp there has been a reduction of Rs. 8 in revenue and 28 acres in area, due to the acquisition of land under Act X of 1870 for the Assam-Bengal Railway. The figures for the eventual maximum revenue and area shown in previous reports have been corrected by the Deputy Commissioner.

57. The following table shows the Old Rule grants commuted to fee-simple and the amount of purchase money realised and remaining to be realised on account of such grants in each district :

Commutation of Old Rule grants to fee-simple.

District.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Government revenue at the time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid, including part payments for grants sold for arrears.	Price remaining to be paid.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Cachar	67	136,207	6,660	4,66,681	.....
Sylhet	1	2,340	.....	7,924	.....
Kámrúp	23	12,918	80	43,430	.....
Darrang	15	6,758	347	27,500	.....
Nowgong	13	6,118	294	24,263	.....
Sibságar	111	93,625	2,467	3,41,568	.....
Lakhimpur	41	30,240	1,229	1,23,610	.....
Total	271	288,206	11,077	10,34,976	.....

The decrease of 260 acres in area in Kámrúp is due to the acquisition of the land for the Assam-Bengal Railway. The area for Nowgong has been corrected, there having been an increase of 15 acres owing to cadastral survey. The amount of Rs. 4,869, shown against Cachar in the previous year's reports as outstanding since 1888-89, was realised during the year.

58. The following statement gives particulars of fee-simple grants and the amount of purchase money realised and remaining to be realised on account of such grants in each district :

Fee-simple grants.

District.	Number of grants sold.	Area in acres.	Price realised.		Price remaining to be realised.
			Up to the close of 1891-92.	In 1892-93.	
			Rs.		
Cachar	23	9,587	60,150	.....	.....
Kámrúp	17	4,456	19,712	.....	.....
Darrang	85	45,313	1,53,024	.....	.....
Nowgong	42	15,468	74,215	.....	.....
Sibságar	51	31,390	3,27,292	.....	.....
Lakhimpur	101	86,520	3,62,502	.....	.....
Total	319	192,734	9,96,895	.....	.....

SECTION 5. *Wards' and attached estates.*

The decrease of two grants and an area of 243 acres in Darrang was due to the fact that three fee-simple grants, covering 1,685 acres, were exchanged for one Thirty-years' Lease Rule grant containing an area of 1,442 acres. This was not taken into account in the corresponding statement of the Provincial Reports for 1890-91 and 1891-92, although the exchange took place in the former year. On the other hand, there was an increase of 77 acres in Nowgong owing to the cadastral survey.

59. The following statement gives particulars as to the waste land grants taken up for the cultivation of tea during the past five years, and as to the grants existing at the end of the year under report under the different tenures :

Waste land taken up for tea planting during the past five years, and altogether up to the end of 1892-93.

Nature of tenure.	Number and area of grants taken up in										Total 1st April 1893.	
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.			
	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Thirty-years' Lease Rules of 1876 ..	17	2,302	24	5,452	9	1,949	21	8,836	16	3,765	645	244,011
II. Leases under the ordinary Settlement Rules of Assam Proper.	45	2,078	25	1,139	96	4,942	48	2,748	93	1,091	1,046	86,383
III. Ordinary reclamation leases taken for tea planting in Cachar and Sylhet.	7	1,351	3	1,426	5	1,255	8	1,181	4	250	569	113,864
IV. Leases under the modified *Ilám* Rules, Sylhet.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	26,817
V. Grants under Old Rules of 1838 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	5,535
VI. Ditto ditto of 1854 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	35,451
VII. Grants redeemed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	271	288,206
VIII. Fee-simple grants	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	319	192,734
Total	69	5,731	52	8,017	110	8,146	77	12,709	113	5,106	2,965	992,593

SECTION 4.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

60. These are petty estates in the districts of Sylhet and Goálpára, which have been settled for a term of years and the revenue of which is collected direct from the tenants. The table below shows the number of such estates, and the demand, collections, remissions, and balances on account of these estates for the year 1892-93 :

Government estates.

District.	Number of estates.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.			Balances.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sylhet	121	613	100	713	581	94	675	..	4	4	32	2	34
Goálpára	1	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	122	619	100	719	587	94	681	..	4	4	32	2	34

The only fluctuations occur in the Sylhet district, which shows an increase of 6 in the number of estates and of Rs. 285 in the amount of the current demand as compared with the figures returned under the same heads in 1891-92, *viz.*, 115 and Rs. 328 respectively. The increase was mainly caused by the purchase, on behalf of Government, of some estates the revenue of which had fallen into arrears. A decrease occurred in the arrear demand, due to reductions allowed on certain estates, which on enquiry were found to have no assets. The balance of Rs. 34 is in course of recovery.

SECTION 5.

WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

61. There were no wards' or attached estates under the management of the revenue authorities during the year under report.

Wards' and attached estates.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION 1.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

[BLANK.]

SECTION 2.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Regulations which came into force.

62. From the 1st April 1892 Regulation VII of 1891 (the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891) came into operation (*vide* Notification No. 612R., dated the 23rd February 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 27th February 1892, page 55).

Acts extended or notified to be in force.

63. The following legislative enactments or portions thereof were notified to be in force in the province or parts of it during the year 1892-93 :

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended to the town of Sylhet. (Notification No. 2746G., dated the 7th April 1892. *Assam Gazette* of 9th April 1892, page 250.)

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended to the town of Karimganj. (Notification No. 2747G., dated the 7th April 1892. *Assam Gazette* of 9th April 1892, page 250.)

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended to the town of Sunámganj. (Notification No. 2748G., dated the 7th April 1892. *Assam Gazette* of 9th April 1892, page 250.)

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended to the town of Habiganj. (Notification No. 2749G., dated the 7th April 1892. *Assam Gazette* of 9th April 1892, page 250.)

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended to the town of Maulvi Bázár. (Notification No. 2750G., dated the 7th April 1892. *Assam Gazette* of 9th April 1892, page 251.)

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended to the town of Hailákándi. (Notification No. 2751G., dated the 7th April 1892. *Assam Gazette* of 9th April 1892, page 251.)

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended to the town of Silchar. (Notification No. 2752G., dated the 7th April 1892. *Assam Gazette* of 9th April 1892, page 251.)

Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869 (an Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants) was extended to the district of Goálpára. (Notification No. 2050J., dated the 9th May 1892. *Assam Gazette* of 14th May 1892, page 320.)

Part X of Act III (B.C.) of 1884 (The Bengal Municipal Consolidation Act, 1884) was extended to the Gauháti Municipality. (Notification No. 75G., dated the 6th January 1893. *Assam Gazette* of 7th January 1893, page 5.)

The provisions of Chapters I, II, and V of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act) were extended to the station of Silchar in the district of Cachar from the 1st April 1893. (Notification No. 234G., dated the 13th January 1893. *Assam Gazette* of the 14th January 1893, page 44.)

Exemption from operation of enactments.

64. Notification exempting the Barpeta-Bhabanipur road, known as Keatinge Street, in the Municipality of Barpeta, from the operation of Act V (B.C.) of 1876 (The Bengal Municipal Act). (Notification No. 3172G., dated the 18th April 1892. *Assam Gazette* of the 23rd April 1892, page 281.)

Notification under section 4 (*d*) of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886, exempting the tract in the Lakhimpur district known as Saharkhand of mauza Jaipur from the operation of Chapter II of the Regulation. (Notification No. 6106R., dated the 24th November 1892, published in the *Assam Gazette* of the 26th November 1892, page 768.)

SECTION 3. *Police.*

65. The following Acts of the Governor General in Council came into force in Assam during the year :

Acts which came into operation.

Act VI of 1892 (an Act to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the Code of Civil Procedure).
„ X of 1892 (Government management of Private Estates Act, 1892).
„ I of 1893 (The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1893).
„ IV of 1893 (The Partition Act, 1893).
„ V of 1893 (an Act to legalise in certain cases the execution within British India of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts in territory beyond the limits of British India).
„ VII of 1893 (an Act to amend the Inland Emigration Act of 1882).

SECTION 3.

POLICE.

66. The total strength of the police force of the province, as it stood on the last day of the past two years, was as follows :

Total police force.

	Sanctioned force of all ranks.		Actual force of all ranks.		Cost.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891. Rs.	1892. Rs.
Military Police	2,535	2,535	2,429	2,556	4,90,739	7,01,522
Civil „ (including Armed Civil and Municipal) ...	2,178	2,178	2,123	2,118	4,22,454	4,25,113
Union Police	15	15	15	15	1,601	1,268
Rural „	6,792	6,812	6,792	6,812	2,91,579	2,93,960

The variations shown by the above figures, where they are sufficiently considerable to require notice, will be discussed under the several paragraphs of the report to which the statistics appertain.

Military Police.

Full effect has now been given to the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India for revising the strength and pay of the establishment of native officers attached to the several Military Police battalions, with the inconsiderable exception that one promotion to the grade of havildar remains to be made. The excess of actual over sanctioned strength in the case of sipahis and buglers (2,281 against 2,256) was due to the enlistment of extra recruits for the proposed Cachar and Lushai linked battalions. As regards the work done by the Military Police, the year under report was uneventful so far as the Nága Hills, Lakhimpur, and Gáro Hills Battalions were concerned, but the Surma Valley Battalion was actively engaged in connection with the operations in the Lushai Hills during the months of March to June 1892.

The only other events of importance in connection with the Military Police during the year under review were the establishment of a new outpost at Chim Lalrhima in the Lushai Hills for the purpose of controlling the Howlongs and the taking over of Khonoma in the Nága Hills from the Military.

The only change during the year 1892 amongst Military Police officers occurred in the Nága Hills Battalion, of which Captain W. R. Little, I.S.C., took over command on the 18th March from Captain D. C. F. Macintyre, whose term of service had expired. The retention of the services of Lieutenant H. C. Tytler, I.S.C., Assistant Commandant of the Surma Valley Military Police Battalion, was allowed beyond the period of two years up to the 15th April 1893. He has since left the Military Police.

As regards discipline, the Inspector General was able to report that it was thoroughly maintained in all battalions throughout the year, while due attention was at the same time given to the important work of practising the men in the different branches of drill. In the case of the Surma Valley Battalion the results under the head of general drill and musketry practice were prejudicially affected by the exceptional position of the battalion, and also to some extent in consequence of the active operations in the Lushai Hills; but the Chief Commissioner has no doubt that it will be found possible to place these matters on a more satisfactory footing in connection with certain proposals for the re-organisation of the battalion which have been recently sanctioned by the Government of India. Steps are being taken to bring the Rifle Association into working order, and no avoidable delay will be allowed to take place in developing this Association, the establishment of which may be expected to exercise a beneficial influence on the shooting efficiency of the men. The signallers in the several battalions were regularly practised throughout the year, and the great value of signalling was conspicuously proved on the occasion of the sudden outbreak at Lalbura in the North Lushai Hills.

A proposal has been made that Martini-Henry rifles should be supplied to the Surma Valley Battalion, and, if possible, also to the other Military Police battalions in the province. As regards this matter, it is sufficient to say that the Inspector General has been requested to report on the condition of the weapons of all the police battalions as last ascertained by competent authority and also to consult the Commandants of the several battalions whether it would be possible, if the battalions were armed with Martini-Henry rifles, to reduce their strength, seeing that the outposts would probably not then require such large guards as they do now, when the men are armed with Sniders. On receipt of this report the matter will be further considered by the Chief Commissioner.

The question of the system which should be adopted in regard to rationing the men of the several battalions is occupying the Chief Commissioner's attention. In regard to the Surma Valley Battalion stationed in the Lushai Hills, the grant of free rations has been stopped, and the system

of rationing the whole battalion under battalion arrangement, whether stationed in the hills or Silchar, has been introduced from the 1st of April of the current year, from which date a sum of Rs. 3-8 will be deducted from the pay of each man on account of rations supplied. The introduction of the same system into the Lakhimpur and Nága Hills Battalions is now under consideration. It is absolutely necessary to take action in this direction owing to the high cost of rations both at Kohima and Dibrugarh. At present the men are discontented, and resignations have largely increased in these two battalions.

The Assam-Bengal Railway having commenced its operations in this province, extra temporary Military Police were entertained and guards were supplied for parties working on the frontier sections and in North Cachar. All such guards were paid for by the Railway Company.

Under the head of enlistment, the main feature during the year under report was a very considerable increase in the number of Gurkhas recruited (from 173 in the previous year to 332), with the result that the percentage of Gurkhas to the total number of men enlisted (389) advanced from 67 to 85. Of the total number of recruits, 178 were enlisted for the Surma Valley Battalion, against 62 in the preceding year. The total number of casualties decreased from 337 in the previous year to 292, this result being due to a falling off under the heads of "Retirements on pension or gratuity" (from 122 to 25), "Discharges" (from 49 to 17), and "Deaths" (from 86 to 81); on the other hand, a considerable increase took place under the heads of "Resignations" (from 47 to 87), "Dismissals" (from 16 to 30), and "Desertions" (from 17 to 52). There can be little doubt that the resignations, the number of which in the case of the Nága Hills and Lakhimpur Battalions aggregated 69 against 22 during the previous year, were largely due to the high price of food-grains. As regards desertions, it is explained in the report that the figures are unduly swelled by the inclusion of men who fail to rejoin on expiry of leave. These will in future be shown under a separate heading. No explanation is given of the increase in the number of dismissals. The figures under deaths include six men of the Surma Valley Battalion who died from the effects of wounds received while on field service and also five men of the same battalion who were killed in action. A marked falling off occurred in the proportion of departmental punishments to actual strength (from 2·5 per cent. in the previous year to 1·9), but, on the other hand, the proportion of judicial punishments rose from ·7 to 1·5 per cent.

67. Details of the sanctioned strength of the Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police are given below for the past two years:

Civil, Armed Civil, and Municipal Police.

	1891. Strength.	1892. Strength.
Civil Police	1,652	1,641
Armed Civil Police	383	383
Municipal, including Station Police	143	154
Total	2,178	2,178

Taking all the districts together, the proportion of the whole Civil Police force to area is 1 to every 20 square miles, and in respect to population the proportion is 1 to every 2,486 inhabitants. If only the police employed on purely police duty (excluding guards, recruits, and absentees from all causes) are taken into consideration, the proportion comes to 1 to every 33 square miles, and 1 to every 4,158 inhabitants. The actual strength of the Civil and Armed Civil Police forces of the several districts of the province, as they stood on the 31st December 1892, was short of the sanctioned strength by 4 Sub-Inspectors, 2 head-constables, and 57 constables. The vacancies in the grade of Sub-Inspectors were filled up after the close of the year.

Much difficulty is said to have been experienced in obtaining recruits in consequence of the insufficiency of the rates of pay allowed to the force, and the increase in punishments is attributed partly to overwork in consequence of the force in some cases not being up to the sanctioned strength, owing, amongst other things, to the difficulty of obtaining recruits. This matter is being separately considered by the Chief Commissioner. It is understood that the lowest grade of constables (on Rs. 6 a month) was nearly two years ago abolished in the districts of Bengal proper, while certain other concessions were allowed with a view to increase the attractions of service in the lower grades of the Police Department; and if this has been found necessary in Bengal, there can be little doubt that it is also necessary in Assam, in view of the higher price of provisions in this province.

The year under report was not characterised by any exceptional features as regards the work which devolved upon the Civil Police. Owing to pressure of work, the men in some districts could not be put through the regular course of musketry. This is to be regretted, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that the Inspector General will be careful to see that necessary instruction is given during the current year. It is especially necessary that this should be done, as breech-loading arms have recently been supplied for the first time to the Civil and Armed Civil Police. Under the head of casualties the only noteworthy points are an increase in the number of dismissals (from 30 to 67) and discharges (from 17 to 25). Deaths aggregated 61, against 59 in the preceding year, of which no less than 23 were due to *kála-azár* and 12 to cholera. There is no doubt that *kála-azár* has gradually travelled up the valley from the Gáro Hills and Goálpára, but all possible measures are being taken to arrest its progress. As regards punishments, the figures closely corresponded with those of the previous year, 453 officers and men having been punished departmentally, against 438 in 1891, and judicial punishments having aggregated 56 against 49. In regard to departmental punishments, however, the percentages of such punishments to actual strength in the several districts disclose variations (from 4·5 per cent. in the Khási Hills to 45·3 per cent. in Lakhimpur and 49·6 per cent. in Darrang), which, in the absence of explanation, suggest, if they do not necessarily indicate, the existence of differences of system. The explanation given by the District Superintendent of the result in the Darrang district, where the percentage increased from 21·4 in the previous year to 49·6, appears to be quite insufficient, and it is not clear

SECTION 3. *Police.*

why the percentage in Lakhimpur should be as high as it is. The number of men who were awarded good-conduct stripes during the year under review was 150, against 218 in 1891, showing a considerable falling off. The total amount of rewards paid to the police during the year shows an enormous increase as compared with the previous year (from Rs. 3,367 to Rs. 10,243). This, however, does not mean that the expenditure of public funds on account of rewards increased in a similar proportion, as the result was largely due to rewards given for the successful detection of cases under the Excise and Opium Acts, which are generally very much more than recouped from the fines imposed. The miscellaneous orders served by the police increased in number from 13,986 in the previous year to 14,873, while the number of summonses served advanced from 16,152 to 16,783. The explanations offered of the results in the several districts clearly point to the existence of irregularities. Thus, in Cachar warrants under Act XIII of 1859 were served by the police, and in the same district the police were required to enquire into the character of persons who applied for the annual renewal of their gun licenses. The attention of all Deputy Commissioners and subdivisional officers has been called to this matter, and the Inspector General of Police has been requested to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner any case in which he has reason to believe that the police are being used for purposes which do not fall within the scope of their legitimate duties.

Rural Police.

68. The total number of chaukidárs rose from 6,792 in 1891 to 6,812 in the year under report, and the cost from Rs. 2,91,579 to Rs. 2,93,960. Favourable reports have been received of the working of the Rural Police from the three districts (Sylhet, Cachar, and Goálpára) in which they are employed; and although in some cases, *e.g.*, in Cachar, where dismissals increased from 10 to 24, in Goálpára, where departmental punishments increased from 83 to 114, and in all three districts which show an increase under the head of judicial punishments, the statistics are not as favourable as they were during the preceding year, this result is not to be regretted in so far as it indicates a stricter enforcement of discipline.

Processes served by police.

69. In the following statement is shown the number of processes served by the Civil Police during the past three years:

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Warrants	3,044	3,422	3,852
Summonses	13,377	16,152	16,783
Other orders	15,943	13,986	14,873
Total	32,364	33,560	35,508

There has been an increase in the total number of processes issued under all three heads, namely warrants, summonses, and other orders. Warrants show a considerable increase in all districts except Nowgong. In Cachar, the increase was principally due to the greater number of warrants for the arrest of runaway coolies issued in 1892 both under Act I of 1882 and under Act XIII of 1859; it is hoped that warrants under Act XIII of 1859 will not in future be served by police but by peons. A large increase in summonses occurred in Sylhet, which was chiefly due to the increase in rioting and murder cases in Sunámganj, to rioting, unlawful assembly, and murder cases in Habiganj, and partly to an increase in the number of cognisable cases in Habiganj, on account of petty theft cases having been taken up by the police under orders of the subdivisional officer,—cases which were not taken up by them in previous years under the orders of Mr. Kennedy, the late Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet. There was also a considerable increase in Cachar under "Other orders," which was entirely due to orders passed by magistrates to enquire into the character of persons who applied for the annual renewal of their gun licenses. Formerly existing licenses were renewed without any such enquiry, and this system has now been reverted to. It is clearly not necessary to enquire each year into the conduct of every person licensed to carry arms before a renewal of his license, and there are obvious objections to such a procedure.

Fines.

70. The table below shows the total amount of fines imposed during the year, with the outstanding balance of the previous year and the amounts realised, remitted, and left outstanding at the close of the year:

Year.	Imposed during and outstanding at the commencement of the year.	Realised.	Remitted.	Outstanding at the close of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891	1,18,368	86,034	7,493	24,841
1892	1,31,001	1,00,773	7,973	22,255

The progress made in the past seven years in the realisation of fines is shown in the table below:

Year.	Imposed. Rs.	Realised. Rs.	Remitted. Rs.	Outstanding. Rs.
1886	76,492	71,550	5,918	26,564
1887	83,442	76,456	8,136	25,443
1888	69,926	66,022	7,697	21,650
1889	72,836	67,708	7,839	18,920
1890	73,005	66,226	5,193	20,496
1891	94,655	86,034	7,493	24,841
1892	1,05,839	1,00,773	7,973	22,255

In paragraph 81 of last year's report the Chief Commissioner noticed that the fines imposed (Rs. 94,655) and realised (Rs. 86,034) considerably exceeded those imposed and realised in any of the six previous years. During the year under report the impositions still further increased to Rs. 1,05,839 and the realisations to Rs. 1,00,773. The balance of fines outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 22,255, against Rs. 25,161 at the close of the previous year, showing a substantial decrease, which is all the more satisfactory on account of its not being due to any material increase in the amount of fines remitted. Last year the Chief Commissioner noticed the large balance of fines (Rs. 2,156) outstanding in the Gáro Hills district. This balance has been reduced by remissions to Rs. 1,505, but is still far too large. Darrang shows a large decrease in outstanding fines owing to old fines having been remitted to the extent of Rs. 2,430. Again, the Chief Commissioner noticed last year that the outstanding fines in Nowgong (Rs. 1,607) were too large, but they have now increased to Rs. 2,588. The inference to be drawn from these figures is either that the police are lax in realising such fines, or that the magistrates are in the habit of imposing fines which it is beyond the means of the persons convicted to pay.

Cost of the department.

71. The total cost of the department for 1892, excluding the amount spent on buildings by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 11,72,967, against Rs. 9,45,269 for the previous year, or a net increase of Rs. 2,27,698, which was caused by an increased expenditure under the head "Contingencies." This head shows an increase of Rs. 2,43,623 over the previous year, owing to an increased expenditure on account of hire of boats, clothing, purchase of arms and ammunition, and cost of free rations and other charges in connection with the administration of the Lushai Hills, and also owing to a more correct classification of charges under the head of "Contingencies." There has also been an increase of Rs. 14,256 under head "Superintendence," as the expenditure under that head shows for the first time the full pay of the Inspector General and the cost of all departments of his headquarters office, the charge being classified under head "General Administration" from the 1st of April 1892. The decrease of Rs. 6,082 in the pay of District Superintendents of Police, &c., is due to some of the districts being in charge of Inspectors during the absence on leave of District Superintendents of Police, while the decrease in the pay of constables and sipahis was chiefly owing to the fact that *batta* allowance amounting to Rs. 16,867 which was drawn in 1891 was shown under this head in the report for that year, while for 1892 this allowance, amounting to Rs. 17,925, has been shown under its correct head "Contingencies." The decrease under this head was further caused by a large decrease of nearly Rs. 8,000 in the Surma Valley Battalion, partly attributable to the pay of certain men, who had gone on furlough and not returned at the end of the year, not having been drawn during 1892, and also to the half rate of pay at which men who returned from furlough drew their leave allowance.

Escapes.

72. The total number of persons who escaped from the custody of the police during the year 1892 was 34, against 55 in 1891. Of these, 13 escaped from jails, 7 from police stations and courts, and 14 while in transit; 26 of the 34 persons who had escaped were recaptured during the year, or 76·5 per cent.

Classification of reported cognisable cases.

73. The total number of cases reported during the past five years is classified in the statement below. The figures for 1891 and 1892 represent the number of cases reported in all the districts of the province, while the figures for the three previous years show cases in the eight plains districts only.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
I.—Offences against the State, &c. ...	557	700	624	706	659
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	723	762	799	825	783
III.— Ditto ditto persons and property	1,742	1,721	1,580	1,707	1,615
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	649	641	593	696	575
V.— Ditto ditto property ...	5,347	5,549	5,410	5,446	5,227
VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	1,331	1,417	1,440	1,920	2,161
Special laws	79	131	135	204	224
Total...	10,428	10,921	10,581	11,504	11,244

In previous reports crime in the hill districts has been dealt with separately from crime in the plains, but in the present report crime in both the plains and the hills has been shown together.

SECTION 3. *Police.*

74. The following table shows separately the number of cases reported in each district during 1891 and 1892:

Cognisable cases reported district by district.

	Cases reported. 1891.	Cases reported. 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cachar	1,321	1,359	38	...
Sylhet	3,514	3,413	...	101
Goálpára	721	778	57	...
Kámrúp	1,055	927	...	128
Darrang	840	851	11	...
Nowgong	791	860	69	...
Sibságar	1,799	1,804	5	...
Lakhimpur	986	885	...	101
Nága Hills	200	124	...	76
Khási „	176	144	...	32
Gáro „	101	99	...	2
Total	11,504	11,244	180	440
Net decrease...	.....	.....	...	260

In 1891 there was, taking the plains districts alone, a net increase of 446 cases over the previous year (1890), so that the decrease of 1892 reduces crime to a more normal condition. The decrease of 1892 occurred chiefly in the districts of Kámrúp, Lakhimpur, and the Nága Hills, the largest decrease of 128 cases having occurred in Kámrúp; in Sylhet, in comparison with reported cases, the decrease (101 cases) is small. The Assistant Superintendent of Police of Kámrúp found it difficult to assign any real cause for the decrease in crime in his district, but the Deputy Commissioner remarked as follows:

> The year was a very unhealthy one, and, owing to a comparatively short crop and to the demand from the coolies employed on the newly-opened railway works, prices of food stuffs rose. Both these facts would lead to confine the people to their homes and to restrain them from having recourse to the courts in petty cases. The decrease is mainly in petty thefts.

In Lakhimpur, the decrease in cognisable crime was mainly due to Class V, under which the figures for 1891 were unusually high, the most noticeable decrease being in cases of criminal house trespass. The decrease in the Nága Hills has been general, with the exception of offences under Class I. The decrease in thefts was due, in a great measure, to the complete breaking up of the Mozema and Khonoma gang of housebreakers and thieves, who had committed numerous robberies. As regards the province generally, the result may be said to have been that, judged by the number of cognisable cases reported, crime showed a tendency to revert to a more normal level than during the preceding year. The increase which took place under offences against the excise laws (from 204 in the previous year to 483) is noteworthy, and was due to greater activity on the part of the police.

75. The statement below shows the details of cases reported to the police and refused enquiry in the several districts during the years 1891 and 1892:

Cases not enquired into by the police.

	Number of cases reported to the police. 1891.	Number of cases reported to the police. 1892.	Number of cases not enquired into. 1891.	Number of cases not enquired into. 1892.	Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported to the police. 1891.	Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported to the police. 1892.
Cachar	1,263	1,240	32	35	2·5	2·8
Sylhet	3,151	2,879	100	91	3·2	3·2
Goálpára	654	718	62	15	9·5	2·1
Kámrúp	641	504	8	24	1·2	4·8
Darrang	825	931	16	21	1·9	2·3
Nowgong	582	677	16	46	2·7	7·4
Sibságar	1,300	1,502	31	45	2·4	3·0
Lakhimpur	856	820	20	29	2·3	3·5
Nága Hills	184	127	...	2	...	1·6
Khási „	178	144	7	10	3·9	6·9
Gáro „	54	36	3	...	5·6	...
Total	9,688	9,578	295	318	3·0	3·4

Out of a total number of 9,578 cases reported to the police, enquiry was refused in 333 cases in the first instance; but, 15 cases having subsequently been enquired into by order of the magistrates, 318 cases were actually refused enquiry, against 285 in the year 1891. The percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported to the police has also risen slightly, *viz.*, from 3·0 in 1891 to 3·4 in 1892. Excluding the hill districts, the percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported to the police varies from 2·1 in the district of Goálpára to 7·4 in Nowgong, and there can be little doubt that enquiry is made by the police into many cases in regard to which if a proper and careful examination of complainants were made, investigation would be unnecessary under the provisions of section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

76. In the statement below are shown the number of true and false cases and their ratio per cent. to the total number of cases reported during the past two years:

True and false cases and their proportion to cases reported.

District.	Number of cases reported, including cases pending from the previous year.		Cases accepted as true.		Cases declared by magistrates to be false and never to have occurred.		Percentage of true cases to cases reported.		Percentage of false cases to cases reported.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	1,371	1,400	1,290	1,278	81	122	94·1	91·3	5·9	8·7
Sylhet	3,765	3,610	3,414	3,328	351	282	90·7	92·2	9·3	7·8
Goálpára	743	807	659	734	84	73	88·7	91·0	11·3	9·0
Kámrúp	1,155	982	1,015	921	140	61	87·9	93·8	12·1	6·2
Darrang	868	902	792	809	76	93	91·2	89·7	8·8	10·3
Nowgong	839	898	800	823	39	75	95·4	91·6	4·6	8·4
Sibságar	1,847	1,850	1,689	1,713	158	137	91·4	92·6	8·6	7·4
Lakhimpur	1,026	912	918	840	108	72	89·5	92·1	10·5	7·9
Nága Hills	209	133	204	124	5	9	97·6	93·2	2·4	6·8
Khási „	178	144	159	133	19	11	85·3	92·4	10·7	7·6
Gáro „	104	105	102	97	2	8	90·3	92·4	1·9	7·6
Total	12,105	11,743	11,042	10,800	1,063	943	91·2	92·0	8·8	8·0

Judging from the provincial percentage of true cases to cases reported, which has risen from 91·2 to 92·0, and that of false cases to cases reported, which has fallen from 8·8 to 8·0, the result was on the whole good, but looking at each district individually the results in some cases are not satisfactory; for instance, the results are unsatisfactory in the Gáro Hills, where there is little crime, and in Nowgong, which district was favourably noticed in the report for 1891 as the best district in respect to good work and good results in the matter of false cases and prosecutions for false charges. On the other hand, the Kámrúp district has shown a distinct improvement, the percentage of false cases having fallen from 12·1 in 1891 to 6·2 in the year under review. The percentage of cases prosecuted to cases declared as false varied from 6·5 in Cachar to 21·5 in Darrang, the general percentage for the province being 13, against 13·7 in the preceding year. Of 128 persons tried for bringing false cases (against 139 in the previous year) 72, or 56·2 per cent., against 46·6 per cent. in 1891, were convicted. Generally speaking, it may be said that considerable improvement took place during the year under report in the matter of these prosecutions, notably in Darrang and Lakhimpur, where the percentage of cases prosecuted to cases declared as false increased from 11·8 and 9·3 in the previous year to 21·5 and 20·8 respectively.

77. The table below shows the number and proportion of true crime to population in the several districts of the province for 1892. The districts are arranged according to their order of criminality, beginning with the district in which crime is least:

Proportion of true crime to population.

	Population.	True crime.	Proportion of true crime to population.
Khási Hills	197,904	133	1 to 1,488
Gáro „	121,570	97	1 „ 1,253
Nága „	122,867	124	1 „ 991
Kámrúp	634,249	921	1 „ 689
Sylhet	2,154,593	3,328	1 „ 647
Goálpára	452,304	734	1 „ 616
Nowgong	344,141	823	1 „ 418
Darrang	307,761	809	1 „ 380
Cachar	386,483	1,278	1 „ 302
Lakhimpur	254,053	840	1 „ 302
Sibságar	457,274	1,713	1 „ 267
Total	5,433,199	10,800	1 „ 503

With the general decrease in the number of cases, the proportion of total crime to population has diminished. The hill districts have been shown in this statement for the first time, and it is these districts which, of course, show the least crime. The Khási Hills stand first, with one case to every 1,488 persons, and Sibságar comes last, as in 1891, with one case to every 267 persons. The proportion in 1891 was in this district one case to every 271 persons.

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Result of trial of persons arrested and of cases decided district by district.

78. The table below exhibits the proportion of convictions to persons arrested and to persons brought to trial, and also of cases ending in conviction to cases decided during the years 1891 and 1892 :

District.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police *suo motu*.		Percentage persons convicted to persons arrested by police by order of magistrate.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	64·8	55·2	65·4	55·6	75·3	65·0	67·1	57·9	59·2	60·4
Sylhet	52·8	57·3	54·1	58·5	60·6	66·0	67·4	68·2	48·3	59·2
Goálpára	51·4	54·5	54·4	55·0	67·3	75·0	58·6	61·3	26·9	28·4
Kámrúp	56·6	64·3	57·0	64·8	71·5	80·1	73·6	81·9	38·2	28·3
Darrang	63·2	64·1	63·5	65·7	74·4	75·7	66·3	66·9	35·4	42·8
Nowgong	50·4	54·3	50·3	54·0	59·8	67·8	75·3	65·3	72·7	58·8
Sibságar	77·8	70·8	75·7	69·3	75·8	74·9	77·8	70·8	51·4	66·8
Lakhimpur	59·0	62·9	61·0	64·4	64·2	66·6	63·2	65·5	67·7	27·2
Nága Hills	84·0	68·3	84·4	69·4	88·2	84·6	...	78·7	...	...*
Khási „	83·6	89·7	87·0	94·3	91·6	92·9	...	89·7	...	71·4
Gáro „	82·6	86·1	82·0	87·0	88·0	68·0	...	78·0	...	86·1
Total	58·0	60·2	59·1	61·1	68·9	71·1	...	...	...	...

Compared with the figures for 1891, some improvement took place in the percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial. Excepting Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, the percentage of convictions to persons arrested under the orders of magistrates has risen in the plains districts; in the Lakhimpur district it fell from 67·7 to 27·2.

Classification of true crime.

79. A classification of true cases during the years 1891 and 1892 is given below:

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I.—Offences against the State	690	676	.....	14
„ II.—Serious offences against the person ...	820	754	.....	66
„ III.— Ditto ditto property ...	1,623	1,510	.....	113
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	642	540	.....	102
„ V.— Ditto ditto property ...	5,133	4,889	.....	244
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	1,930	2,206	276	.....
Special laws	204	225	21	.....
Total	11,042	10,800	297	539
Net decrease	.....	.....	.....	242

With the exception of Class VI, which shows an increase of 276 cases, and special laws, under which the increase was only 21, a decrease occurred in all classes, the largest decrease being in Class V; and of this decrease of 244 cases, no less than 100 occurred in the Lakhimpur district. The increase in Class VI was due to greater activity in excise cases by police officers.

Cases investigated by the police *suo motu*.

80. Although the percentage of cases investigated by the police *suo motu* to total cases reported is still low as compared with other provinces, there has been some improvement over the previous year, the percentage having risen from 60·6 in 1891 to 63·8 in 1892, which is nearly equal to the percentage of the North-West Provinces and Oudh in 1890. Except in Cachar and Kámrúp, where the results are less favourable, and in Sylhet, where there is no change, every district shows an improvement. Kámrúp has always been a great offender, and though cases are now taken up with much greater readiness than was formerly the case, people still seem to prefer appealing to the magistrates in the first instance. Cachar has also gone down from 74·8 to 66·7, a serious downfall, which has not been explained. On the other hand, Goálpára has raised its percentage to 87·5, which is above the average for Bengal; Darrang also has improved, namely, from 61·1 to 71·6, and Nowgong, which was one of our worst, if not the worst, district, has risen from

* Information not available, records not being kept.

N.B.—Figures for 1891 for the three hill districts in the last two columns of the statement are not available, as they were not shown in the reports of previous year.

43·5 in 1891 to 57·0. In considering these figures, however, it must always be borne in mind that 1892 was a particularly good year for excise and opium cases, and these cases, of course, were all in favour of the police; still there can be no doubt that there has been an improvement, and that all police officers now take up enquiries with much greater regularity and without the delays which formerly occurred, and which doubtless induced people to prefer going to the courts in the first instance. This matter formed the subject of a special report from the Inspector General to the Chief Commissioner during the year under review.

Prosecutions for false cases.

81. Out of a total number of 128 persons tried in the province for bringing false charges in 1892, 72 were convicted, against only 67 out of 139 persons prosecuted in the preceding year. The percentage of cases prosecuted to cases decided as false has fallen slightly from 13·7 in 1891 to 13·0. In 1891 the Inspector General directed police officers to move the magistrates to award compensation, under Act IV of 1891, to accused persons on the dismissal of cases proved to be frivolous or vexatious; and as a result he reports that a total amount of Rs. 1,273 was awarded during the year 1892 to accused persons in the several districts of the province. The largest sum was awarded in the Sylhet district, *viz.*, Rs. 489.

Percentage of stolen property recovered.

82. Compared with the percentage for 1891, the percentage of property recovered to property stolen has improved in all districts except Cachar, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Khási Hills, which show a less favourable result. The provincial percentage for 1892 is 32·1, against 29·6 in the preceding year, and is exactly the same as in 1890, and only a little below the percentage of 1889, which stood at 32·5. In paragraph 93 of the report for 1891-92, the success of the police of the Sibságar district in recovering stolen property was noticed, the percentage in that district having been 5·43, a percentage not reached by any district since 1889. In 1892 the percentage fell to 42·7. Cachar and Lakhimpur also did badly, while there was some improvement in Sylhet, Nowgong, Darrang, and a considerable improvement in Goálpára and Kámrúp. The results in Cachar are probably due to the want of success on the part of the police in dacoity, robbery, and house breaking cases in which Manipuris were concerned, and regarding which there has of late been so much agitation on the part of the members of the planting community. Where the property stolen is cash, as it has been in most of the cases referred to, and not property susceptible of identification, the difficulty, and it may almost be said the impossibility, of recovery, unless the thieves are caught in the act cannot but be admitted, and it seems scarcely reasonable to charge the police with inefficiency for not recovering what the owner can never by identification help them to recover.

Non-cognisable cases.

83. There were 17,343 non-cognisable cases during the year 1892 in the several districts of the province, against 16,983 in the preceding year (*viz.*, 16,800 in the plains and 183 in the hill districts). Of these 17,343 cases, 16,850 were instituted by complaint, and 493 were taken up by magistrates of their own motion. The following statement shows, class by class, the number of cases instituted during 1891 and 1892:

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I	859	751	...	108
„ II	8	5	...	3
„ III	164	100	...	64
„ IV	7,684	7,578	...	106
„ V	2,099	2,047	...	52
„ VI	2,083	1,747	...	336
Special Laws	4,086	5,115	1,029	.....
Total	16,983	17,343	1,029	669
Net increase	.....	.....	360	.....

There has thus been a net increase of 360 cases over the year 1891, and this increase was confined entirely to cases falling under "Special Laws," all other classes showing a decrease. The increase is considerable under Special Laws in the districts of Cachar, Sibságar, and Kámrúp, *viz.*, 414, 359, and 237 cases respectively. All that the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Cachar says regarding this increase in his district is that "there is a marked increase under Act XIII of 1859." In 1891 Cachar had 65 cases under this Act, while in 1892 the number was 399. It ought to have occurred to the district authorities to have given some explanation as to the causes which led to the larger number of prosecutions under an Act which, at one time and another has led to much discussion, and is, for many reasons, an important Act affecting the labour question of the district. In the Sibságar district, the increase of 359 cases is ascribed to a

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general increase under several Special Laws, *e.g.*, non-cognisable cases under the Excise Act, and the pound, emigration, and municipal laws, while in Kámrúp the increase of 237 cases is explained as below by the Deputy Commissioner:

> The increase in the non-cognisable cases is in (1) offences under the Municipal Act and bye-laws and under the Births and Deaths Registration Act, (2) offences under Act XIII of 1859, and (3) offences under the Cattle Trespass Act. The increase under the first head is accounted for by the greater vigilance of the town police and of the municipal authorities, and under the second by the opening of work on the railway. The increase under the third head, when taken in connection with the decrease in petty cognisable cases, is somewhat difficult to explain. It may be suggested that, after a comparatively short harvest in the previous year, and with a rise in prices, the cultivators were more careful of their crops in the year under report.

Of the decrease of 336 cases in Class VI, 146 occurred in Cachar alone, of which no explanation has been furnished, while a decrease of 74 cases occurred in Class IV in the Sibságar district, and is ascribed to a diminution in cases under sections 352, 355, and 358 of the Indian Penal Code. The general results under the head of "Non-cognisable crime" are fairly satisfactory, and show improvement as compared with the previous year, the percentage of persons convicted to persons who actually appeared having risen from 58·4 to 61·7.

84. The statement below shows the results of non-cognisable cases instituted in the several districts of the province during the past two years:

Results of cases instituted.

District.	Total number of cases instituted during the year, including cases taken up by magistrates of their own motion.		Number of cases in which process issued.		Number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry.		Number of persons who actually appeared before the courts, including those pending from last year.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Percentage of cases in which process issued to cases instituted.		Percentage of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry to cases instituted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons who actually appeared.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	1,575	1,659	587	583	171	128	844	701	431	422	315	222	37·3	35·1	10·9	7·7	51·1	60·2
Sylhet	5,710	5,771	3,032	2,422	721	662	3,249	3,330	1,746	1,848	1,325	1,231	53·0	42·0	12·6	11·4	53·7	55·5
Goálpára	488	383	193	244	33	68	370	368	147	186	167	146	44·1	63·7	7·5	17·8	39·7	50·5
Kámrúp	1,506	1,681	794	980	127	234	1,050	978	585	562	299	290	52·7	58·3	8·4	13·9	55·7	57·5
Darrang	1,534	1,406	725	633	141	138	949	692	644	470	280	166	47·3	45·0	9·2	9·8	67·9	67·9
Nowgong	1,588	1,622	833	1,075	172	32	1,314	1,561	747	961	523	544	54·2	66·3	11·2	2·0	56·8	61·6
Sibságar	2,737	3,069	1,289	1,325	469	650	1,945	2,068	1,227	1,428	642	562	47·1	43·2	17·1	21·2	63·1	69·1
Lakhimpur	1,762	1,602	600	573	509	365	1,392	1,424	944	962	303	251	34·1	35·8	28·9	22·8	67·8	67·6
Nága Hills	51	36	34	36	10	5	53	71	36	53	7	18	66·7	100·0	19·6	13·9	67·9	74·7
Khási „	89	104	41	56	45	41	148	165	90	116	36	37	46·1	53·8	50·6	39·4	62·1	70·3
Gáro „	43	20	20	17	12	3	57	26	44	20	1	1	46·5	85·0	27·9	15·0	77·2	76·9
Total	16,983	17,343	8,148	7,942	2,410	2,326	11,368	11,384	6,641	7,028	3,899	3,468	48·0	45·8	14·2	13·4	59·4	61·7

Although there has been an increase of 360 cases instituted during the year 1892, as compared with 1891, there has, on the whole, been a decrease of 84 in the number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiry. In Cachar, Sylhet, Nowgong, and the Khási Hills, notwithstanding the increase in cases instituted, the extent to which the police were employed diminished; in Nowgong the number of cases in which the police are employed fell from 172 to 32. It was only in the Goálpára district that, notwithstanding a decrease in non-cognisable cases, the police were employed twice as frequently as in the year 1891, that is to say, they enquired into 33 non-cognisable cases in 1891, and into 68 in 1892; but, notwithstanding this rise, the percentage of cases in which the police enquired is lower in this district than in either Sibságar or Lakhimpur. The District Superintendent of Police, Goálpára, states as follows regarding the increase:

> The number of cases which the police took up and which were diverted into the non-cognisable file has risen from 31 to 47. I cannot explain this; but it seemed to me that such cases as were sent up as cognisable were too easily converted into non-cognisable cases.

Of course, if these 47 cases are deducted, the balance sent to the police for enquiry is not considerable. Both the provincial percentages of cases in which the police were employed to enquire and in which process was issued to cases instituted during the year, have decreased, as compared with the previous year, the former from 14·2 to 13·4 and the latter from 48·0 to 45·8. Convictions also show an improvement, the percentage of persons convicted to persons who actually appeared having risen from 58·4 to 61·7. The percentage of convictions has improved in nearly all districts. Altogether 11,384 persons appeared before the courts, of whom 770 were discharged after appearance, 3,468 were acquitted (by magistrates 3,454, and 14 by the High Court or Sessions Courts), and 7,028 were convicted.

Police agency in non-cognisable cases.

85. The table below shows the details of non-cognisable cases investigated by the police:

District.	Number of non-cognisable cases enquired into by the police on the assumption that they were cognisable.	Number of non-cognisable cases sent by the magistrates to the police for enquiry.	Number of non-cognisable cases: Nuisance cases under Act V of 1861.	Number of non-cognisable cases: Cases under section 175 of Act I of 1882 enquired into by the police *suo motu*, or in which the police were employed to transmit deserters to the magistrate.
Cachar	104	24	.....	84
Sylhet	498	142	.....	8
Goálpára	47	21	.....	19
Kámrúp	58	176	.....	.....
Darrang	82	55	.....	10
Nowgong	26	6	.....	.....
Sibságar	109	541	.....	45
Lakhimpur	69	296	.....	127
Nága Hills	.....	5	.....	.....
Khási „	2	39	.....	.....
Gáro „	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	998	1,328	.....	293

Of a total number of 2,326 cases, 998, or 42·9 per cent., were investigated on the assumption that they were cognisable, and 1,328, or 57·1 per cent., by order of magistrates. Column 3, showing cases sent by magistrates, includes municipal cases, which are non-cognisable. Of the 176 cases against Kámrúp, 136 were municipal cases; of the 541 in Sibságar, 388 were municipal cases; and of the 296 against Lakhimpur, municipal cases numbered 233. Thus, the statement does not show how far the magistrates have employed the police in cases which ought *primâ facie* to have been disposed of without their intervention. The question of revising the form is under the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

Offences committed in the Mikir Hills Tract in Nowgong.

86. The total number of offences reported during the year under the rules for the administration of justice in the Mikir Hills Tract was 33, against 39 in the previous year, or a decrease of 6 cases. Of these 33 cases, only one was struck off as false and the remainder were returned as true; in the preceding year 33 out of the total number of cases reported were accepted as true, 2 cases being dismissed and 4 struck off as false. The total number of persons under trial during the year under report was 29, 6 were acquitted, and the balance (23) were convicted, the figures being the same as for the previous year. Of the 23 persons convicted, 11 were rigorously imprisoned, 8 were fined, and 4 were flogged; the corresponding figures for the preceding year were 5, 9, and 9 respectively. The total amount of the fines imposed during the year was Rs. 840, against Rs. 236 in 1891-92, and Rs. 815 were realised, leaving a balance of Rs. 25 outstanding at the close of the year under report.

SECTION 4.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General statistics.

87. In the table below the most important statistics of the year in respect of the plains districts of the province are compared with those of the two preceding years (1890 and 1891):

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of offences reported	27,940	28,931	29,983
Proportion to population*	1 in 178	1 in 172	1 in 166
Number accepted as true	20,070	21,038	22,346
Percentage of cases rejected	28·2	27·2	25·4
Number of cases brought to trial	11,836	13,060	14,027
„ persons under trial	18,523	21,318	22,055
„ „ convicted	10,672	12,128	13,210
Proportion to population*	1 in 467	1 in 409	1 in 376
Number of persons acquitted or discharged ...	7,123	8,202	7,988
Percentage of convictions*	59·97	59·6	62·3

* The census figures of 1891 have, for purposes of comparison, been taken for the three years, 1890, 1891, and 1892.

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	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of cases decided by District Magistrates	744	907	829
Average number per District Magistrate ...	93	113	104
Number of witnesses examined by District Magistrates	2,134 or 269 each	2,773 or 346 each.	2,455 or 307 each.
Number of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates (52 in 1890, 56 in 1891, and 52 in 1892).	10,106 „ 194 „	11,109 „ 198 „	12,190 „ 234 „
Witnesses examined by Stipendiary Magistrates	38,480 „ 740 „	40,264 „ 719 „	43,247 „ 831 „
Number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates (20 in 1890, 23 in 1891, and 19 in 1892).	937 „ 46 „	979 „ 42 „	1,035 „ 54 „
Witnesses examined by Honorary Magistrates ...	3,480 „ 174 „	3,766 „ 163 „	4,362 „ 229 „
Total number of witnesses appearing before the Courts of Sessions Judges and Magistrates ...	57,660	63,773	65,308
Total number of witnesses examined by Sessions Judges and Magistrates	44,634	47,597	50,632
Number detained more than one day ...	10,088	14,257	11,089
Percentage thus detained	17	22	16
Amount of fines imposed (Rs.)	70,544	84,152	97,214
„ „ realised (Rs.)	63,043	78,451	93,932
Percentage of realisation	89·4	93·2	96·6
Number of persons imprisoned	3,405	3,600	3,762
„ „ fined	7,088	8,422	9,241
„ „ flogged	294	364	360
„ „ who appealed to District Magistrates or Courts of Session	1,431	1,503	1,520
„ „ in whose case decision appealed against was upheld ...	836	895	976
Percentage of confirmation	58·4	59·5	64·2

Offences reported.

88. Compared with 1891, the number of offences reported shows an increase of 1,052, or 3·63 per cent., and the past three years' figures show that the advance has been continuous. The increase during the year under report occurred in Sibságar (427), Sylhet (241), Cachar (182), Nowgong (163), Kámrúp (153), while there was a decrease in the remaining districts of Darrang (64), Lakhimpur (42), and Goálpára (8). The increase in Sibságar occurred in all the three subdivisions of that district, *viz.*, the Sadr, Jorhát and Golághát. In the two former subdivisions the increase occurred only under Special Laws, while there was a falling off in offences under the Penal Code. In Sylhet the increase appears to have been principally under class VIII of offences under the Penal Code and under Special Laws. Offences under Act XIII of 1859 and the Arms Act account almost entirely for the increase in Cachar. The increase in Nowgong occurred in offences both under the Penal Code and under Special Laws, while that in Kámrúp was confined solely to offences under Special Laws, offences under the Penal Code showing a decrease.

Ratio of reported crime to population.

89. The subjoined table compares the ratio of reported crime in each district per 10,000 of the population during the past three years :

District.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	91	86	90
Sylhet	43	44	44
Goálpára	19	25	25
Kámrúp	37	43	45
Darrang	78	86	83
Nowgong	77	69	73
Sibságar	97	105	114
Lakhimpur	104	109	107

Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and Cachar, which have the largest immigrant population in the province, continue to show the highest ratio of reported crime.

Offences accepted as true and cases rejected or struck off as false.

90. Of the total number of offences reported during the year, 22,346, or 74·5 per cent., were accepted as true, against 21,038, or 72·72 per cent., in the previous year, while 7,637 cases, or 25·4 per cent., were rejected or struck off as false in 1892 as compared with 7,893, or 27·2 per cent. in 1891. There was thus an increase in the number of cases accepted as true, which is most noticeable in the case of the following districts :—Nowgong, 79·1 against 69·2 per cent.; Cachar, 75·2 against 69·6 per cent.; and Sibságar, 72·4 against 68·2 per cent. The proportion of cases rejected and struck off as false was, as in the two preceding years, highest in Lakhimpur (35·1) and lowest in Goálpára (15·08). The total number of offences under the Penal Code returned as true shows a slight increase, being 15,457 against 15,349 in 1891. The increase occurred chiefly in respect of offences affecting the human body (167). It was greatest in Nowgong (197) and Sylhet (185). The number of offences against special and local laws returned as true shows an increase of 1,215 as compared with that of the previous year, the reason for which will be explained later on.

Offences under the Penal Code.

91. There has been a decrease of 223 in the total number of offences reported under the Penal Code during the year, the figures for 1891 and 1892 being 22,638 and 22,415 respectively. Of the 14,573 persons concerned in the 15,457 cases returned as true under the Penal Code, 7,646 were convicted as compared with 7,591 out of 14,858 persons concerned in 15,349 cases during the preceding year. The annexed statement shows, for the past two years, the number of cases accepted as true and the number of persons convicted under some of the chief heads of crime :

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Offences affecting public tranquillity	615	625	1,278	1,364
False evidence	76	48	34	18
Offences affecting public safety	74	60	42	35
Murder...	26	43	4	4
Culpable homicide...	27	31	10	8
Serious hurt	100	114	104	91
Simple hurt and assault	5,214	5,406	2,275	2,209
Causing miscarriage	2	1	.....	.....
Rape	19	15	4	3
Theft	3,106	3,195	1,206	1,280
Dacoity	6	6	.....	1
Robbery and extortion	16	12	4	6
House-trespass and burglary	1,132	1,070	176	173
Mischief (serious)	304	310	85	70
Offences relating to marriage...	260	238	27	28

All of the four persons shown as having been convicted of murder during the year were sentenced to transportation for life by the Courts of Session.

The districts in which the largest numbers of murders were reported during each of the first two years were the following :

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Nowgong	3	5	...	...
Darrang	6	3	2	...
Lakhimpur	2	6	...	...
Sibságar	3	5	...	...
Sylhet	10	18	1	2

Cases of culpable homicide were reported from all the districts in the province, the largest number appearing, as in previous years, in Sylhet. Of the 46 persons charged with this offence, 8 were convicted, 19 were acquitted, 1 died, and 18 remained under trial at the close of the year. Cases of dacoity were reported from only four districts in the province, *viz.*, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Sylhet, and Cachar. Of the 21 persons charged with this offence, 1 was convicted, 8 were acquitted, 2 escaped, while 10 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Only one case of house-trespass resulting in death or serious hurt was reported during the past year. It occurred in Darrang, and the accused was convicted. Of the total number of persons brought to trial for house-trespass, 173 were convicted, 91 were acquitted, and 20 remained under trial at the close of the year.

SECTION 4. *Criminal Justice.*

Offences under special and local laws.

92. Of the total number of offences (7,116) reported under this head, 6,600, or 92·7 per cent., were returned as true as compared with 5,385, or 92·3 per cent., in the preceding year. In the comparative statement below details are given of the offences returned as true during the past five years :

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Arms Act	315	258	268	295	411
Cattle-trespass Act	858	892	836	925	1,154
Breach of Contract Act (XIII of 1859) ...	269	326	375	400	638
Inland Emigration	847	930	1,049	1,101	1,137
Excise	255	308	234	249	576
Ferries	131	165	112	114	113
Forests	93	152	105	128	111
Gambling	18	16	13	13	17
Municipalities	441	648	498	933	900
Opium	90	119	122	128	112
Police Act (V of 1861)	551	580	690	718	839
Police, Rural (Regulation I of 1883) ...	90	103	74	66	207
Stamps	118	120	80	57	65
Registration of Births and Deaths ...	24	64	62	39	104
Other Acts	72	105	167	219	216
Total	4,172	4,786	4,685	5,385	6,600

The increase in the number of cases under the Arms Act occurred in all districts except Sibságar, which shows a slight decrease. It was most marked in Cachar (57), and is said to be due to a larger number of prosecutions in cases of failure to renew licenses. Cachar is also almost entirely responsible for the increase in the number of infringements of the Artificers and Workmen's Act (Act XIII of 1859), with 220 cases ; Sylhet, Nowgong, and Goálpára show a decrease of 13, 2, and 1 respectively. The increase in the number of offences under the Cattle-trespass Act was shared by all the districts except Darrang and Goálpára, which show a decrease of 22 and 2 respectively. In all the districts, except Cachar, prosecutions under the Excise Act increased, most noticeably in Sibságar, where the increase is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to have been due to "special inducements having been held out to police officers to take up excise cases." The falling off in the number of prosecutions under the Municipal Act occurred in the districts of Lakhimpur (153) and Goálpára (34) ; no cases were reported from Nowgong and Darrang ; while Sibságar, Kámrúp, Sylhet, and Cachar show an increase of 74, 72, 6, and 2 cases respectively. With the exception of the districts of Cachar and Darrang, which show a decrease of 114 and 5 respectively, all the districts contributed to the increase in the number of cases under the Police Act. It was greatest in Kámrúp (62), Goálpára (61), and Sylhet (60).

The number of persons required to give security under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code during the past five years was as under :

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Security to keep the peace	224	301	290	230	259
„ for good behaviour	28	29	73	40	60

Both classes of security show an increase as compared with the previous year. As in previous years, the majority of these cases occurred in Sylhet.

Duration of cases decided by magistrates.

93. The average duration of cases decided by magistrates of each class during each of the past two years is shown in the table below :

	Average number of days each case lasted.					
	Assam Valley Districts.		Sylhet.		Cachar.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Honorary Magistrates	11·17	9·16	12·6	8·68	.....	.....
Stipendiary „	9·7	8·1	13·4	10·7	12·1	15·6
District „	8·3	8·09	7·3	6·27	12·7	10·1

There has been an improvement in the case of all classes of magistrates in both valleys, with the exception of Cachar, where the duration of cases decided by stipendiary magistrates has increased from 12·1 to 15·6 days.

Witnesses examined.

94. The total number of witnesses examined during the year in the courts of magistrates of all classes was 50,135, against 46,956 during the previous year. The increase occurred in all districts except Kámrúp and Darrang, which show a decrease. It was greatest in Sylhet (1,323) and Nowgong (915).

Detention of witnesses.

95. Of the total number of 64,412 witnesses in attendance in the courts of magistrates, 83·3 per cent. were discharged on the first, 14·4 per cent. on the second, and 2·05 per cent. on the third day, as compared with 77·9, 18·1, and 3·5 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The number of witnesses detained over three days shows a considerable decrease, having fallen from 240 in 1891 to 133 in 1892. The largest number of detentions for over three days occurred in Goálpára (61). In Nowgong 42 witnesses were detained beyond the third day, in Sylhet 15, in Kámrúp 8, in Cachar 6, and in Lakhimpur 1. No such detentions occurred in the courts of magistrates in the districts of Darrang and Sibságar. The 61 witnesses detained over three days in Goálpára were in the court of the senior Extra Assistant Commissioner, who disposes of the greater part of the criminal work at headquarters, and the detention is reported by the Deputy Commissioner to have been unavoidable. The detention of the 42 witnesses at Nowgong is stated to have been caused by the serious illness of the Deputy Commissioner on whose file the cases were pending.

Duration of cases committed to Courts of Session.

96. The following figures show the average duration of cases of persons committed for trial to the Courts of Session in the province for the past two years :

	1891.	1892.
Assam Valley districts	52·3	44·5
Sylhet	40·8	56·18
Cachar	74·2	40

The Assam Valley districts show an improvement, Sylhet the contrary, while Cachar exhibits the best result.

Ratio of persons convicted by Courts of Session.

97. The proportion of persons convicted to persons committed for trial before the Courts of Session was 45·5 per cent. in the year under report, as compared with 48 per cent. in the previous year. The ratio was lowest in Nowgong (16·6 per cent.).

Fines.

98. The amount of fines imposed by the Sessions and Magisterial Courts was Rs. 97,214 during the year under report, against Rs. 84,152 in 1891, and the amount realised, including arrears of previous years, was 96·6 per cent., against 93·2 in the preceding year. The increase in the amount of fines occurred in the districts of Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Nowgong, Sylhet, and Cachar. The proportion of fines realised to fines imposed was highest in Sylhet (100·7 per cent.) and Nowgong (100·1 per cent.), and lowest in Goálpára (79·3 per cent.). In the other districts it varied from 84·7 to 97·8 per cent.

Whippings.

99. The total number of sentences of whipping awarded during the year was 360, against 364 in 1891. In all districts except Goálpára and Kámrúp, which show an increase of 23 and 7 respectively, a decrease occurred in the number of sentences of whipping, that in Sibságar being most marked (19). The ratio of whippings to other punishments was 2·8 in 1892, against 3·09 in 1891. The ratio of whippings to other punishments in lieu of which whipping might have been inflicted, was 20·9, against 20·7 in the preceding year. The highest percentage (48·59) is returned by Darrang, and the lowest (14·45) by Sylhet.

Receipts and expenditure.

100. The subjoined table compares the receipts and expenditure of the Criminal Courts for the year under report with those of the previous year:

District.	1891. Receipts.	1891. Charges.	1891. Excess of charges over receipts.	1892. Receipts.	1892. Charges.	1892. Excess of charges over receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára	11,701	14,976	3,275	7,767	19,304	—11,537
Kámrúp	12,977	16,763	3,786	12,993	13,442	— 449
Darrang	8,553	17,671	9,118	8,170	23,625	—15,455
Nowgong	10,763	13,949	3,186	17,317	13,717	+ 3,600
Sibságar	18,921	28,891	9,970	24,555	23,903	+ 652
Lakhimpur ...	6,609	23,331	16,722	10,850	18,171	— 7,321
Sylhet	45,881	65,627	19,746	51,106	65,830	—14,724
Cachar	14,488	24,649	10,161	14,975	25,908	—10,933
Total of Magistrates' Courts	1,29,067	1,83,490	54,423	1,46,785	1,82,746	—35,961
Total of Courts of Session	826	22,367	21,541	948	21,154	—20,206
Grand total ...	1,29,893	2,05,857	75,964	1,47,733	2,03,900	—56,167

SECTION 5. *Prisons.*

In the Magistrates' Courts in the Assam Valley districts, the excess of expenditure over receipts amounted to Rs. 21,994 in 1892, against Rs. 36,083 in 1891, and that in Sylhet and Cachar to Rs. 13,967 as compared with Rs. 18,340 in 1891. The increase in receipts was common to all districts except Goálpára and Darrang. There was a decrease in expenditure in the districts of Kámrúp, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, and an increase in the remaining four districts. In the Sessions Courts the receipts were Rs. 918 in the year under report as compared with Rs. 826 in the preceding year, and the expenditure was Rs. 21,154, against Rs. 22,367 in 1891. The details of receipts in Magistrates' Courts show an increase under all heads, that under "Fines" (Rs. 14,128) being most marked. The receipts of the Sessions Courts also increased under all heads. Of the heads of expenditure, a decrease took place under "Salaries of judicial officers," while the other two heads, "Establishment" and "Contingencies, &c.," show an increase, that under the latter being Rs. 4,504. The system under which copies of documents required by parties are prepared brought in a surplus credit to Government of Rs. 2,185, against Rs. 1,846 realised in 1891. The figures relating to receipts and charges on account of the service of processes in the Criminal Courts in Assam exhibit a surplus of Rs. 10,752 as compared with Rs. 9,213 in 1891.

SECTION 5.

PRISONS.

Number of jails.

101. No change took place in the number of permanent jails and lock-ups (9 jails and 13 lock-ups), but the temporary Public Works jail at Salutikar in the district of Sylhet was finally closed on the 16th April 1892 on the completion of the work for which it was established.

Jail population.

102. The total jail population at the close of the year under report was 1,283, against 1,401 at the close of the preceding year, and the daily average of all classes was 1,288·85, against 1,337·41 during the year 1891. It is noteworthy that the daily average of all classes of prisoners shows a steady decrease since 1889. The number of admissions during the year was 8,482 only, against 9,437 in the previous year. These figures include admissions by transfer as well as direct admissions, and the explanation is that the decrease is due to fewer transfers having taken place during the past than during the previous year. The jails which have the largest average population are Sylhet (375), Gauháti (194), and Tezpur (184); in no other jail in the province did the average population exceed 74. The following table gives the most important figures relating to the convict population for the past six years:

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of convicts in jails and lock-ups on the last day of the previous year ...	1,347	1,276	1,279	1,418	1,095	1,262
Admitted direct during the year ...	3,762	3,563	3,758	3,545	3,717	3,899
„ by transfer	1,186	1,130	1,050	1,336	2,180	1,164
Total	6,295	5,969	6,087	6,299	6,992	6,325
Deduct transferred	1,203	1,200	1,020	1,539	1,981	1,152
„ released	3,811	3,484	3,660	3,685	3,711	3,998
„ escaped	13	10	11	7	9	6
„ died	37	40	70	51	81	73
„ executed	1	4	4	1	2	2
Total discharged	5,065	4,738	4,765	5,283	5,784	5,231
Balance at the end of the year ...	1,230	1,231	1,322	1,016	1,208	1,094
Daily average number of convicts	1,201·98	1,308·86	1,375·31	1,327·33	1,217·56	1,187·78

There was a decrease both in the number of admissions (including the number admitted by transfer) and in the daily average number of convicts during the year 1892. As regards direct admissions, the number of which advanced from 3,717 to 3,899, the most considerable increase took place in the case of the jails at Silchar (43), Dhubri (54), Nowgong (105), and Dibrugarh (141), and in the lock-ups at Sunámganj (55), Habiganj (71), and Golághát (48). The increase in the case of the jails at Silchar, Sylhet, and Dibrugarh is attributed to an increase of convictions under Act I of 1882. In the Nowgong jail the increase is attributed to the larger number of convictions for rioting, hurt and other similar offences, while in the Sunámganj lock-up it is chiefly due to the larger number of convictions for offences against public tranquillity.

Juvenile offenders.

103. In 1892, 9 juveniles were admitted, against 8 in the previous year. In all cases juveniles were, as far as possible, kept separate from the adult prisoners and confined in separate wards.

Female convicts, civil prisoners, and under-trial prisoners.

104. Of the 3,899 convicts admitted direct during the year, 285 were females, against 237 in 1891, the proportion of females to male convicts admitted direct having been 7·8 per cent., against 6·8 in 1891. The number of civil prisoners increased from 53 in 1891 to 57 in 1892. There has been a decrease both in direct admissions and in the daily average number of under-trial prisoners as

compared with 1891; the former decreased from 3,305 to 3,164, and the latter from 116·77 to 97·56. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in Magistrates' and Sessions cases was 10·02 and 31·44 days in 1892, against 9·69 and 19·48 respectively in 1891.

Foreign convicts.

105. Of the total number of convicts admitted direct, 1,658 were foreigners, that is residents of other provinces; of these, 1,357 were tea garden coolies, of whom 833 were imprisoned under Act I of 1882 and 16 under Act XIII of 1859, against 714 and 22 respectively in the previous year.

Habitual offenders.

106. The results of identification of habitual offenders during the year do not show any improvement. Of 369 persons who had been previously convicted, 238 were identified by either the Police or the Jail authorities, the corresponding figures for the preceding year having been 332 and 240 respectively. It has recently been decided to introduce the Bertillon system of anthropometry, and the necessary arrangements are being made to obtain the required instruments. The system will be started at first in the three district jails at Sylhet, Tezpur, and Gauháti, to which all long-termed prisoners and bad characters are transferred, and the measurements will be made by the Police and the Jail officials conjointly, the details being available to both departments for reference.

Sentences.

107. Under the head of length and nature of sentences passed upon convicts, it is unsatisfactory to notice a further increase in sentences of imprisonment not exceeding one month from 1,885 to 1,957, though the ratio per cent. to total admissions stood at nearly the same figure as in the previous year (50·19 against 50·71). On the other hand, sentences above one month and not exceeding three months increased both absolutely and relatively, *i.e.*, from 843 to 907 and from 22·68 to 23·26 per cent. of total admissions. Similarly, the increase which has taken place under the head of sentences of simple imprisonment (from 71 to 92) cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and the Chief Commissioner has issued orders that sentences of simple imprisonment should not, except for special reasons, be passed where the law authorises rigorous imprisonment.

Guards and escapes.

108. The number of escapes during the past five years is compared in the table below:

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
From jails	23	13	19	21	24
„ lock-ups	9	17	10	10	8
Total	32	30	29	31	32

The number of convicts who escaped from the several jails and lock-ups in 1892 was 32 (24 from jails and 8 from lock-ups), against 31 (21 from jails and 10 from lock-ups) in the preceding year. Of the 32 escapes, 26 were recaptured within the year, and four prisoners who escaped during the previous years were also recaptured. Under the system of extramural labour, which necessarily prevails in this province, it must be expected that, as compared with other provinces, escapes should be numerous, and the only remedy is to see that adequate punishment is in all cases inflicted on the prisoners concerned if recaptured, and on the guards or other jail officials who may be shown to be responsible, while at the same time making the best arrangements possible for watch and ward in the case of prisoners employed outside the jail walls.

Punishments by Criminal Courts and Jail Officers.

109. The number of jail offences committed during the year aggregated 1,389, against 1,178 during the preceding year, while the number of punishments was 1,389, against 1,169. The increase was common to all classes of offences except "criminal offences," which were chiefly offences connected with escapes. There is reason to fear that the increase which took place under the head of "Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles" (from 151 to 219) is due to greater laxity on the part of guards in looking after prisoners employed extramurally. Under the head of "Punishments" it is satisfactory to notice that there were no cases during the year under report in which the punishment of solitary confinement with reduced diet was imposed, while the number of cases in which the punishment of reduced diet alone was inflicted fell from 28 in the previous year to 12. Although the number of corporal punishments increased (from 82 to 91), the increase is small in view of the increased number of offences and of punishments of other kinds imposed. The number of prisoners who obtained remission under the mark rules closely corresponded with the number in the preceding year (180 against 185). In the case both of paid warders and convict overseers, the percentages of those punished to the total number entertained show a considerable increase—in the case of paid warders from 30·95 to 46·34 per cent., and in that of convict overseers from 20·35 to 27·84 per cent.

Mark system and remission of sentences under mark rules.

110. Of the total number of 182 convicts released under the operation of the mark rules, 98·90 per cent. gained remission of sentences during the year 1892, against 99·45 per cent. in 1891. Besides these, 12 convicts with sentences of less than two years' imprisonment were released from the Sylhet jail under the special mark rules prescribed for the Lushai Hills jail. The average remission was 63 days in a two-years' sentence, and 91, 103, 157, 180, 78, 316, and 166 days in sentences not exceeding three, four, five, six, nine, ten and exceeding ten years, respectively; 156 prisoners were punished by forfeiture of marks, against 142 in the previous year.

SECTION 5. *Prisons.*

Sickness and mortality.

111. The table below shows separately the death rate for the past two years among convicts in the jails, lock-ups, and the Public Works temporary jails:

	Death rate per mille of average strength.	
	1891.	1892.
Jails	95·53	80·28
Lock-ups	52·40	49·99
Public Works jails	...	...
Total	54·29	61·46

Out of the 73 deaths among convicts (against 81 in 1891), 25 occurred in Gauháti, 10 in Sylhet, 9 in each of the prisons at Tezpur and Dibrugarh, 8 in Nowgong, 2 in each of the prisons at Sibságar and Habiganj, and 1 in each of the prisons at Silchar, Shillong, Hailákándi, Barpeta, Mangaldai, Jorhát, Kohima, and Tura. Of the total number of 76 deaths amongst all classes of prisoners, 12 were due to cholera, against 14 in the previous year; 11 of these occurred in the Gauháti jail and 1 in the lock-up at Habiganj. The death rate from causes other than cholera was 49·7 per mille, against 43·4 in 1891. The number of admissions to hospital throughout the province represented a ratio of 1,912·6 per mille of average strength, against a ratio of 1,742·2 in 1891. The ratio of admissions to hospital and of daily average sick per mille of average strength for the years 1891 and 1892 is shown below:

	Ratio per mille of average strength			
	Of admission into hospital.		Of daily average sick.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Jails	1,860·7	1,800·4	72·0	57·3
Lock-ups	2,391·1	2,500·8	51·7	45·2

The mortality of the past year was again heavy, there having been 76 deaths, which give a ratio of 59 per mille, against 84 deaths in 1891 with a ratio of 52·1 per mille. The heavy death rate of 1891 was due to special and unavoidable causes, as explained in paragraph 123 of the General Administration Report of 1891-92. During the year under review the three jails which contributed chiefly to the large number of deaths were Gauháti, Nowgong, and Dibrugarh. When inspecting these jails, the Chief Commissioner made full enquiry into the cause of the heavy mortality, and had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that it had nothing to do with any defects in the sanitary conditions of the jails. The large number of anæmic coolies (punished for desertion) admitted into the Dibrugarh jail, the prevalence of *kála-azár* in the town and district of Nowgong, and the stoppage of the water-supply at Gauháti sufficiently account for the mortality. Special instructions have been issued regarding certain sanitary precautions to be taken in the Gauháti jail; and if these instructions are attended to, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that the death rate in that jail will show a considerable decrease in future years. It is satisfactory to notice that there were only 10 deaths in the largest jail of the province (Sylhet), against 28 in the previous year. The number of deaths in this jail, which gives a death rate of over 69 per mille, is, however, still higher than it should be; but possibly this is due to all the more able-bodied men having been drafted off to the Public Works jail at Salutikar, where, with a daily average of 218 prisoners, all of whom came from the Sylhet jail, not a single death occurred. There were also no deaths in the Salutikar jail during 1891, when the average population was over 202 souls, and there can be no doubt that the healthiest jails in the province are the Public Works jails.

Employment of convicts.

112. The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 1,158·65, of whom 484 were employed on extramural labour under the Public Works Department, Municipalities, and private individuals, and 10 on manufactures. The total cash earnings on the year's working amounted to Rs. 36,503 against Rs. 28,547 in the previous year, and the average earnings per head of convicts were Rs. 31·8, against Rs. 25·15 in 1891. It is explained that the increase in cash realisations was mainly due to the realisation of outstanding balances of previous years. Steps have been taken to prevent the supply of jail labour and manufactured articles on credit, so that when the amount outstanding, which was reduced from Rs. 10,189 at the close of 1891 to Rs. 2,952 at the close of the year under report, has been collected, balances will not recur. The total amount actually paid into the treasury on account of the sale proceeds of jail-manufactured articles increased from Rs. 9,671 in the previous year to Rs. 11,020. If the credits and debits of the manufactory department are taken into consideration, the result is a profit of Rs. 14,579, against Rs. 14,679 in the previous year, or a small decrease of Rs. 100. The total net earnings from extramural labour rose from Rs. 44,888 in 1891 to Rs. 54,374 in 1892, or an increase of Rs. 9,486. The earnings of convicts employed extramurally by the Public Works Department are adjusted by book credits, and the net profits rose from Rs. 19,614 in 1891 to Rs. 20,574 in the year under review. The net profit per head of the average number of convicts employed on extramural work under the Public Works Department was Rs. 67-11-8, against Rs. 57-9-1 in the preceding year. It is hoped that the experiment of manufacturing certain articles of clothing for the police at the Tezpur and Gauháti jails will prove successful. At first starting it may

not be possible to supply cloth of the quality required by the Military Police; but it may be hoped that it will be found practicable to manufacture in the jails some articles of clothing for the use of the Civil Police, with the result that a substantial saving will be effected in the expenditure at present incurred on this account. It is satisfactory to notice that the earnings from extramural labour of convicts, after deducting special expenditure, rose from Rs. 44,888 in 1891 to Rs. 54,374 during the year under review, or by 21·13 per cent.; and it is not improbable that the earnings under this head will still further increase, as the Chief Commissioner has recently sanctioned a proposal made by the Inspector General that the cash rates charged for jail labour should be experimentally raised, with a view to assimilate them more closely with the rates earned by private labourers in the several districts.

113. The following statement shows the expenditure on the prisons of the province during the year under report, as compared with the previous six years :

Expenditure.

Average number of prisoners of all classes	1,412·54.	1,411·55.	1,425·75.	1,472·44.	1,405·28.	1,247·65.	1,288·85.	Average expenditure per prisoner.
Years	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
General supervision	5,999	5,679	6,163	6,399	5,799	6,401	.....*	.....
Dieting	52,252	45,021	46,857	49,018	50,567	42,015	49,783	38 10 0
Establishment	24,133	23,044	23,577	22,797	22,701	21,046	20,804	16 2 3
Police guards	29,051	26,855	27,349	26,729	22,821	19,500	21,265	16 8 0
Hospital charges	3,189	3,181	3,300	3,151	2,269	3,279	2,446	1 14 4
Clothing	7,579	5,733	10,104	7,081	6,054	7,901	9,018	6 15 11
Miscellaneous contingencies	8,297	9,587	9,596	8,069	6,687	7,316	7,759	6 0 3
Construction and repairs	13,783	10,961	12,333	17,979	15,463	17,055	36,381	28 3 7
Total	1,44,274	1,30,061	1,39,279	1,41,223	1,32,301	1,24,513	1,47,456	114 6 7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Average expenditure per prisoner	102 2 2	92 2 3	97 11 0	95 14 5	94 2 3	99 12 9	114 6 7	.....

Notwithstanding the decrease in the daily average number of all classes of prisoners, the total expenditure, including the Public Works expenditure, but excluding the cost of supervision in both years, which, under the present Provincial contract, is chargeable to General Administration, was Rs. 1,47,456 during the year under review, against Rs. 1,24,513 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 22,943. The average expenditure per prisoner was Rs. 114-6-7 in the past, against Rs. 99-12-9 in the previous year. The chief increases of expenditure have been under the heads of "Construction and repairs" (Rs. 36,381) and "Dieting" (Rs. 49,783). Under the former head the increase is mainly due to the reconstruction of one of the wards in the Tezpur jail and to the erection of a new lock-up at Kohima. The increase in dieting charges is due to an increase in the price of rice and paddy, which was abnormally high in nearly every district. Nearly every jail and lock-up shows an increase in the average cost of rations per head, the only exceptions being Silchar, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, and Kohima. The chief item of cost in jail administration is dieting; and the result of the Chief Commissioner's inspection of the jails of the province has been to leave little doubt in his mind that in the matter of dieting Superintendents have been hitherto too much in the habit of leaving everything to the jailor, who often has a personal interest in keeping up the price of rations. The Gauhâti jail has been most successful in this respect. The statement below shows what the cost has been per head of average strength for guarding and maintaining the prisoners for the past six years, excluding the cost of supervision and of buildings.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Dieting	32 3	33 3	33 5	36 1	33 12	38 11
Establishment	16 5	16 8	15 7	16 2	16 14	16 2
Police guards	19 0	19 3	18 2	16 4	15 10	16 8
Hospital charges	2 4	2 5	2 2	1 10	2 10	1 14
Clothing	4 1	7 1	4 13	4 5	6 7	7 0
Miscellaneous contingencies	6 12	6 11	5 7	4 12	5 14	6 0
Total	80 5	84 11	79 5	79 0	81 0	86 3

* Cost of supervision has been excluded, as under recent orders this expenditure is debited against "General Administration."

SECTION 6. *Civil Justice.*

The total average cost advanced from Rs. 81 in 1891 to Rs. 86 in 1892 and the increase was common to all heads except "Establishment" and "Hospital charges." The gross expenditure of the year, including cash drawn from the treasury on manufacturing account, amounted to Rs. 1,55,880, and the gross earnings of the convicts rose from Rs. 59,821 in the previous year to Rs. 79,081 in 1892. The net cost of the Department, therefore, amounted to Rs. 76,799, or Rs. 59-9-4 per head of average strength as compared with Rs. 71,630 and Rs. 57-6-7 respectively in the preceding year.

SECTION 6.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

114. The table below gives the most important details relating to the administration of civil justice in the plains districts of the province during the year 1892, as compared with the two preceding years:

General statistics.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of suits instituted	24,604	22,712	22,975
Proportion of suits instituted to population*	1 in 202	1 in 219	1 in 216
Number of suits disposed of	25,269	22,983	23,693
Percentage of cases contested	24·5	28·01	27·62
„ „ decided in plaintiff's favour	57·21	57·00	56·55
„ „ „ defendant's favour	33·05	33·63	33·15
„ „ compromised	9·74	9·37	10·30
Value of suits instituted ... ... Rs.	20,25,812	21,77,464	37,20,340
Average value of each suit ... ... „	82	95	161
Proportion of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value	67·1	64·5	64·8
„ „ „ „ 100 „	85·1	83·5	83·4
Average duration of ordinary suits before Munsifs—			
In contested cases ... ... Days.	83†	98	90
In uncontested cases ... ... „	42†	46	44
Number of suits pending for more than one year	13	29	33
Number of appeals filed	1,065	975	1,058
Percentage of appeals to appealable orders	27·81	24·92	25·35
Number of appeals disposed of	864	890	949
„ „ „ on their merits	826	860	916
„ „ „ in which decision of lower court was upheld	567	642	656
Percentage of number of appeals in which decision of lower court was upheld	68·64	74·65	71·7

115. It will be observed that while the number of suits instituted during the year under report shows an increase of 263 as compared with the preceding year, the number for each of the past two years is considerably smaller than it was in 1890. All districts, except Darrang and Sylhet, contributed to the increase during the year under report. The decrease in Sylhet is attributed partly to a failure of crops and partly to the breaking out of cholera in the Sunámganj subdivision and the settlement operations in Jaintia. The increase in Cachar is ascribed to the fact that no frontier disturbance occurred during the year which might have deterred litigants from leaving their homes to institute their suits, as was the case in 1891.

Suits instituted.

116. The total value of suits instituted during the year under report was Rs. 37,20,340, showing a very large increase of Rs. 15,42,876 as compared with the previous year. While there was an increase in the number of suits instituted in the Assam Valley districts and Cachar, their value shows a very considerable decrease of Rs. 1,08,673 and Rs. 5,366, respectively. The decrease in the case of the Assam Valley districts is ascribed to a falling off in the number of suits in the superior courts of the Subordinate Judges. Sylhet, however, shows different results, the number of suits having slightly decreased, but there having been a marked increase (more than 50 per cent.) in their value. This is said to be due to the fact that in the Subordinate Judge's Court certain suits of unusually high value were brought

Value of suits.

* The census figures of 1891 have, for purposes of comparison, been taken for the three years 1890, 1891, and 1892.

† Revised figures.

under the *Jhúm* Regulation during the year. This valuation was, however, nominal, as in each of these suits a court-fee stamp of Rs. 10 only was filed, the suits being for mere declaration of rights to the *jhúm mahál* against the Government. The figures below give the average value of suits instituted during the past three years:

	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam Valley districts	80·5	98·6	81·1
Sylhet	87·2	96·7	230·9
Cachar	52·4	70·9	64·6

Suits disposed of.

117. The total number of suits disposed of was 23,693 as compared with 22,983 in the previous year, the result being an increase of 710 cases. Nowgong, Lakhimpur, Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Sylhet show an increase of 273, 222, 190, 103, and 145 cases, respectively, while Darrang, Sibságar, and Cachar show a decrease of 155, 49, and 19 cases, respectively. As compared with the previous year, there was a net increase of 272 in *ex parte* decisions, the Assam Valley districts and Cachar showing an increase of 248 and 76, respectively, and Sylhet a decrease of 52. The number of contested suits decided similarly shows a net increase of 106, the Assam Valley districts and Sylhet exhibiting an increase of 50 and 138, respectively, and Cachar a decrease of 82. The proportion of these cases to the number of suits disposed of was 27·62, as compared with 28·01 in 1891, or, taking the two valleys separately,—

	1891.	1892.
Assam Valley	35·3	33·6
Surma „	23·6	23·8

In the Assam Valley districts the proportion of contested cases was again largest in Nowgong, where the percentage, as in the previous year, was 46·2.

Execution of decrees.

118. The following table shows the results of applications for the execution of decrees during the past three years:

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of applications dealt with	16,895	15,309	15,408
„ in which satisfaction was obtained in full	2,978	3,191	3,063
„ „ „ „ „ part	3,090	2,657	2,699
Amount realised (Rs.)	4,52,123	4,90,809	4,31,203

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 99 in the number of applications for the execution of decrees, but this was accompanied by a decrease of Rs. 59,606 in the amount realised, the greatest decrease taking place in Sylhet. A partial failure of the crops during the year under report is put forward as the chief reason for this falling off in the realisations. Of the 15,408 applications, 13,164 were disposed of during the year, against 12,753 out of 15,309 applications in the previous year. Of the total number of applications disposed of, in the case of 5,762 applications satisfaction was obtained in full or in part, and in 7,105 cases the applications were fruitless, against 5,848 and 6,615, respectively, in the preceding year. In 45 cases of those in which satisfaction of decrees was obtained, the judgment-debtors were imprisoned, in 709 cases the amount was realised by the sale of their moveable property, and in 852 cases by the sale of immoveable property, the corresponding figures for 1891 being 44, 684, and 990 respectively. Of the amount realised during 1892, Rs. 3,50,814 were realised upon 4,954 applications after issue of process and Rs. 80,389 upon 808 applications without process, the corresponding figures for 1891 being Rs. 3,82,538 upon 4,875 applications after issue of process, and Rs. 1,08,271 upon 973 applications without process.

Duration of suits.

119. The average duration of suits, contested and uncontested, before the Courts of the different grades during the past three years is shown in the table below:

	Contested.			Uncontested.		
	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1890	147	144	83	176	46	42
1891	216	191	98	227	86	46
1892	292	259	90	250	63	44

The duration of both contested and uncontested cases in the Courts of Munsifs and that of uncontested cases in the Courts of Subordinate Judges shows some improvement; on the other hand, in the Courts of District Judges the duration shows a steady increase in respect of both contested and uncontested cases, and the same result is shown in respect of contested cases in the Courts of Subordinate Judges.

SECTION 6. *Civil Justice.*

Appeals.

120. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted and disposed of in the Civil Appellate Courts of the province during the years 1890, 1891, and 1892, as well as the number pending at the close of each of these years :

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Instituted	1,065	975	1,058
Decided	864	890	949
Pending	586	689	811

There was a net increase of 83 in the number of appeals instituted, the returns of Sylhet and the Assam Valley districts showing an increase of 85 and 13 respectively, and those of Cachar a decrease of 15. The proportion of appeals actually preferred to the 4,172 cases in which an appeal lay to the Subordinate Appellate Courts, was 25·35 per cent. as compared with 24·92 per cent. in 1891. The most favourable results in this respect are to be found in Sylhet (33), and the least favourable in Lakhimpur (6·91). The table below compares the ratio of appeals to appealable decisions in the two valleys during the past three years :

		1890.	1891.	1892.
Assam Valley districts		23·80	21·02	18·4
Surma „ „	Sylhet	32·39	28·75	33·
	Cachar	25·56	26·66	32·02

Of the 949 appeals disposed of during the year under report, 916 were decided on their merits and 33 were otherwise disposed of, as compared with 890, 360, and 30 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1891. In 656 cases, against 642 in the previous year, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed. The results in this respect for the two valleys during the past three years are compared below :

		Percentage of decisions confirmed in appeal.		
		1890.	1891.	1892.
Assam Valley districts		62·3	62·4	58·8
Surma „ „	Sylhet	68·5	80·9	80·8
	Cachar	69·2	75·6	63·6

The result of appeals was thus very favourable to the Courts of first instance in Sylhet, as was the case in 1891.

Financial results.

121. The figures below represent the surplus of receipts over expenditure of the Civil Courts in Assam during the past five years :

	Rs.
1888	1,29,607
1889	1,58,796
1890	1,41,871
1891	1,39,905
1892	1,15,706

The total receipts of the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,49,868, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,34,162, against Rs. 3,66,995 and Rs. 2,27,090, respectively, in the preceding year. There has thus been a decrease of Rs. 17,127 in the receipts, to which all heads except "Other receipts" contributed, and an increase of Rs. 7,072 in the expenditure, to which all heads except "Salaries of Judicial Officers" contributed. The surplus of receipts over expenditure in the two valleys during the past two years is distributed thus :

		Surplus of receipts over expenditure.	
		1891. Rs.	1892. Rs.
Assam Valley districts		52,239	45,453
Surma „ „	Sylhet	82,512	63,302
	Cachar	5,154	6,951

Compared with the figures for 1891, there was a decrease in the Assam Valley districts and Sylhet and an increase in Cachar. SECTION 6. *Civil Justice.*

122. The following are abstracts of the reports on the administration of civil justice in the hill districts; Civil justice in the hill districts.

Nága Hills.—Seventy-seven suits were instituted in the Nága Hills during the year under report, against 70 in the previous year. The increase was distributed over the heads "Contracts in writing," "Contracts not in writing," "Money had and received," and "Goods sold," 62·39 per cent. of the cases occurring under the last named head. Including 4 cases pending from 1891 and 1 case revived during the year under report, the total number of cases for disposal was 82, of which 63 were disposed of, leaving the comparatively large number of 19 cases pending at the close of the year. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 9,417 as compared with Rs. 5,416 in the previous year. Of the suits disposed of during the year, 18 were contested and 45 were uncontested, against 31 and 42 respectively in 1891. The average duration of contested cases was 29 days against 37·9 days, and that of uncontested cases was 71·4 days as compared with 50·21 days in the previous year. There has thus been an improvement in the duration of contested cases. As regards uncontested cases, the figures compare favourably with those for 1890, which were 82·45 days. The number of applications for execution of decrees dealt with during the year was 45, against 51 in 1891, and the amount realised was Rs. 2,970, against Rs. 3,542 in the preceding year. The receipts of the Civil Courts increased from Rs. 423 in 1891 to Rs. 627 in the year under review. The estimated charges amounted to Rs. 2,496, against Rs. 2,216 in 1891.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—The total number of suits instituted during the year was 184, of which 141 were in the regular Courts, and 43 in the village Courts, against 169 and 49 respectively in 1891, showing a total decrease of 34 cases. Of the 196 cases for disposal, including 11 pending from the previous year and 1 revived, 185 were disposed of, leaving 11 cases pending at the close of the year; 178 of the suits were for money or moveables, as compared with 209 in 1891, the decrease occurring chiefly under the heads "Goods sold" and "Wages, work, and materials." In 80 cases the parties were foreigners, in 19 Khásis, in 30 foreigners and Khásis, and in 55 cases Syntengs. The value of suits instituted in the regular Courts was Rs. 19,144, and that of suits before the village Courts Rs. 9,014, against Rs. 31,382 and Rs. 4,301, respectively, in the previous year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 7,525, which is attributable to a fewer number of cases having been instituted in all but the village Courts. There were 11 appeals for disposal before the subordinate appellate Courts, including 1 pending from 1891 and 6 against the decisions of the Dollois. In 5 of the appeals the decisions of the lower Courts (Dollois in two cases) were confirmed, in one the decision was modified, in another it was remanded, three were dismissed for default, and one remained pending at the close of the year. There were 102 applications for execution of decrees during the year (including 25 pending at the end of 1891) as compared with 134 in the previous year. In 48 cases the amount decreed was wholly or partially realised, 1 case was transferred to another Court, and in 28 the applications were unsuccessful, while 25 remained pending at the end of the year. The total receipts from civil justice during the year amounted to Rs. 4,026, or Rs. 835 more than in the previous year; and the expenditure of the year was Rs. 3,265, or Rs. 396 below that of the preceding year.

Gáro Hills.—In the Gáro Hills the number of suits instituted during the year was 71, against 93 in the previous year. The decrease is said to be due to indifferent crops in the plains portion of the district and to the heavy floods, owing to which many litigants were prevented from coming to court. The number of suits for disposal, including 7 pending from the previous year and 4 restored during the year under report, was 82, of which 74 suits were disposed of, leaving 8 pending at the close of the year. Of the above 74 suits, 5 were disposed of by the *laskars*, against 19 in 1891; 63 of the suits instituted during the year were for money or moveables, the value involved being Rs. 4,135 as compared with 85 suits valued at Rs. 6,641 in 1891. Only one appeal was preferred during the year, against *nil* in the preceding year. The number of applications for the execution of decrees was 30, including 3 pending at the close of the previous year, and the amount realised was Rs. 651, against Rs. 1,567 in 1891.

Eastern Duárs in Goálpára.—Fifty-one suits were instituted in the Eastern Duárs during the year under report, against 58 in the previous year. There were 72 suits for disposal, including 17 pending from the previous year and 2 revived, and of these 60 were disposed of during the year, leaving 12 pending at its close. All the cases, except four (which were tried under the ordinary procedure) were, as usual, referred to the panchayats, and were disposed of according to the awards made by them. Of the 25 applications for the execution of decrees filed during the year (against 6 in the preceding year), in the case of 10 the decrees were partly or wholly satisfied, 11 were struck off for default, while 4 remained pending at the close of the year. No appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Court during the year under review.

North Cachar.—The number of suits instituted during the year was 30, against 32 in the previous year, and the number for disposal, including 1 case revived, was 31, of which 30 were disposed of and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. The total value of suits shows a falling off, being Rs. 2,080, against Rs. 2,625 in the preceding year. The average duration of suits increased considerably (from 21 days in 1891 to 27 days in 1892), which is accounted for by the fact that many of the witnesses were residents of the Nága Hills, and great difficulty was experienced in getting them to appear before the Court. All the suits instituted during the year were for money or moveable property.

SECTION 7.

REGISTRATION.

SECTION 7. *Registration.*

General remarks.

123. In accordance with the instructions contained in Home Department Resolution No. 28—1579-95, dated the 15th July 1887, the details given in the reports for the two years preceding the year under review were confined to brief commentaries on statistical returns. The details here given are much fuller, embracing, as they do, the results of the past three years.

General comparative statement for the last nineteen years.

124. The following abstract statement compares the results of 1892-93 with the preceding eighteen years, in respect to the number of offices in existence, the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, and the surplus at the disposal of Government :

	Number of registrations.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of Registration Offices.
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1874-75	5,082	2,504	1,487	9,073	15,048	10,273	4,775	19
1875-76	4,795	2,163	1,398	8,356	14,440	13,753	687	19
1876-77	4,981	2,411	1,612	9,004	15,202	12,481	2,721	19
1877-78	7,693	2,790	1,859	12,342	18,430	15,809	2,621	21
1878-79	7,796	3,619	2,019	13,434	24,461	16,942	7,519	21
1879-80	8,008	3,059	2,231	12,298	28,002	18,582	9,420	23
1880-81	8,137	3,245	2,679	14,061	27,888	17,117	10,771	23
1881-82	6,818	2,870	2,475	12,163	25,135	16,620	8,515	22
1882-83	7,769	3,783	2,764	14,316	26,414	16,552	9,862	22
1883-84	8,593	4,285	2,860	15,738	27,767	16,315	11,452	22
1884-85	10,111	5,487	2,550	18,148	30,547	19,370	11,177	22
1885-86	11,023	7,627	2,563	21,213	34,583	19,205	15,378	22
1886-87	10,960	10,382	2,827	24,169	36,145	22,509	13,906	22
1887-88	16,861	1,982	3,045	21,888	31,429	21,878	9,551	22
1888-89	18,498	2,368	3,354	24,220	32,119	22,362	9,757	22
1889-90	25,113	2,467	3,662	31,242	42,417	23,193	19,224	22
1890-91	25,312	2,279	3,648	31,239	43,187	24,551	18,636	22
1891-92	24,008	2,499	4,191	30,698	44,728	26,378	18,350	25
1892-93	24,316	2,244	4,433	30,993	44,295	24,203	20,092	25
Increase or decrease in 1892-93 compared with the preceding year	+308	—255	+242	+295	—433	—2,175	+1,742	.....
Increase or decrease in 1892-93 compared with the year 1890-91	—996	—35	+785	—246	+1,108	—348	+1,456	.....

In 1891-92 the number of registration offices was increased by the opening of three rural sub-registry offices in the district of Sylhet. In 1892-93 no changes were made in the number of offices, but there has been a small increase in the total number of registrations, though a decrease in both receipts and expenditure with an increase in the surplus. Under receipts, though the figures for 1892-93 compare unfavourably with 1891-92 (in which year the largest amount ever received was realised), the figures are still higher than in any previous year. Compared with 1890-91, there has been a net increase of Rs. 1,108. Excluding the charge on account of the office establishment of the Inspector General of Registration, which has since 1892-93 been debited to General Administration, from the total expenditure of 1890-91 and 1891-92, the provincial expenditure for the past three years stands as follows :

	Rs.
1890-91	22,573
1891-92	23,470
1892-93	24,203

There has thus been an increase in expenditure during the past two years, the figures for 1892-93 exceeding those for 1890-91 and 1891-92 by Rs. 1,630 and Rs. 733 respectively. This increase is due to the establishment of the three rural offices in the district of Sylhet, which were opened with effect from the 1st May 1891.

The total abstract results of the past three years, compared with the three years preceding them, are exhibited in the following statement :

	Number of registrations.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of Registration Offices (average).
	Affecting immoveable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Total of the three years 1887-88 to 1889-90 ...	60,472	6,817	10,061	77,350	1,05,965	67,433	38,532	22
Total of the three years 1890-91 to 1892-93 ...	73,636	7,022	12,272	92,930	1,32,210	75,132	57,078	24
Increase	+13,164	+205	+2,211	+15,580	+26,245	+7,699	+18,546	+2

From this statement it will be seen that, taking the results of the last three years together, and not taking into account the fluctuations in any particular year, there has been an advance under all the heads compared with the preceding three years. Under registrations the largest increase is noticeable in deeds affecting immoveable property, the registration of which is compulsory. This was chiefly due to the district of Sylhet, and the large increase which took place in this district in 1889-90 was maintained during the succeeding years. The figures representing optional registrations affecting immoveable property remained pretty constant, while there has been a satisfactory improvement in the number of other registrations (including wills and authorities to adopt) owing to a better appreciation of the effects of registered over unregistered deeds. The increase under receipts, expenditure, and surplus for the three years taken together, is the natural result of the increase in the number of registrations.

Registrations in 1892-93.

125. There was a net increase of 295 deeds in the total number of registrations effected during the year 1892-93 compared with the preceding year, the figures for the two years having been 30,993 and 30,698, respectively. Since the formation of the province into a separate Administration, in 1874, the largest number of the deeds (31,242) was registered in 1889-90 ; during the two succeeding years the number decreased slightly, but the results of 1892-93 show a tendency towards an increase, the difference between the figures of 1889-90 and 1892-93 being 249 only. Of the 30,993 deeds of all classes registered during the year, 27,271, or 87·99 per cent., were registered in the Surma Valley districts, 3,640, or 11·74 per cent., in the Assam Valley, and 82, or 0·27 per cent., in the hill districts. The net increase of 295 deeds in the whole province in 1892-93 over 1891-92 was due to increases in the district of Cachar in the Surma Valley and also in the Assam Valley districts. Of the total number of deeds registered in 1892-93 (*viz.*, 30,993), 26,560 related to immoveable property, against 26,507 in 1891-92, and 4,323 to moveable property as compared with 4,079 in the preceding year, while the number of wills and authorities to adopt registered was 110, against 112 in 1891-92. Of the 26,560 documents affecting immoveable property registered in 1892-93, 24,316 were compulsory and 2,244 were optional. The results of the past year show an increase of 308 deeds under compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property, and of 244 deeds relating to moveable property, while, on the other hand, there has been a decrease of 255 in optional registrations of deeds affecting immoveable property and of 2 documents under "Wills and authorities to adopt." The increase under compulsory registrations of immoveable property was contributed chiefly by the district of Cachar, and partly by Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Khási Hills, the other districts (except the Gáro Hills, where there was no such registration during the past two years) showing a decrease. Under registrations affecting moveable property, the increase occurred in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Goálpára, and Kámrúp, all the other districts showing a falling off. The largest increase (306) under this head occurred in the district of Sylhet. The decrease of 255 deeds under optional registrations of immoveable property was mostly brought about by the decrease of 289 such deeds in Sylhet alone. There were also small decreases in Kámrúp, Darrang, Sibságar, and the Khási Hills, and small increases in Cachar, Goálpára, and Lakhimpur. Under wills and authorities to adopt there was an increase in five districts, *viz.*, Sylhet, Kámrúp, Darrang, Sibságar, and the Gáro Hills, the remaining districts showing a decrease.

Aggregate value of property registered.

126. The total aggregate value of immoveable property affected by registrations amounted to Rs. 42,55,623 in 1892-93, against Rs. 41,58,726 in 1891-92, and that of moveable property to Rs. 13,15,197 as compared with Rs. 10,37,076 in the preceding year.

Average time taken to complete registration.

127. During the year under report some further improvement was effected in the average time taken to complete registration of a document, the period having fallen from 2·34 days in 1891-92 to 2 days in 1892-93. Out of the 25 offices, no less than 15 show an improvement in 1892-93 over the figures of the preceding year.

Documents impounded.

128. During the year 1892-93, 198 documents were impounded by the officers of the Registration Department as having been written on unstamped or insufficiently-stamped paper, against 189 documents in 1891-92. In addition to the above, during the year under report, three cases of evasion of stamp duty were detected by the officers of the Registration Department in the district of Sylhet.

SECTION 8. *Municipalities.*

Receipts and expenditure.

129. The financial results show very much the same state of stagnation which is shown in respect of the number of registrations. The total receipts of the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 44,294-15-2, against Rs. 44,728-5-4 in 1891-92, showing a net decrease of Rs. 433-6-2, due mostly to the decrease of Rs. 630 in fees on commissions issued. Under "Fees for registration of the different classes of deeds" there has been a net increase of Rs. 547-4-0, chiefly under "Miscellaneous registrations affecting moveable property." There were also slight increases under "Fees on visits" and "Penalties." But all the remaining heads (except fees on opening of sealed covers containing wills, under which there was no receipt during the past two years) showed a decrease. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,202-8-1, against Rs. 26,378-3-7 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,175-11-6, or 8·24 per cent. This decrease is more apparent than real, and was entirely due to the fact that the proportionate cost of the office establishment of the Inspector General of Registration, which was debited against the Registration Department up to the end of 1891-92, and which amounted to Rs. 3,024-1-4 during 1892-93, has been transferred to "General Administration" from the commencement of the year under report. The only considerable decrease (Rs. 397-14-6) occurred under "Cost of temporary establishment."

Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

130. In 1892-93, 317 marriages (1 in Cachar and 316 in Sylhet) were registered under the provisions of Act I (B.C.) of 1876, against 592 such marriages (all in Sylhet) in 1891-92. There has been a continued decline in the number of such marriages registered during the past two years, and the decrease during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, amounts to 46·45 per cent. The total receipts under the Act (the whole of which were retained by the Marriage Registrars) amounted to Rs. 334-8-0 in 1892-93, against Rs. 596-4-0 in 1891-92. The decrease in the receipts is consequent on the decrease in the number of ceremonies registered during the year. In this province the Act is in force in Cachar and Sylhet only.

Inspection.

131. The results under the head of inspections are fairly good, and show that much improvement has taken place during the past three years in the matter of inspection of sub-registry offices by Registrars.

SECTION 8.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Number of municipalities.

132. The number of municipal bodies of the several classes was the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, twelve, and no changes were made in their classification. Thus, there were—

MUNICIPALITIES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

Gauháti. | Dibrugarh. | Sylhet.

UNDER ACT V (B.C.) OF 1876.

Second-class Municipalities.

Dhubri. | Goálpára. | Barpeta.

Stations.

Sibságar. | Shillong. | Silchar.

Unions.

Jorhát. | Golághát. | Habiganj.

General statement of income.

133. The income of the twelve municipal bodies, excluding the opening balances, amounted to Rs. 1,54,031-0-1, against Rs. 1,56,119-15-10 in the preceding year. The following table shows the receipts under the several heads of income for the past two years :

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—Municipal Rates and Taxes.				
Taxes on houses and lands	39,376 9 10	37,541 6 8	.....	1,835 3 2
„ „ animals and vehicles	4,932 4 4	4,767 12 9	.....	164 7 7
Tolls on roads and ferries ...	23,838 0 5	24,715 3 11	877 3 6	.....
Water rates	11,418 8 4	9,383 6 5	.....	2,035 1 11
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates) ...	13,000 6 4	10,881 11 3	.....	2,118 11 1
Total	92,565 13 3	87,289 9 0	877 3 6	6,153 7 9
B.—Realisations under Special Acts.				
From pounds	16,815 5 0	18,471 10 9	1,656 5 9	.....
Total	16,815 5 0	18,471 10 9	1,656 5 9	.....

	1891-92. Rs. a. p.	1892-93. Rs. a. p.	Increase. Rs. a. p.	Decrease. Rs. a. p.
C.—Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.				
Rents of lands, houses, serais, &c.	5,097 9 6	5,590 12 3	493 2 9	.....
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	136 3 3	479 0 6	342 13 3	.....
Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	98 9 0	1,358 10 0	1,260 1 0	.....
Fees and revenue from educational institutions	175 3 0	243 7 6	68 4 6	.....
Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses ...	15,184 6 3	16,627 5 4	1,442 15 1	.....
Other fees { Process fees ...	220 3 0	86 10 2	.....	133 8 10
Other fees { Royalty on stones ...	45 13 1	34 9 0	.....	11 4 1
Fines under Municipal and other Acts	1,509 12 3	1,829 11 3	319 15 0	.....
Total	22,467 11 4	26,250 2 0	3,927 3 7	144 12 11
D.—Grants and Contributions (for general and special purposes).				
From Government—				
For general purposes ...	19,477 0 0	15,159 10 9	.....	4,317 5 3
From Local Funds—				
For general purposes ...	450 0 0	250 0 0	.....	200 0 0
,, medical ,, ...	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
Total	20,327 0 0	15,809 10 9	.....	4,517 5 3
E.—Miscellaneous.				
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals...	684 1 9	656 10 9	.....	27 7 0
Other items	1,512 14 6	1,171 4 10	.....	341 9
Total	2,197 0 3	1,827 15 7	.....	369 0 8
F.—Extraordinary and Debt.				
Loans from Government ...	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....
,, raised in the market from private individuals... ...	.....	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....
Realisations of sinking fund for repayment of loans ...	18 1 7	.....	.....	18 1 7
Other advances	825 0 5	782 0 0	.....	43 0 5
Deposits	904 0 0	.....	.....	904 0 0
Total	1,747 2 0	4,382 0 0	3,600 0 0	965 2 0
Grand total	1,56,119 15 10	1,54,031 0 1	10,060 12 10	12,149 12 7
		Net decrease ...	Rs. 2,088-15-9	

There was thus a net decrease of Rs. 2,088-15-9 in the income of the year, as compared with that of the preceding year. As regards municipal rates and taxes, the decrease was distributed under "Taxes on houses and lands," "Water rates," and "Conservancy." The decrease in the house tax receipts occurred chiefly in the Municipalities of Sylhet and Gauháti and in the Union of Habiganj. The

SECTION 8. *Municipalities.*

Sylhet Municipality is also responsible for the decrease under "Conservancy." The Gauháti Municipality and the Shillong Station account for the decrease under "Water rates." These decreases are, in nearly all cases, due to the realisation of large arrears during the year 1891-92. In the case of Gauháti the decrease is more noticeable, inasmuch as the rate of taxes on houses and lands was increased from 5 to 6 per cent. during the year under report, and the Deputy Commissioner explains this result as being partly due to the remissions made on account of certain holdings acquired for the Assam-Bengal Railway. The water rate in this municipality also shows a falling off in consequence of a large number of taps having been unused during the year under report. As regards miscellaneous receipts, the only noticeable decreases are under "Grants and contributions" and "Deposits." The Gauháti Municipality and the Union of Habiganj are responsible for the former, and the Shillong Station for the latter.

134. The following statement shows the incidence in each Municipality, Station, and Union of the current demand on houses and lands per head of population and per holding, both including and excluding Government buildings :

Incidence of tax on houses and lands.

Name of Municipality, Station, or Union.	Population.	Number of holdings.			Current demand of the year 1892-93 on holdings.			Incidence of demand.			
								Per holding.		Per head.	
		Government.	Private.	Total.	On Government holdings.	On private holdings.	Total demand.	Including Government holdings.	Excluding Government holdings.	Including Government holdings.	Excluding Government holdings.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—MUNICIPALITIES.											
Gauháti	8,283	15	1,346	1,361	963 5 0	4,232 13 6	5,196 2 6	3 13 1	3 2 3	0 10 0	0 8 2
Dibrugarh	6,862	23	1,647	1,670	787 11 0	3,417 6 9	4,205 1 9	2 10 10	2 3 4	0 8 1	0 6 6
Sylhet	14,027	26	3,253	3,279	1,571 6 0	7,814 4 0	9,385 10 0	2 13 9	2 6 5	0 10 8	0 8 2
Dhubri	4,825	20	416	436	545 5 0	1,007 6 0	1,552 11 0	3 8 11	2 3 3	0 5 1	0 3 4
Goálpára	5,440	10	631	641	317 8 0	1,914 8 0	2,232 0 0	3 7 8	3 0 6	0 6 6	0 5 7
Barpeta	9,342	11	1,916	1,927	79 12 0	2,241 5 0	2,321 1 0	1 3 3	1 2 7	0 3 11	0 3 9
II.—STATIONS.											
Sibságar	5,249	20	758	778	399 0 0	1,681 14 0	2,080 14 0	2 10 9	2 3 6	0 6 4	0 5 1
Shillong	4,730	22	735	757	1,756 12 8	4,008 0 5	5,764 13 1	7 9 10	5 7 3	1 3 6	0 13 6
Silchar	6,367	21	1,207	1,228	695 1 0	3,138 11 0	3,833 12 0	3 1 11	2 9 8	0 9 7	0 7 10
III.—UNIONS.											
Jorhát	2,159	71	501	572	179 0 0	869 0 0	1,048 0 0	1 13 3	1 11 9	0 7 9	0 6 5
Golághát	2,211	30	636	666	156 0 0	1,022 0 0	1,178 0 0	1 12 4	1 9 8	0 8 6	0 7 4
Habiganj	4,161	10	1,053	1,063	51 0 0	1,438 0 0	1,489 0 0	1 6 5	1 5 10	0 5 8	0 5 6

135. The following statement, comparing the incidence of taxation in the several municipal areas, shows the incidence per head of population of the total income from taxation :

Incidence of taxation generally.

Name of Municipality, Station, or Union.		1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Municipality ...	Gauháti ...	2 11 0	2 12 1
	Dibrugarh ...	0 15 4	0 14 11
	Sylhet ...	1 12 9	1 6 11
	Dhubri ...	0 10 10	0 10 3
	Goálpára ...	0 9 5	0 9 6
	Barpeta ...	0 7 6	0 7 2
Station ...	Sibságar ...	0 6 4	0 8 7
	Shillong ...	2 8 8	2 5 6
	Silchar ...	0 15 5	1 4 0
Union ...	Jorhát ...	0 7 2	0 7 7
	Golághát ...	0 8 4	0 7 5
	Habiganj ...	0 9 4	0 7 9
Total ...		1 1 10	1 2 6

The comparison shows an increase in the total incidence for the province, occurring chiefly in Gauháti, Sibságar, and Silchar.

General statement of expenditure.

136. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,916-3-4, against Rs. 1,48,347-2-9 in the preceding year, or an increase of Rs. 4,569-0-7. The statement below compares the expenditure of the past two years under the several heads:

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—General Administration and Collection Charges.				
Office establishment, &c.	6,287 13 4	7,207 15 8	920 2 4	.....
Collection of taxes, &c.	5,391 13 0	5,912 5 2	520 8 2	.....
Collection of tolls on roads and ferries ...	6,085 5 5	4,956 10 4	.....	1,128 11 1
Survey of lands	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....
Refunds	188 9 3	39 0 11	.....	149 8 4
Total	17,953 9 0	18,176 0 1	1,509 10 6	1,278 3 5
B.—Public Safety.				
Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, &c.)	160 3 0	36 0 0	.....	124 3 0
Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, &c.) ...	1,680 8 10	1,602 9 11	.....	77 14 11
Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, &c.) ...	1,523 7 4	1,413 4 0	.....	110 3 4
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	138 1 0	162 1 6	24 0 6	.....
Total	3,502 4 2	3,213 15 5	24 0 6	312 5 3
C.—Public Health and Convenience.				
Water-supply ... { Capital outlay	2,265 5 5	3,787 9 9	1,522 4 4	.....
Water-supply ... { Establishment, repairs, &c. ...	21,062 8 9	20,319 10 2	.....	742 14 7
Drainage ... { Capital outlay	1,046 12 0	1,873 7 6	826 11 6	.....
Drainage ... { Establishment, repairs, &c. ...	4,151 11 8	2,798 12 4	.....	1,352 15 4
Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering, and latrines)	42,004 15 11	45,192 4 3	3,187 4 4	.....
Hospitals and dispensaries	5,810 8 4	6,694 14 0	884 5 8	.....
Vaccination	806 8 3	782 10 7	.....	23 13 8
Markets and slaughter-houses	2,528 12 10	4,927 1 0	2,398 4 2	.....
Pounds	3,354 14 6	3,677 9 0	322 10 6	.....
Dâk bungalows and serais	481 2 3	195 6 6	.....	285 11 9
Arboriculture, public gardens, &c.	208 14 6	144 4 0	.....	64 10 6
Registration of births and deaths	125 0 0	114 10 10	.....	10 5 2
Public Works ... { Establishment	5,497 8 5	4,842 14 7	.....	654 9 10
Public Works ... { Buildings	2,052 8 2	2,355 13 7	303 5 7	.....
Public Works ... { Roads	23,458 1 3	22,323 10 1	.....	1,134 7 2
Public Works ... { Stores	259 1 9	1,186 5 6	927 3 9	.....
Total	1,15,114 6 0	1,21,216 15 8	10,372 1 10	4,269 8 2
D.—Public Instruction.				
Contributions	4,673 10 8	4,263 8 11	.....	410 1 9
Total	4,673 10 8	4,263 8 11	.....	410 1 9
E.—Contributions (for general purposes) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
F.—Miscellaneous.				
Interest on loans { Previous years	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on loans { Current year	603 14 3	574 5 4	.....	29 8 11
Actual cost of work done for private individuals	459 8 6	368 8 6	.....	91 0 0
Audit charges	1,129 0 0	1,286 0 0	157 0 0	.....
Other items	2,922 11 0	1,821 13 11	.....	1,100 13 1
Mela charges	765 4 0	.....	.....	765 4 0
Total	5,880 5 9	4,050 11 9	157 0 0	1,986 10 0
G.—Extraordinary and Debt.				
Payments to sinking fund	18 1 7	.....	.....	18 1 7
Repayment of loans	961 13 7	978 15 6	17 1 11	.....
Other advances	243 0 0	1,016 0 0	773 0 0	.....
Total	1,222 15 2	1,994 15 6	790 1 11	18 1 7
Grand total	1,48,347 2 9	1,52,916 3 4	12,843 14 9	8,274 14 2
	Net increase ...	...	Rs. 4,569-0-7	

The increase in the total expenditure of the year occurred in the Municipalities of Dibrugarh, Dhubri, and Barpeta, in the Stations of Sibságar, Shillong, and Silchar, and in the Unions of Jorhát and Golághát. The increase was most marked in the Stations of Shillong and Sibságar, and,

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to a less extent, in the Municipalities of Dibrugarh, Dhubri, and Barpeta and the Union of Golághát. The Silchar Station and Jorhát Union also show a small increase of expenditure of Rs. 106-13-2 and Rs. 169-7-1, respectively. The increase was incurred chiefly in connection with water-supply, conservancy, and repairs to roads. As in the preceding year, the increase of expenditure under "Collection of taxes" was common to all Municipalities, Stations, and Unions, excepting Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Goálpára, and Sibságar. Sylhet shows an increase of Rs. 150-9-1.

Balances.

137. The total balance to the credit of all municipal bodies at the close of the year under report was Rs. 23,594-14-8, against Rs. 22,480-1-11 at the close of the previous year, the largest balances being those to the credit of the Municipalities of Barpeta, Gauháti, Dhubri, and Sylhet, and the Stations of Silchar and Shillong.

Fines under Special Acts.

138. The realisations from fines levied under the Special Acts named below amounted to Rs. 285-5-9, against Rs. 37-1-0 in the previous year :

	1891-92. Rs. a. p.	1892-93. Rs. a. p.
Act III of 1867 (Gambling Act)	.....	187 13 9
„ I (B.C.) of 1869 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)	7 10 0	.....
„ IV (B.C.) of 1873 (Registration of Births and Deaths)	29 7 0	97 8 0

Constitution of Municipal Committees.

139. With the exception of the changes noted below, the constitution of Municipal Committees remained the same as during the previous year. A general election was held in the Goálpára Municipality, at which five of the retiring members were re-elected, and three new members were elected. In Sylhet one of the elected Commissioners died, and one lost his seat under section 20 of Act III of 1884. In Dibrugarh two vacancies occurred under section 20, while in Gauháti one Commissioner resigned on transfer. These vacancies were all filled up by bye-elections. In Barpeta there were ten Commissioners, of whom two retired under section 23 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876. In order to reduce the number of Commissioners to 8 permanently, no new members were appointed in their places.

SECTION 9.

LOCAL BOARDS' ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts of the Local Boards.

140. The actual income of the Local Boards from all sources amounted to Rs. 11,57,920, being Rs. 1,11,524 in excess of the actual receipts of 1891-92. This increase is due principally to the fact that the actual closing balance of 1891-92, which amounted to Rs. 2,52,953, has been shown by the Comptroller, for accounts purposes, as the opening balance of 1892-93. This balance of Rs. 2,52,953 is merely a nominal figure so far as the year 1892-93 is concerned, as under the terms of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 7904G., dated the 12th September 1891, Local Boards did not get credit for the closing balance of 1891-92 till the year 1893-94. As, however, this system of showing nominal balances is misleading, the Chief Commissioner has recently decided that, with effect from the close of the year 1892-93, the balances at the credit of Local Boards on the 31st March of each year will lapse to Provincial, and that the closing balances of the penultimate year will be regranted annually in the accounts. The closing balance of the year under review has accordingly been shown as having lapsed to Provincial.

Differences between the estimated and actual receipts.

141. *Local rates.*—The actual receipts under "Local rates" were Rs. 2,058 in excess of the estimate and Rs. 1,368 more than the actuals of 1891-92. In the case of the following Local Boards the excess of the actual over the estimated receipts was chiefly noticeable: South Sylhet (Rs. 1,092), Gauháti (Rs. 1,754), Jorhát (Rs. 1,632), Goálpára (Rs. 1,404), and Tezpur (Rs. 1,004). In South Sylhet the increase is attributable partly to payment of local rates made in advance, and partly to an increase in the receipts from certain *mahals* settled at progressive rates. The increase in Gauháti and in Jorhát is due in each case to an increase in the land revenue. In the case of Tezpur the Chairman reports that according to the new settlement, which comes into operation from the 1st April 1893, a still larger increase under this head is expected. No explanation has been given by the Goálpára Local Board.

On the other hand, the receipts fell short of the estimates chiefly in Silchar (Rs. 1,860) Hailákándi (Rs. 1,178), and Sibságar (Rs. 694). The falling off in Silchar is due to the decrease in the number of fresh settlements and to the abatement of local rates in consequence of the removal of certain estates. In the case of Hailákándi, the Chairman states that it is not known why the receipts fell short of the estimates. In Sibságar the decrease was owing to some receipts having been credited into the treasury after the close of the year.

Rents.—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 5,964, or Rs. 272 more than the estimates and Rs. 960 in excess of the actuals of 1891-92. The increases took place chiefly in Jorhát and Mangaldai. Regarding Jorhát the Chairman explains that the people are appreciating the advantage of the weekly *háts* in the subdivision, and in consequence the collections from the Titabor and Seleng *háts* are steadily increasing. The increase in Mangaldai is due to a higher bid having been made for the Kalaigaon *hát*.

Ferries.—The receipts from ferries were Rs. 1,03,560, or Rs. 8,863 in excess of the estimate and Rs. 515 more than the actuals of 1891-92. The realisations exceeded the estimates chiefly in Silchar (Rs. 3,569), Karimganj (Rs 2,296,), South Sylhet (Rs. 1,050), Habiganj (Rs. 1,401), and Gauháti (Rs. 1,424). The increase in all cases was due to higher prices obtained at auctions. The receipts fell below the estimates chiefly in Sibságar (Rs. 974) and Nowgong (Rs. 541). The decrease in Sibságar was due to a portion of the receipts having been credited into the treasury in the previous year. The decrease in Nowgong is attributed by the Chairman to the absence of competition among the bidders owing to the dissatisfaction of the people in connection with the enhancement of the land revenue.

Pounds.—The surplus receipts from pounds were Rs. 54,684, being Rs. 7,038 in excess of the estimates and Rs. 1,235 more than the actuals of 1891-92. The receipts were in excess of the estimates chiefly in South Sylhet (Rs. 1,260), Mangaldai (Rs. 1,091), Sibságar (Rs. 1,058), Tezpur (Rs. 858), Goálpára (Rs. 850), Jorhát (Rs. 647), and Gauháti (Rs. 643). The Chairman of the Sibságar Local Board explains that there was less mortality among cattle from disease during the year under report, and on this account the number of cattle increased and more cattle were impounded. No special reasons are assigned by other Boards for the increase under this head.

142. *Refunds.*—The amount refunded during the year under report was Rs. 168, against an estimate of Rs. 120. The Silchar Board made a refund of Rs. 113, but no explanation is given.

Expenditure compared with estimates.

Cost of collection.—This amounted to Rs. 2,295. Tahsildars were more largely employed in the collection of local rates in the year under review than in previous years; and as they receive no commission, the expenditure fell below the estimate by Rs. 1,169 and the actuals of 1891-92 by Rs. 811.

Post Office.—The outlay under this head was Rs. 38,174, which is Rs. 834 less than the estimate and Rs. 793 more than the actuals of the previous year. The decreases occurred mainly in Karimganj (Rs. 273), Barpeta (Rs. 218), and Goálpára (Rs. 166). In the case of Karimganj the Chairman states that the Karimganj-Ratabari line was made Imperial from the 1st April 1892. The falling off in Barpeta is due to savings under the head "Petty construction and repairs." No explanation is given for the decrease in Goálpára.

Education.—The amount spent under this head was Rs. 1,64,973, which is Rs. 17,322 less than the estimate and Rs. 3,321 more than the actuals of 1891-92. The estimated expenditure was not reached in Habiganj, Karimganj, Silchar, North Sylhet, Nowgong, Dibrugarh, Barpeta, Gauháti, and Dhubri. The decrease in Habiganj is due mainly to an overestimate having been made under this head, and to the inability of the lower primary schools to earn as much in the way of rewards as was estimated; also to the closing of two upper primary schools during the year under report, and to the non-drawal by two aided middle schools of the entire amount of their sanctioned aid. The Chairman of the Silchar Local Board explains that most of the stipendiary *gurus* joined the *guru* training class very late in the year; that four lower primary schools in the North Cachar subdivision could not be started for want of competent teachers; and that the grants for nine schools, for which provision had been made in the budget, were sanctioned very late in the year, and could not consequently be disbursed. The cause of the delay was that the people concerned would not at first agree to fulfil the conditions laid down by the Local Board for a grant. In North Sylhet the lower primary schools failed to earn as large a reward as they were expected to do when the budget was framed. This and the fact that certain bills could not be cashed before the close of the year account mainly for the inability of the Board to spend the whole of the amount estimated. The Nowgong Board was unable to work up to its estimate owing to the failure of the *gurus* of certain schools to earn the full amount of reward estimated for, and to certain schools having been closed during the year under review. In Dibrugarh the Chairman explains that some of the schools remained temporarily closed, and some could not be opened at all, while others were opened only at the end of the year under report. Some *páthsálas* had been budgeted for in outlying localities of the frontier tracts, which are of political importance, but extremely backward. The schools could not, however, be opened owing to the apathy of the people and the unwillingness of pandits to go to those places. The *gurus*, who passed during the year under report from the normal schools, were sent out to some of the selected localities with the object of starting schools, but the people would not give them any shelter, nor would they promise to provide them with provisions. In connection with this matter the Chief Commissioner has called for a further report on the measures already taken, and which the Board propose to take during the current year. In Barpeta the decrease is due partly to the relief afforded to the Board by the payment from Provincial revenues of the aid hitherto given by the Board to the high school, and partly to the closure of the middle vernacular school. The explanation given by the Deputy Inspector of Schools that this latter school was closed for want of a house cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and the Chairman has been requested to enquire further into the matter and report the result for the Chief Commissioner's information. The short expenditure in Gauháti is attributed to the absence from illness, for various periods, of certain stipend and scholarship holders, and to the reduction of the grants to certain schools, in which the examination results were poor. The reasons assigned for the decrease in Dhubri are the conversion of the subsidised *páthsála* at Bijni into an aided primary school, and a reduction in the number of stipendiaries.

Medical.—The amount spent under this head was Rs. 57,865, which is in excess of the estimate by Rs. 3,319, and of the actuals of 1891-92 by Rs. 11,045. The expenditure exceeded the estimates chiefly in Nowgong (Rs. 2,972), Dhubri (Rs. 907), Silchar (Rs. 740), and Gauháti (Rs. 600). In Nowgong the increase is due to the opening of six *kála-azár* dispensaries in parts of the district, where this disease is prevalent. The increase in Dhubri is due to a special grant of Rs. 1,500 having been given for the construction of the Dhubri dispensary building. The excess expenditure

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in Gauháti was owing to the establishment of a new dispensary at Rangia. No explanation has been given for the increased expenditure in Silchar. The expenditure fell short of the estimates in Golághát (Rs. 304), South Sylhet (Rs. 274), and Dibrugarh (Rs. 217). In Golághát and South Sylhet no expenditure was incurred under the head "Expenses during prevalence of epidemics," as these subdivisions were free from epidemics during the year under report. The decrease in Dibrugarh is owing to the post of Inspector of Vaccination having remained vacant for half the year.

Miscellaneous.—It is satisfactory to observe that the expenditure on account of the destruction of wild beasts rose from Rs. 9,693 in 1891-92 to Rs. 11,331 in the year under review, against an estimate of Rs. 10,912. The outlay exceeded the estimates chiefly in Dhubri (Rs. 883), North Sylhet (Rs. 380), Sunámganj (Rs. 257), and Silchar (Rs. 130). In North Sylhet the Chairman explains that a batch of *shikaris* came from Bengal, and killed a large number of tigers and leopards. No special reasons are assigned for the excess expenditure in Dhubri, Sunámganj, or Silchar. On the other hand, the expenditure fell short of the estimates chiefly in Dibrugarh (Rs. 530), Barpeta (Rs. 256), and North Lakhimpur (Rs. 100).

Public Works.—See Part II B, Chapter IV, section 7 of this report.

Distribution of expenditure.

143. The total outlay of the Local Boards, including that on Public Works, was Rs. 9,02,146 against an estimate of Rs. 10,11,285 for the year under review and an expenditure of Rs. 7,93,383 in the year 1891-92. The following table shows the proportion of the expenditure which the several Boards contributed during the year under report to the heads "Public Works," "Post Office," "Education," "Medical Relief," and "Miscellaneous," respectively :

Boards.	Total expenditure.	Public Works.	Post.	Education.	Medical	Miscellaneous.	Percentage.				
							Public Works.	Post.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
1. Silchar ...	45,754	29,449	731	10,997	2,180	2,397	64·36	1·59	24·03	4·76	5·23
2. Hailákándi ...	24,936	18,744	.....	4,491	661	1,040	75·17	...	18·01	2·65	4·17
3. North Sylhet ...	67,662	47,381	3,443	11,282	4,187	1,369	70·02	5·09	16·67	6·18	2·02
4. Karimganj ...	58,330	39,350	2,481	10,065	5,324	1,109	67·46	4·25	17·26	9·13	1·90
5. South Sylhet ...	68,880	44,074	3,292	13,910	4,464	140	63·98	4·77	20·19	6·48	·20
6. Habiganj ...	64,418	41,973	4,084	13,458	4,314	589	65·00	6·34	20·89	6·69	·91
7. Sunámganj ...	44,755	24,870	5,555	9,511	3,232	1,587	55·56	12·41	21·25	7·22	3·54
8. Dhubri ...	57,470	36,002	3,987	9,403	4,477	3,602	62·64	6·93	16·36	7·79	6·26
9. Goálpára ...	36,109	25,753	1,868	5,753	1,820	915	71·32	5·17	15·93	5·04	2·53
10. Gauháti ...	69,410	38,761	2,657	20,238	5,690	2,063	55·84	3·82	29·15	8·20	2·97
11. Barpeta ...	24,185	13,536	1,458	6,281	2,065	845	55·97	6·02	25·97	8·54	3·49
12. Tezpur ...	44,632	34,006	843	4,528	3,721	1,534	76·19	1·89	10·10	8·33	3·43
13. Mangaldai ...	40,295	29,713	1,581	5,298	925	2,778	73·78	3·92	13·15	2·29	6·89
14. Nowgong ...	57,328	34,532	2,012	12,019	6,368	2,397	60·23	3·50	20·96	11·10	4·18
15. Sibságar ...	43,223	30,671	4,062	7,592	3,017	1,482	70·96	9·39	17·56	6·98	3·43
16. Jorhát ...	41,459	32,255	840	6,693	859	812	77·77	2·02	16·14	2·07	1·96
17. Golághát ...	28,356	21,991	635	4,744	456	530	77·55	2·24	16·72	1·60	1·87
18. Dibrugarh ...	52,169	42,123	1,090	4,843	3,021	1,091	80·74	2·09	9·28	5·79	2·09
19. North Lakhimpur...	35,776	28,590	1,156	3,867	1,084	1,079	79·91	3·23	10·80	3·03	3·01
Total	9,02,146	6,13,774	38,175	1,64,973	57,865	27,359	68·03	4·23	18·28	6·52	3·03

144. The statement below shows the purely local income of each Board, *i.e.*, income exclusive of Provincial grants, and the proportion of such income devoted to education and medical objects:

Distribution of purely Local Funds.

Boards.	Local income.	Expenditure.		Ratio of expenditure.	
		Education.	Medical.	Education.	Medical.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Silchar	54,300	10,997	2,180	20·25	4·01
2. Hailákándi	14,705	4,491	661	30·54	4·49
3. North Sylhet	61,117	11,282	4,187	18·46	6·85
4. Karimganj	54,162	10,065	5,324	18·58	9·83
5. South Sylhet	47,805	13,910	4,464	29·09	9·34
6. Habiganj	64,451	13,458	4,314	20·88	6·69
7. Sunámganj	41,737	9,511	3,232	22·78	7·74
8. Dhubri	48,972	9,403	4,477	19·20	9·14
9. Goálpára	29,113	5,753	1,820	19·76	6·25
10. Gauháti	72,316	20,238	5,690	27·98	7·86
11. Barpeta	15,968	6,281	2,065	39·33	12·93
12. Tezpur	20,869	4,528	3,721	21·69	17·83
13. Mangaldai	28,539	5,298	925	18·56	3·24
14. Nowgong	45,226	12,019	6,368	26·57	14·08
15. Sibságar	30,628	7,592	3,017	24·78	9·85
16. Jorhát	33,740	6,693	859	19·83	2·54
17. Golághát	20,521	4,744	456	23·11	2·22
18. Dibrugarh	23,218	4,843	3,021	20·86	13·01
19. North Lakhimpur	7,797	3,867	1,084	49·59	13·90
Total	7,15,184	1,64,973	57,865	23·07	8·09

As in previous years, the largest proportionate grants to education were made by the North Lakhimpur and Barpeta Local Boards; then come Hailákándi, South Sylhet, Gauháti, and Nowgong, each of which allotted more than 25 per cent. of their local income to this object. The Boards at North Sylhet, Karimganj, Dhubri, Goálpára, Mangaldai, and Jorhát failed to bring their expenditure on education up to the required standard, *i.e.*, 20 per cent. of their local income. One of the primary duties of a Local Board is to afford the opportunity of obtaining elementary education to every child of a school-going age in the subdivision, and now that the Chief Commissioner has relieved the Boards from the payment of grants to high schools, and has, moreover, largely increased the Provincial grants, it is incumbent on the Chairmen of all Local Boards to see that this matter receives special attention. The largest proportionate contributions for medical purposes were made by the Tezpur, Nowgong, Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur, and Barpeta Local Boards.

Working of the Boards.

145. The Chairman of the Sunámganj Local Board remarks—

Some of the members take much interest in the deliberations of the meetings, and try to help the Board with their local experience and influence. But the fact of their not attending continuously all the meetings places them at some disadvantage.

Regarding North Sylhet the Chairman writes—

The members in attendance, as I have remarked before, always evince an interest in matters that come under discussion.

The members of the Mangaldai Local Board, both European and Native, are reported to continue to take an active interest in the work. Meetings are generally attended, and there is said to be much profitable discussion.

The Chairman, Golághát Local Board, writes—

In all matters having any reference to roads and communications, the European members of the Boards exhibit a very keen interest indeed. Beyond that, as, for example, in educational or sanitary matters, little or no interest is taken. The Native members of the Board interest themselves, though to a less extent, in the Board's affairs.

SECTION 9. *Local Boards' Administration.*

The Chairman, Sibságar Local Board, reports—

The European members of the Board take a very keen interest in communications, and perhaps on this account an undue proportion of the Board's resources is expended on roads and bridges in the vicinity of tea gardens.

I cannot, however, say that there has been any disposition on the part of the European members to deliberately neglect other parts of the district. The result is due rather to a paucity of proposals for other works and to the difficulty of providing labour and supervising agency for carrying them out. Some of the native members are alive to the wants of their constituents, and bring forward useful proposals, but they are apt to think that here their duty ends. They do not take the same active interest as planters in supervising work and in providing means and making suggestions for its execution.

The Chairman, Goálpára Local Board, remarks—

From my personal experience I have found that the attendance at the meetings has been invariably good, amounting always to at least five out of eight non-official members, all of whom seem to take a most intelligent interest in the proceedings.

The general working of the North Lakhimpur Local Board is also reported to have been satisfactory. The European members showed much interest in roads, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to learn that Native members are beginning to take an interest in the construction of wells. On the other hand, Mr. Ward regrets to notice the unfavourable opinion expressed by the Chairman in the case of the members of the Barpeta Local Board, who are reported to take little interest in the affairs of the Board and not to understand their duties.

146. The following abstracts show the progress made by some of the Boards during the year under review in the matter of rural sanitation with the Chief Commissioner's remarks where necessary :

Village sanitation.

Sunámganj.—The southern portion of the town is swampy, and the Board is endeavouring to raise it and to improve it by digging tanks and cutting drains. The expenditure on these works during the year under report was Rs. 814. The Chairman explains that tanks are excavated at Sunámganj, not only with the object of increasing the supply of drinking water, but also with a view to filling up hollows and pits with the earth thus obtained. The Chief Commissioner cannot accept this explanation as satisfactory, and the Local Board will be directed to put a stop to the further digging of tanks until the Sanitary Commissioner visits Sunámganj, and submits a special report on the subject. Among the other works undertaken during the year were the construction of a latrine for the public at a cost of Rs. 30 and a cholera-shed at a cost of Rs. 129. Materials for making a Jaintia stone well were purchased, and brick materials for six wells were imported from Dacca. With a view to extend the masonry drain in the cutcherry compound, 75,000 bricks were burnt at a cost of Rs. 550. Masonry drains were also constructed on both sides of the Sunámganj bázár. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the subdivisional officer and Chairman (Babu Jagat Bandhu Nag), who takes a great interest in the matter of sanitation, visited 14 of the 16 important bázárs in the subdivision during his cold-weather tour. The owners of the bázárs were in all cases served with notices, directing their daily clearance. The importance of the construction of latrines for the use of the residents and frequenters of the bázárs and the necessity for the provision of good drinking water were also impressed on owners.

Barpeta.—This Board expended a sum of about Rs. 800 on village sanitation. Drains were cleared, and new ones were opened in some villages within a radius of 6 miles from the station, with a view to remove the filth and refuse which invariably accumulate in low-lying tracts and in the water passages running across the outskirts of villages. A sum of Rs. 393 was spent on water-supply, four new wells having been sunk during the year at Chenga, Goamura, Dubi, and Kajirapara, all of which are comparatively populous villages.

Nowgong.—The amount placed at the disposal of the Board under this head was Rs. 1,850, which was utilised partly in improving the water-supply of the localities at which a scarcity of water was greatly felt by the people, and partly in the excavation of drains and channels in certain unhealthy villages. The Board contemplates sinking *pucca* wells at Bungaldhora, where a dispensary has recently been established, and at Kholahat and Nelli, where weekly *háts* are held. The want of good drinking water at each of these localities is seriously felt, and *pucca* wells, which will be of material benefit not only to the neighbouring villages, but also to those who resort to the Kholahat and Nelli *háts*, should be constructed. The three *pucca* wells at Rangagora, Juria, and Silghát, which were started by the Board last year, were completed within the year under report. A useful undertaking was the flushing of the Morikullang, a *bhil* whose waters, though contaminated with the refuse of the surrounding villages, have been freely used for drinking purposes, and have in consequence been the cause of much mortality. A channel was cut between the Morikullang and the Potakullang to carry off the foul water of the former, and, with the rise of the Jiakullang in spring, a head of pure water is let in. The Board propose to deepen this channel before next spring. The drains on the sides of the Chalcholi road also received attention. Another scheme which the Board had under contemplation was the raising of the Kholahat market with earth obtained by the excavation of a drain encircling the site of the market.

North Lakhimpur.—A sum of Rs. 1,753 was spent by the Board during the year in sinking eleven ring-wells in different parts of the subdivision; these were built of Raniganj earthenware rings and cemented with Portland cement. Rs. 191 were also spent in repairing four ring-wells and removing two wells to adjacent villages.

Sibságar.—The Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 for digging a tank at Dopdar *hát* for the benefit of the large number of people who collect at the *hát* every Sunday, and for use of the people of the villages adjoining it. The work was made over to a Local Board member for execution, and 45,000 cubic feet of earthwork were excavated at a cost of Rs. 229. The Chairman has been asked to explain why permission was given to excavate a tank instead of a well. A useful work, which was in progress during the year, was the draining of the Rupahijan, a natural channel running parallel with the Borali road, which drains the villages and lands situated between the Borali and the Dikhu rivers by carrying off the spill water of the latter. In 1891-92 an estimate for Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for re-excavating and cleaning the channel, which had become choked up with silt. In that year a portion of the work was done, for which Rs. 500 were paid, and in the early part of the year under report 47,000 cubic feet of earthwork were excavated at a cost of Rs. 239. The draining of this channel has been already most beneficial, and has led to the extension of cultivation in the tract drained by it. The Chairman includes in his list of sanitary works the clearing of snags from the Desang and Dikhu rivers; but this cannot be regarded as a legitimate object of expenditure of the funds reserved for village sanitation. In December 1892 the Rivers Steam Navigation Company and the India General Steam Navigation Company had a survey made of the beds of these rivers with a view to running light draught steamers on them. Plans were prepared, showing the condition of the river beds and obstructions. The Joint Agent of the Companies then asked the Board for a grant of money to carry out the work of snag-clearing. It was resolved to allot Rs. 300 for the work to be done on each river so as to enable the steamers to run during the rains. The Agent agreed on behalf of the Company to meet whatever expenditure might be required for the purpose in excess of the amount allotted by the Board, and he further undertook to refund the amount advanced if the steamers should not run in the ensuing rains. Estimates were prepared in accordance with the survey plans, and the work was distributed among the tea planters who were interested and the mauzadars. Before the close of the year, Rs. 280 were spent on the Dikhu river and Rs. 368 on the Desang, of which Rs. 600 have been provided by the Board, and Rs. 48 by the Companies. A light draught stern-wheel steamer has begun running on the Dikhu river from Dikhumukh to Nazira, and will, it is believed, continue to run every five days during the rainy season.

An undertaking of this nature is without doubt beneficial to the district, and the Chief Commissioner has no desire to fetter Local Boards unnecessarily in regard to the projects which they desire to encourage by grants from Local Funds; but Chairmen should clearly understand that they will be held responsible for the diversion of funds to projects other than those for which they have been specially reserved, such, for instance, as village sanitary works.

Mangaldai.—With a view to supply good drinking water, the Board budgeted for a sum of Rs. 600 for a well at the Kalaigaon *hát*, and Rs. 300 for another at the Singrabari *hát*. The total expenditure on the former was Rs. 476, and on the latter Rs. 292. A sum of Rs. 500 was contributed to the Mangaldai Town Fund for a *pucca* well in the Mangaldai bázár.

North Sylhet.—Two tanks (one at Digli and the other at Lakhipasa) which were commenced during 1891-92, were completed during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 1,630, of which Rs. 1,212 were spent during 1891-92, and the balance (Rs. 418) during the year under review. Two wells of 5 feet diameter (one at Haripur in Jaintia, and the other at Thakurbari in pargana Dhakadakshin, a well-known Hindu shrine of this district, where many persons congregate every year) were commenced in 1891-92, and finished during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 1,300. At both of these places, as at Digli and Lakhipasa, the want of a good and pure water-supply was long felt, and specially at Thakurbari in Dhakadakshin. At Gutatikar, a village about 2 miles from Sylhet, cholera of a malignant type broke out last year, the cause of the outbreak being attributed to the want of good drinking water. To remove this want, a stone well has been successfully sunk at a cost of Rs. 231. The old bed of a stream called the Amicherra, which had silted up, was opened during the year, with a view to closing some unnecessary gaps in the fourth mile of the Jaintia road, and the opportunity was taken to drain the low marshy places in the neighbouring village of Katatikar, through which the stream runs, by cutting cross drains. It is anticipated that the sanitary condition of this place will be greatly improved by this measure. The Patuakhal, which affords the only short cut by boats from Sylhet to the southern parts of the district during the rains, was gradually silting up at its mouth, where it falls into the Baiya river. During the year under report steps were taken for the removal of the obstructions by deepening the channel, the estimated cost being Rs. 1,500. Of this sum, Rs. 1,036 were spent during 1892-93. The deepening of this channel was undertaken with a double purpose, *viz.*, to improve both the sanitation of the neighbourhood and the communications by water. Several neighbouring villages remained damp and unhealthy for the greater part of the year owing to the accumulation of water in the adjacent *bhils* and low-lying places. From these, cross drains were excavated with a view to secure the discharge of the accumulated waters into the newly-cut channel. It is anticipated that these measures will improve the sanitation and generally benefit an area of about 8 square miles on both sides of this *khal*.

Dhubri.—Six *pucca* drinking wells of sufficient depth were sunk at the villages of Katdanga, Hasdaha, Jhapusabari, Mahamayarchar, Bidyapara, and Bichandai, at an outlay of Rs. 3,635. Three *pucca* bathing platforms round the wells at Banskata, Chastrasal, and Latka, which had been sunk in the year 1891-92, were constructed during the year under report at an expenditure of Rs. 197 for the convenience of the villagers and for the safety of the wells.

Habiganj.—The Habiganj Board spent Rs. 2,813 only on sanitary works during the year under report, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,000. The Chairman offers no explanation of the neglect of the Board to work up to the budget estimate beyond the remark that the amount "could not be spent," and that "the people of the subdivision are generally averse to the use of wells." The Chief Commissioner cannot accept this explanation, as an energetic Chairman could easily find a way of expending the money in such a manner as to benefit the inhabitants.

Dibrugarh.—The Board incurred, during the year under report, an expenditure of Rs. 1,561 in the construction of *hát* sheds. The construction of *hát* sheds can scarcely be called village sanitation. The Local Board have been informed that the diversion of funds allotted for village sanitation to the building of *háts* should not have been permitted, and that if they wish to spend money on *háts* in future, they should re-appropriate the amount required from some other head of their budget.

Karimganj.—The Deputy Commissioner reports that the condition of most of the *háts*, from a sanitary point of view, is not at all satisfactory. They are situated on permanently-settled lands, and it is the duty of their proprietors to keep them in proper condition. The Local Board, however, spent about Rs. 1,200 in improving their condition. The Sanitary Commissioner of Assam remarks that this Board did not do much in the way of village sanitation. The Deputy Commissioner's attention has been called to these remarks, as well as to the importance of effecting sanitary improvements in private *háts*. *Háts* being generally the centres from which the germs of disease are carried away to distant villages, it is very necessary that Deputy Commissioners and subdivisional officers should take effective steps to have the sanitary arrangements of *háts* within their respective jurisdictions placed on a satisfactory basis.

Háilákándi.—This Board did almost nothing during the year under review in the direction of village sanitation beyond spending Rs. 497 in removing the *hát* at Hailákándi to the west bank of the Dhalesvari river, and Rs. 499 in repairing and improving the subdivisional drains. For the current year, also, a provision of a sum of only Rs. 300 was made; but as this amount was altogether inadequate for the sanitary requirements of the subdivision, the Chief Commissioner, in view of the increase of the Provincial grant from Rs. 10,267 in 1892-93 to Rs. 13,000 during the year 1893-94, has directed the Local Board to increase their allotment for village sanitation by a re-appropriation from some other head of their budget.

The reports of the remaining Local Boards contain nothing of special interest in regard to rural sanitation, or omit to give the necessary details of projects either completed or in progress.

SECTION 10.

MILITARY.

Arrival of troops to strengthen the garrison in Silchar.

147. In the latter part of April 1892 a detachment of the 4th Bengal Infantry, consisting of 4 British officers, 7 Native officers, and 282 rank and file, arrived at Silchar from Fyzabad, with a view to strengthen the garrison of Silchar, whence a detachment of 300 men of the 18th Bengal Infantry under the command of Colonel Rennick was moved into the Lushai Hills, to assist the garrison of Military Police in operating against the Eastern Lushais.

Frontier outposts taken up.

148. On the arrival of the detachment of the 4th Bengal Infantry at Silchar, the following outposts were taken up by them:

	Native Officers.	Rank and File.
Mainadhar	...	33
Monierkhal	...	33
Jhalnacherra	1	25
Chattacherra	...	25
Oliviacherra	...	25
Lakhimamla	...	25
Kalanaga	1	30

SECTION 10. *Military.*

Relief of detachment of 42nd Gurkha Rifles by the 4th Bengal Infantry and return of the former to Manipur.

149. The detachment of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles which occupied Kalanaga, on being relieved by the detachment of the 4th Bengal Infantry, returned to Manipur to rejoin the left wing of the regiment.

Arrival of troops for employment on the Kohima-Manipur road.

150. The following troops arrived in October 1892 from Bombay and Madras for employment on the Kohima-Manipur road:

	British Officers.	British Non-Commissioned Officers.	Native Officers.	Rank and File.
28th Bombay Pioneers ...	8	...	14	643
3rd Company (Queen's Own), Sappers and Miners ...	1	2	4	170
3rd Company Bengal Sappers and Miners ...	1	...	3	129

Departure of the 4th Bengal Infantry from Silchar for Fyzabad.

151. Under orders from the Government of India, the 4th Bengal Infantry left Silchar for Fyzabad in January 1893 in two parties, the first party consisting of 1 British officer, 5 Native officers, 1 hospital assistant, and 154 rank and file, and the second of 3 British officers, 2 Native officers, and 111 rank and file.

Return of part of the troops who came for employment on the Kohima-Manipur road.

152. The 3rd Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, the 3rd Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, and 31 men of the 28th Bombay Pioneers left in the latter part of March 1893 for their respective stations in India.

Distribution of troops and volunteers.

153. The following was the distribution of the troops and volunteers in the province on the 31st March 1893:

Troops.	Stations.	Strength.			Mountain Guns.
		British Officers.	Volunteers.	Natives of all ranks.	
Staff	Shillong ...	4	...	...	...
Shillong Volunteer Rifles ...		3	38	...	...
44th Gurkha Rifles		6	...	668	2
Detachment, 44th Gurkha Rifles ...	Jowai ...	...	...	5	...
Ditto ditto	Darrang ...	...	...	53	...
Ditto ditto	Kherkheria ...	...	...	52	...
Assam Valley Mounted Rifles ...	Assam Valley ...	28	271	...	...
Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry ...	Dibrugarh ...	4	...	337	...
Detachment, ditto ...	Sadiya ...	...	...	48	...
Surma Valley Light Horse ...	Cachar ...	21	228	...	...
18th Bengal Infantry	Silchar ...	5	...	351	...
Detachment, 18th Bengal Infantry	Fort Aijal ...	2	...	186	...
Ditto ditto ...	Kalanaga ...	...	...	27	...
Ditto ditto ...	Baruncherra ...	...	...	10	...
Ditto ditto ...	Jirighat ...	...	...	8	...
Ditto ditto ...	Noarband ...	...	...	13	...
Ditto ditto ...	Rupacherra ...	...	...	7	...
Ditto ditto ...	Jhalnacherra ...	...	...	15	...
Ditto ditto ...	Monierkhal ...	...	...	26	...
Ditto ditto ...	Mainadhar ...	...	...	26	...
42nd Gurkha Rifles	Kohima ...	5	...	462	2
Wing, 42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	Manipur ...	2	...	296	...
43rd Gurkha Rifles	Manipur ...	6	...	594	2
Detachment, 43rd Gurkha Rifles ...	Kaopum ...	...	...	15	...
Ditto ditto ...	Chasád Hills ...	...	...	104	...
28th Bombay Pioneers	Kairang ...	10	...	723	...

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

WEATHER, CROPS, AND PRICES.

154. The statement below gives the rainfall in inches in each subdivision during 1892-93, and compares it with that of the three previous years and with the average rainfall of three periods of five years :

Rainfall.

No. of station.	District or subdivisional raingauge station.	Average of five years ending 1890-91.	Average of five years ending 1891-92.	Average of five years ending 1892-93.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Silchar	125·04	118·56	130·97	132·98	105·15	108·14	161·61
2	Hailákándi	116·59	107·56	115·94	121·97	86·19	88·58	142·05
3	Gunjong	45·33	39·65	43·67	36·57	21·34	35·69	62·21
4	Sylhet	168·73	156·79	165·50	167·79	179·21	118·18	198·17
5	Habiganj	93·06	90·41	97·24	92·14	89·45	93·87	101·38
6	Karimganj	153·57	142·76	152·73	147·77	120·45	134·01	186·92
7	South Sylhet	105·88	102·27	109·96	98·19	98·06	94·47	127·23
8	Sunámganj	217·31	210·25	233·99	232·23	225·16	185·63	320·36
9	Dhubri	100·34	98·01	101·78	100·68	111·95	72·34	123·35
10	Goálpára	94·38	86·76	89·51	106·78	100·53	60·37	105·12
11	Gauháti	62·77	58·03	59·87	61·88	61·42	46·62	69·02
12	Barpeta	102·48	99·32	99·42	121·79	113·89	69·16	100·79
13	Tezpur	64·18	60·76	61·73	67·38	64·16	60·13	65·19
14	Mangaldai	76·44	71·99	74·81	94·05	76·03	60·00	75·26
15	Nowgong	83·73	77·06	78·07	104·10	80·23	56·47	75·78
16	Sibságar	94·85	97·48	99·30	118·67	91·89	95·77	99·99
17	Jorhát	87·74	89·92	88·20	105·10	80·43	84·94	76·01
18	Golághát	81·69	81·73	88·23	112·27	67·18	72·51	105·63
19	Dibrugarh	110·16	108·07	115·15	130·71	114·08	98·90	138·21
20	North Lakhimpur ...	125·17	126·13	131·01	132·60	122·02	130·32	153·97
21	Kohima	75·36	76·83	76·51	75·13	75·44	89·34	73·27
22	Mokokchang	.....*	.....*	.....*	41·30†	97·63	107·91	109·44
23	Shillong	78·58	72·97	73·64	88·55	76·66	68·79	80·58
24	Jowai	334·85	317·20	294·71	366·22	369·05	270·10	140·42
25	Cherra Punji	482·88	458·39	472·00	554·61	539·73	350·68	505·09
26	Tura	139·20	136·33	139·56	145·51	154·65	125·45	149·11
	Average total	128·81	123·81	127·74	140·63‡	127·77	106·86	136·39

* Information not available. From 1st August 1889 to 31st March 1890 only. Figures for the previous months were not available.

† Mokokchang is not included in this total.

SECTION I.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

Cachar.—There was heavy rainfall during the months of April, May, June, July, and August. The weather generally was favourable for the rice crop, although not so for tea. The incessant rain retarded the growth of the tea-leaf and brought on the red-spider blight. The excessive moisture affected also the winter crop to some extent.

Sylhet.—The rainfall was very heavy in the months of April and May, the floods in many places swamping the *boro* crop.

Goálpára.—There was a heavy downpour in the beginning of the year, while from October to March there was practically no rain. All kinds of crops suffered more or less, owing to this unequal distribution.

Kámrúp.—Both in the sadr and Barpeta subdivisions there was in April and May abnormally early and heavy rain, which damaged the *áhu* crop. Occasional heavy falls continued to the end of August, and retarded the transplanting of *sáli*. The early cessation of rain in September affected injuriously both *sáli* and mustard.

Darrang.—The weather was extremely dry in November and December, and this damaged both mustard and *mátikalai*. The steady rain in the months from May to August was beneficial to the rice crop, and was distributed fairly evenly all over the district. The winter rice crop in the Mangaldai subdivision suffered somewhat from want of rain during the latter part of October.

Nowgong.—The rainfall during the year exceeded that of the preceding year, and was favourable to the cultivation of all crops except tea.

Sibságar.—The rainfall in the Sadr and Golághát subdivisions was more than that of either of the two previous years, and was well distributed, but in Jorhát it was unusually scanty, being less than that recorded in any of the previous nine years.

Lakhimpur.—The rainfall in both subdivisions of this district was above the average of the past five years, and also above that of the previous year, and was quite abnormal; it was abundant for early rice and other crops, but stopped too soon to be of use for the mustard.

The list below groups the different subdivisions according to the average rainfall for the five years ending 1892-93:

Below 50 inches:

Gunjong.

Over 50 and under 75 inches:

Gauháti	Mangaldai.
Tezpur.	Shillong.

Over 75 and under 100 inches:

Habiganj.	Sibságar.
Goálpára.	Jorhát.
Barpeta.	Golághát.
Nowgong.	Kohima.

Over 100 and under 150 inches:

Silchar.	Dibrugarh.
Hailákándi.	North Lakhimpur.
South Sylhet.	Tura.
Dhubri.	Mokokchang.

Over 150 inches and under 200 inches:

Sylhet.	Karimganj.

Over 200 inches:

Sunámganj.	Jowai.

Cherra Punji.

Harvests.

155. *Cachar.*—The rice harvest of the year under report was an exceptionally good one. The outturn of tea was reported below that of the previous year. The winter crop was somewhat below the average of an ordinary year.

Sylhet.—The outturn of most crops was, on the whole, equal to that of the preceding year, but *boro* rice was an almost total failure on account of the sudden and untimely floods.

Goálpára.—The outturn of *áhu* was fair, and the yield of the *sáli* that survived the flood in the Eastern Duárs was good. In the permanently-settled portion of the district most crops gave an average outturn.

Kámrúp.—The *áhu* crop was damaged by the unusually early and heavy rainfall of April and May. The outturn of *sáli* was also below the average, while sugarcane, pulses, and mustard did fairly well. The outturn of tea was much below that of last year, but this was as much due to finer plucking as to the somewhat unfavourable season.

Darrang.—All ordinary crops did well, and were above the average, but the year was an unfavourable one for tea.

Nowgong.—On the whole, the year under report was somewhat better than that which preceded it. Both the early and late rice crops did fairly well, and mustard and pulses yielded an average harvest. The cultivation of sugarcane was successful. On the other hand, the tea crop was much injured by the excessively damp and sunless weather of June, July, and August and the ravages of red spider.

Sibságar.—The *sáli* crop in the Sadr and Golághát subdivisions was on the whole fair, but in Jorhát it was short on account of the deficient rainfall. The outturn of mustard and *mátikalai* was generally good, and sugarcane did well.

Lakhimpur.—The year was favourable for all crops except *áhu* and mustard. The *áhu* crop in some mauzas which are annually subject to inundation was damaged by floods; mustard fared badly because of the early cessation of the rains; sugarcane and *mátikalai* did well.

Nága Hills.—The paddy crop in the Angámi country was not a very good one owing to the scanty rainfall of April, May, and June, but in Mokokchang it was fair. The potatoes grown near Kohima did very well.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.—The rice crop was a good one in the sadr subdivision. In Jowai the outturn was on the whole fair, although some injury was done by insects. The yield of oranges was very poor.

Gáro Hills.—The rice crop was a poor one in all parts of the district. In the plains *áhu* was affected by heavy floods in July, and the drought in September did harm to the *sáli*. The cotton outturn is believed to have been under the average owing to the excessive rainfall.

Storms and floods.

156. There is nothing to notice on the subject of storms or floods in the Hill districts. In the Surma Valley, continual storms and rain visited the district of Sylhet during April and May, and resulted in heavy floods at Sunámganj. In Cachar there was a severe cyclonic storm on the morning of the 22nd April 1892. In the Assam Valley, there were no severe storms during the year under review, excepting one at Nowgong in May, when many trees were blown down between Nowgong town and Barapujia. The high floods in Goálpára did considerable damage. The Deputy Commissioner reports on the subject as follows:

> A portion of the Eastern Duárs was submerged by the overflow of the many rivers and streams in the Duárs, so much so that several villages had to change sites, and the people, with their cattle, suffered more or less in consequence. For some days the North Trunk road between Kachugaon and Sidli was impassable, and even dâk communication was stopped. A large iron bridge on the north bank at the 21st mile of the Gauripur-Roha road was completely overturned by the flood, and the Salmara rest-house was washed away. There was, however, fortunately no other serious damage.

In Darrang, the encroachment of the Bharali river in the sadr subdivision did much, and in some cases permanent damage by spreading sand over good land.

The highest flood point reached by the Brahmaputra at Gauháti in 1892 was 26·50 above zero on 13th July 1892. The highest points of each year for the preceding ten years are noted below:

1882	27·10, August 21st.
1883	29·20, August 14th and 15th.
1884	25·50, July 14th.
1885	27·00, July 16th and 18th.
1886	28·70, August 16th.
1887	26·50, September 10th.
1888	27·80, July 30th and 31st.
1889	29·70, August 3rd.
1890	28·80, September 5th.
1891	25·90, July 11th.

In spite of the heavy rainfall of the year, the highest flood level was lower than that of seven years out of eleven on record.

The lowest point registered in 1892 was 3·60 below zero, on 16th, 17th, and 19th March. The lowest points registered in the previous eight years were—

1884	1·40, February 21st and 22nd.
1885	4·55, March 18th and 19th.
1886	2·70, February 4th week.
1887	2·10, „ „ „
1888	6·30, „ 2nd „
1889	4·08, „ 22nd.
1890	3·90, „ 20th.
1891	2·50, „ 27th.

SECTION I.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

Prices.

157. In the statement below the average price of common rice in the Surma and Brahmaputra Valley's during the past five years is given :

Station.	Quantity obtainable for one rupee.									
	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Sr.	c.	Sr.	c.	Sr.	c.	Sr.	c.	Sr.	c.
Cachar	19	11	15	2	14	0	15	4	9	14
North Sylhet	21	1	15	1	13	13	15	10	12	2
Habiganj	18	4	14	1	14	2	15	9	11	9
Sunámganj	26	2	16	12	16	15	17	8	12	4
Karimganj	20	3	14	8	14	4	16	5	11	10
South Sylhet	22	7	17	0	16	5	15	8	11	11
Dhubri	16	12	13	15	13	1	11	13	10	8
Goálpára	16	11	14	9	13	5	12	1	12	0
Barpeta	24	2	22	1	18	7	17	3	14	2
Gauháti	19	14	16	6	16	0	14	9	13	0
Mangaldai	24	0	24	0	22	0	19	12	17	2
Tezpur	16	13	16	13	15	8	15	7	12	7
Nowgong	16	0	15	5	14	3	13	7	9	11
Golághát	14	9	14	12	12	11	13	0	10	2
Jorhát	14	4	16	2	16	3	14	1	11	13½
Sibságar	16	9	17	4	16	11	16	12	14	4
North Lakhimpur	16	2	13	14	14	15	14	4	12	0
Dibrugarh	14	14	12	5	11	15	11	15	10	4

In Sylhet the prevalence of high prices throughout the year was due partly to the failure of the *boro* crop in Sunámganj and partly to the exportation of rice to Bengal. The same causes no doubt affected prices in Cachar. There was also a great falling off in the imports. In the Assam Valley prices rose throughout the division in sympathy with the rise in Bengal. The partial failure of crops in the previous year also affected the prices of 1892. Barpeta exported rice to Bengal, and Mangaldai to Gauháti and Goalundo ; this affected the prices in the two subdivisions, while the demand for rice and *mátikalai* caused by the Assam-Bengal Railway affected the price in Gauháti. The Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára makes the following remarks as to the cause and effect of the rise of prices in his district:

It was thought at one time that on the harvest of the *sáli* crops during the cold season the prices would fall, and there would have been a fall had not the import of rice from Dinajpur been stopped in consequence of the increase of steamer freight from Jatrapur to Dhubri. There was very little import from Serajganj and Goalundo owing to scarcity in Bengal, and we had to depend a great deal on local production ; scarcity was prevalent, though not to any appreciable extent, among the lower classes in parganas Khuntaghat and Habraghat and in mauza Ripu in the Eastern Duárs.

A statement showing the variations in the prices of *mátikalai*, mustard, and raw sugar (*gur*) during the last two years in the Assam Valley is given below :

Station.	*Mátikalai* per maund.				Mustard per maund.				Raw sugar per maund.			
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Dhubri	2	5 2	2	8 3	3	15 0	3	12 0	4	8 0	5	0 0
Goálpára	3	0 0	2	8 0	4	0 0	3	12 0	7	0 0	6	0 0
Barpeta	2	4 0	2	8 0	3	9 0	3	10 0	7	4 0	6	2 0
Gauháti	2	8 0	2	10 0	3	11 6	3	12 0	7	14 0	7	8 0
Mangaldai	3	3 0	2	0 0	3	4 0	3	0 0	5	0 0	5	0 0
Tezpur	3	2 0	3	2 0	3	6 0	2	12 0	6	4 0	7	0 0
Nowgong	2	12 0	2	14 0	3	4 0	3	4 0	6	0 0	6	8 0
Golághát	3	2 0	3	0 0	2	8 0	2	8 0	7	8 0	7	8 0
Jorhát	3	3 3	3	6 5	2	10 0	2	10 0	Rs. 8 to Rs. 10		Rs. 7 to Rs. 8	
Sibságar	3	4 8	3	8 11	3	0 0	3	6 0	6	12 0	5	0 0
North Lakhimpur	3	1 5	3	0 0	2	14 0	2	8 0	6	0 0	10	0 0
Dibrugarh	3	2 0	3	2 9	3	0 0	3	4 0	5	0 0	4	4 0

SECTION 2.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

158. Nature of experiments. Experiments were made during the year under report to ascertain the outturn of—

A.—Rice of various kinds. | C.—Sugarcane.
B.—Miscellaneous crops. | D.—Mustard.

The maund has, as usual, been taken at 80 pounds and the *bigha* at one-third of an acre.

159. Number of experiments. The following statement shows the number of experiments carried out in each district as compared with the figures of the preceding year:

Crop.	Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Sylhet.		Cachar.		Gáro Hills.		Khási and Jaintia Hills.		Total for the province.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Sáli ...	18	19	26	32	28	15	58	67	56	37	26	41	25	44	2	9	4	5	9	75	252	342
Ahu	..	21	7	25	4	12	..	44	9	17	..	14	7	50	..	4	14	9	67	36	108	232
Bao	1	2	1	14	2	2	43	33	..	..	1	1	43	43	1	5	..	..	..	..	97	100
Sáilbura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3
Cane	1	1	4	15	18	1	35	23	15	16	12	32	9	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	95	92
Linseed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
Rapeseed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Mung ..	..	1	4	9	..	1	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	34
Til	1	2	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Matikalai ..	10	15	27	35	17	5	54	22	31	19	14	31	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	127
Mustard ..	..	14	..	28	..	1	..	34	..	9	..	14	..	16	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	123
Total ..	31	75	75	171	69	37	195	246	111	98	53	133	111	164	4	27	18	12	76	111	748	1,074

These represent accepted experiments only, many others having been rejected for various reasons. The increase in the total number is chiefly due to more experiments having been made to ascertain the outturn of paddy and to those with mustard having been resumed during the year under review.

160. Rice experiments in the Brahmaputra Valley. The three statements below give the results of the experiments made during the year with the three main varieties of rice grown in the districts of this valley:

Sali.

	Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
	Bor dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bor dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bor dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bor dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bor dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bor dhán.	Láhi dhán.	Bor dhán.	Láhi dhán.
Number of experiments ..	16	3	18	14	11	4	31	36	85	2	47	....	152	59
Total area cut in acres ..	5·33	1·00	6·00	4·66	2·10	0·48	10·33	11·66	9·56	0·50	6·65	....	39·97	18·30
Total crop reaped in lbs ..	9,932	1,804	8,214	6,548	3,618	430	17,936	12,608	12,936	390	9,648	....	62,284	21,780
Maximum per acre in lbs...	3,426	2,010	2,448	2,320	2,400	1,650	2,880	1,980	2,400	960	2,280	....	3,416	2,320
Minimum „ „ ..	870	1,612	600	720	1,200	624	456	306	360	440	720	....	360	306
Average „ „ ..	1,863	1,804	1,369	1,400	1,723	896	1,736	1,081	1,353	780	1,450	....	1,558	1,190

Ahu.

	Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.
Number of experiments	21	..	25	..	12	..	44	..	17	..	14	..	133	..
Total area cut in acres	7·00	..	7·68	..	3·46	..	13·66	..	5·55	..	3·73	..	41·08	..
Total crop reaped in lbs.	10,726	..	8,122	..	5,774	..	15,146	..	6,940	..	5,526	..	52,234	..
Maximum per acre in lbs.	2,940	..	1,876	..	2,430	..	2,460	..	2,220	..	2,340	..	2,940	..
Minimum „ „	552	..	360	..	852	..	252	..	600	..	540	..	252	..
Average „ „	1,532	..	1,057	..	1,668	..	1,124	..	1,250	..	1,481	..	1,271	..

SECTION 2.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Báo.

	Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Total.	
	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.
Number of experiments ..	2	..	13	1	1	1	18	15	..	..	1	..	35	17
Total area cut in acres ..	0·50	..	4·33	0·20	0·06	0·06	6·00	5·00	..	..	0·16	..	11·05	5·26
Total crop reaped in lbs. ..	924	..	3,860	324	74	102	7,384	5,258	..	..	120	..	12,362	5,684
Maximum per acre in lbs. ..	3,240	..	1,932	1,620	1,233	1,700	2,250	1,938	..	..	750	..	3,240	1,938
Minimum „ „ ..	1,152	..	240	1,620	1,233	1,700	282	300	..	..	750	..	240	300
Average „ „ ..	1,848	..	891	1,620	1,233	1,700	1,230	1,051	..	..	750	..	1,118	1,080

Experiments in the two kinds of *sáli* up to the close of the year 1892-93 number 3,365. The area cut was 1,100·41 acres, with a total crop of 1,764,968 pounds, and the average yield per acre comes out to be 1,603 pounds, or a little over 20 maunds. No experiments with the transplanted variety of *áhu* were made during the year under report. The total number of experiments in *áhu dhán* (both transplanted and broadcast) up to date has been 1,540, the total area cut 522·55 acres, the total crop reaped 704,494 pounds, and the average outturn per acre 1,348 pounds, or a little below 17 maunds. Up to the close of the year 404 experiments altogether have been made with the two varieties of *báo dhán* (broadcast and transplanted) over an area of 134·01 acres, yielding a total crop of 170,733 pounds. The average outturn per acre works out at 1,274 pounds, or about 16 maunds.

Rice experiments in Sylhet.

161. The following statement gives details as to the rice experiments made in Sylhet:

	Lowland áus.			Highland áus.						Murálí.			Sáli.		
				Transplanted.			Broadcast.								
	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (nine years).	In 1892-93.	Total (ten years).
Number of experiments ..	14	10	24	19	9	28	24	28	52	7	3	10	301	44	345
Total area cut in acres ..	4·57	2·86	7·43	5·13	2·16	7·29	6·36	6·00	12·36	1·73	0·83	2·56	85·16	11·92	97·08
Total crop reaped in lbs. ..	5,470	3,362	8,832	7,254	2,604	9,858	7,572	5,456	13,028	2,275	550	2,825	119,237	15,434	134,671
Maximum per acre in lbs. ..	3,218	2,400	3,218	2,432	1,920	2,432	3,786	2,400	3,786	2,152	900	2,152	4,271	2,400	4,271
Minimum „ „ ..	400	360	360	480	540	480	240	204	204	600	420	420	200	400	200
Average „ „ ..	1,196	1,175	1,189	1,414	1,206	1,352	1,190	909	1,054	1,315	663	1,104	1,400	1,294	1,387

	Lowland áman.			Highland áman.						Kataria.			Sailburra.		
				Transplanted.			Broadcast.								
	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (nine years).	In 1892-93.	Total (ten years).
Number of experiments	96	14	110	9	4	13	68	24	92	22	1	23	207	3	210
Total area cut in acres	28·59	3·06	31·65	1·84	0·90	2·74	20·18	6·58	26·76	6·00	0·33	6·33	59·42	1·00	60·42
Total crop reaped in lbs.	37,184	3,594	40,778	3,780	756	4,536	34,744	7,730	42,474	8,921	580	9,501	93,885	930	96,815
Maximum per acre in lbs.	2,668	2,000	2,668	3,418	1,920	3,418	3,076	2,400	3,076	2,116	1,758	2,116	4,363	1,260	4,363
Minimum „ „	500	360	360	1,200	636	636	198	570	198	640	1,758	640	240	720	240
Average „ „	1,300	1,174	1,288	2,054	840	1,655	1,721	1,175	1,587	1,486	1,758	1,501	1,613	930	1,602

Three hundred and eleven experiments with early rice (*áus* and *murálí*) have up to date been made in Sylhet, the total area cut being 81·54 acres, the total crop reaped 93,042 pounds, and the average

outturn per acre 1,141 pounds, or over 14 maunds. Altogether up to date there have been 528 experiments in the highland and lowland *áman* and *kataria* varieties taken together. The area cut has been 143·82 acres, the crop reaped 218,197 pounds, and the average outturn 1,517 pounds, or about 19 maunds per acre.

Rice experiments in Cachar.

162. In the statement below the results of experiments made in the principal varieties of rice known in Cachar are given:

	Dumai.			Murali.			Asra.			Sáil.		
	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (four years).	In 1892-93.	Total (five years).	Before 1892-93 (nine years).	In 1892-93.	Total (ten years).
Number of experiments	10	3	13	26	1	27	6	5	11	136	9	145
Total area cut in acres	2·51	1·00	3·51	7·53	0·33	7·86	1·94	1·66	3·60	35·43	2·04	37·47
Total crop reaped in lbs.	2,364	1,320	3,684	8,915	214	9,129	2,908	1,264	4,172	57,091	4,146	61,237
Maximum per acre in lbs.	1,200	1,560	1,560	1,974	648	1,974	1,800	1,080	1,800	2,856	3,200	3,200
Minimum „ „	480	960	480	451	648	451	1,189	606	606	464	960	464
Average „ „	941	1,320	1,050	1,183	648	1,161	1,494	750	1,159	1,611	2,034	1,634

The total number of experiments made up to date with *dumai* and *murálí*, which have been taken together under the head of *áus* or early rice, was 102. The area cut was 26·87 acres, the total crop reaped 32,352 pounds, and the average outturn per acre 1,223 pounds, or a little over 15 maunds.

Rice experiments in Hill districts.

163. The following tables show the results of the rice experiments made in the Khási and Jaintia and Gáro Hills districts during the year under report:

Rice Experiments in the Khási and Jaintia Hills.

	Upland rice.		Lowland rice.	
	1892-93.	Total for the last eleven years.	1892-93.	Total for the last eleven years.
Number of experiments	36	391	75	621
Total area cut in acres	9·00	97·80	18·75	156·18
Total crop reaped in lbs.	5,894	73,828	18,830	147,776
Maximum per acre in lbs.	1,624	2,264	2,560	3,400
Minimum „ „	216	40	320	192
Average „ „	655	755	1,004	946

Rice Experiments in the Gáro Hills.

	Sáli.		Asu.	
	1892-93.	Total for the last seven years.	1892-93.	Total for the last seven years.
Number of experiments	3	12	9	81
Total area cut in acres	1·00	3·98	3·00	25·80
Total crop reaped in lbs.	2,210	6,468	2,222	22,422
Maximum per acre in lbs.	2,730	2,730	1,500	2,335
Minimum „ „	1,740	738	192	160
Average „ „	2,210	1,625	741	869

The experiments in the Gáro Hills were really made in the plains portion of that district.

Experiments with sugarcane.

164. The net result of all experiments made up to date with sugarcane is given below:

(1) The weight of *gur* per acre is 1,470 pounds.

(2) Cane yields 47·40 per cent. of its weight of juice and 8·25 per cent. of its weight of *gur*.

(3) The juice yields 17·40 per cent. of its weight of *gur*.

SECTION 2. *Agriculture and Horticulture.*

Miscellaneous crops.

165. The statement below gives the results of the experiments made up to date with *mátikalai*, linseed, *mung*, *til*, and cotton:

	Mátikalai.								Linseed.		*Mung.*						*Til.*				Cotton.	
	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Sylhet.	Total up to date.	Sylhet.	Total up to date.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Total this year.	Total up to date.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Total this year.	Total up to date.	Sylhet.	Total up to date.
Year..	1892-93.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1892-93.	Eight years.	1892-93.	Eight years.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1892-93.	Eight years.	1892-93.	1892-93.	1892-93.	Seven years.	1892-93.	Four years.
Number of experiments ..	15	35	5	22	19	31	..	1,503	5	12	1	9	1	23	35	89	2	13	15	67	1	11
Total area cut in acres ..	4·66	9·78	1·02	7·33	3·50	4·92	..	475·21	1·08	2·55	0·16	2·66	0·16	7·66	10·64	18·48	0·30	4·00	4·30	20·84	0·08	4·41
Total crop reaped in lbs. ..	1,914	2,568	420	2,868	1,398	3,030	..	188,216	257	813	64	470	64	2,332	2,930	7,524	122	1,254	1,376	5,807	30	1,362
Maximum per acre in lbs. ..	690	552	600	972	690	1,440	..	1,936	320	680	400	270	400	828	828	828	540	420	540	1,058	375	885
Minimum per acre in lbs. ..	120	100	192	90	150	136	..	18	128	150	400	80	400	90	80	60	200	96	96	75	375	78
Average per acre in lbs. ..	410	262	412	391	399	616	..	396	238	319	400	177	400	304	275	407	407	314	320	279	375	309

Mustard experiments.

166. The statement below gives the results of the mustard experiments carried out during the year:

Experiments.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Total Surma Valley.	Total for the province.
Number of experiments ..	14	28	1	34	9	14	100	7	16	23	123
Total area cut in acres ..	4·36	9·00	0·33	11·20	2·20	2·33	29·42	2·16	5·08	7·24	36·66
Total crop reaped in lbs. ..	3,186	4,522	124	6,748	910	3,104	18,594	488	2,074	2,562	21,156
Maximum per acre in lbs. ..	1,080	1,250	376	1,488	1,200	2,100	2,100	528	768	768	2,100
Minimum „ „ ..	480	120	376	240	80	720	80	120	72	72	72
Average „ „ ..	730	502	376	602	414	1,332	635	226	408	354	577

MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS.

Citron plantation.

167. The small plantation of Malta oranges, citrons, and lemons near Theriaghat was kept clear of jungle, and the trees are reported to be doing well.

Silk experiment.

168. In August 1892 the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, forwarded for distribution copies of a report on certain silk experiments carried out by Babu Nritya Gopal Mukharji, together with copies of a notice offering healthy silkworm "seed" for sale. Both the report and the notice were distributed to the Deputy Commissioners of the silk-rearing districts of Assam, but it was then too late in the season for seed to be successfully reared. A packet of seed was, however, sent to Mr. Rita, subdivisional officer, Jowai, requesting him to give the consignment a fair trial. As the parcel was delayed in transit, the eggs were found to have hatched out, and the worms to be dead. A second consignment was then sent direct to Mr. Rita; but the person to whom the seed was made over took no interest in the experiment, and it consequently proved a failure.

Silk cocoons for Queensland.

169. The Government of Queensland having applied to the Government of India for live cocoons of silkworms of Indian varieties, the Director of Land Records was instructed to arrange for the despatch of consignments of the two more important Assam species, the *Eri* (*Attacus ricini*) and the *Muga* (*Antheræa Assama*). Specimen boxes were forwarded by the authorities of the Indian Museum, and in these two consignments of *Eri* worms were despatched, one in March and one in April 1893. A number of *Muga* cocoons were to be sent off subsequently, as soon as procured.

Samples of silk for America.

170. With a view to exhibit at the Chicago Exposition a complete collection of the wild silks used in commerce, Mr. Philip Walker, Chief Special Agent, United States, Department of Agriculture, applied for some samples of the products of Assamese silk. The Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp accordingly despatched to him, through the American Consul General at Calcutta, a packet containing one pound of cocoons and two pounds of thread of each of the two principal varieties of Assamese silk—*Eri* and *Muga*—as well as a few samples of the textile fabrics made from them by the Assamese.

Potatoes.

171. Under the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in Revenue and Agricultural Department Circular No. 30—105, dated the 17th August 1892, some specimens of diseased potatoes grown in the Khási Hills were forwarded for examination to Dr. Cunningham, the Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India. Dr. Cunningham found the disease to be the common potato rot of Europe due to the presence of *Phytopthera infestans*, an abundant growth of which fungus was discovered in the shoots and leaves of the specimens sent. Three maunds of potatoes were supplied, at his desire, to Mr. J. H. H. Rolfe, steamer agent, Kokilamukh, who tried to introduce the crop amongst the Miris at that place and at Jhansimukh. The experiment proved a failure, as the resulting potatoes were of small size, and the outturn was only just double the amount of seed sown. Mr. Rolfe, however, attributes this to lateness in sowing, and anticipates greater success next year.

Indigo.

172. In September 1892 the Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, asked to be supplied with some seeds or cuttings of the *rum* plant (*Strobilanthes flaccidifolius*). As the plant is generally propagated by cuttings, a consignment of some forty cuttings was sent to Saharanpur. At the request of the Director, Department of Land Records, North-Western Provinces, some cuttings were also sent to Messrs. Begg, Sutherland, & Co., of Cawnpur.

CATTLE-BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Cattle-disease.

173. The following statement shows approximately the number of deaths during the past two years, but the details are very unreliable:

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
District.	Rinderpest.		Foot and mouth disease.		Swelling of mouth and throat.		Diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera.		Anthrax.		Catarrh.		Other diseases.		Total.		Estimated value of cattle.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
																	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	500	....*	3,500	....
Sylhet	1,613	5,180	1,190	1,952	3,337	4,022	2,483	7,410	9	..	304	332	7,457	11,322	16,393	30,218	1,14,751	3,34,274
Goálpára	5,937	5,096	8,487	1,193	7,883	1,226	3,890	2,655	691	311	928	585	6,527	412	34,343	11,578	1,45,621	58,890
Kámrúp	3,252	6,263	8,036	18,427	..	..	7,903	18,653	..	..	..	..	6,908	13,399	26,099†	56,742	1,90,000	3,99,000
Darrang	..	.	2,793	2,581	1,752	1,508	5,643	9,629	..	..	..	..	3,012	3,234	13,200	16,902	1,19,116	1,42,147
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,331	17,545	..	..	..	..	4,147	4,945	13,478	22,490	97,846	1,57,430
Sibságar	..	10,769	690	..	..	..*	1,732	..	..	..	..	..	3,509	..	5,931	10,769	65,241	1,18,469
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	873	4,451	..	..	..	..	..	..	873	4,451	8,730	44,510
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....‡	....‡	....	....
Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	..	..	72	109	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	883	72	1,090	576	8,720
Gáro Hills	..	..	92	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	98	50	980	600
Total	10,802	27,308	21,360	24,212	12,974	6,856	31,859	60,441	700	311	1,232	917	32,060	34,245	110,987	154,290	7,46,361	12,63,030

In Kámrúp cattle-disease was prevalent throughout the year, especially during the months of May and August, when it assumed a virulent form. The death rate in the other districts of the Assam Valley was normal. In the Khási Hills cow-pox and foot-and-mouth disease appeared in certain localities, and carried off 1,090 head of cattle. In the Gáro Hills a few cattle died of cow-pox in the plains mauzas on the border of the Goálpára district. The Deputy Commissioner, Nága Hills, is unable to furnish any statistics, but reports that many cattle died of cow-pox, bowel-complaints, and foot-and-mouth disease. The Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, reports that there were very few deaths from cattle-disease in his district during the year. In Sylhet, the mortality was higher than in the preceding year, and the most prevalent diseases are said to have been rinderpest and diarrhœa. In the Jaintia parganas the death rate in the latter part of the cold weather was unusually high.

* Statistics not furnished.

† The figures published in the Report of 1891-92 did not include those of Barpeta, which were not received in time.

‡ The Deputy Commissioner is unable to furnish statistics.

SECTION 3. *Forests.*

Breeding bulls.

174. Of the three Kenwaria bulls imported in 1886, one, sent to the Sonthal Colony, died of rinderpest in June 1892, and the other two were stationed,—one at Sibságar and the other at Gunjong in the North Cachar Hills throughout the year.

The following statement gives details as to the cost of keep and work done by the surviving bulls :

District.	Wages of keeper.	Cost of food.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Number of coverings.		Remarks.
					1892-93.	1891-92.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Sibságar	103 0 0	50 5 6	24 10 0	177 15 6	16	10*	*Sadr 5 and Jorhát 5.
Cachar	.....	59 0 10	4 7 1	63 7 11	34	35	
Total	103 0 0	109 6 4	29 1 1	241 7 5	50	45	

The result is, as usual, unsatisfactory. The bull at Gunjong is reported by the subdivisional officer as too old now to be of any further use. Its sale has been proposed. Of the Kenwaria bulls owned by private persons at Mangaldai, one belonging to a mauzadár is reported to have covered 21 cows, and one was loose, and no record of his coverings was kept. Nothing is known with respect to the others.

SECTION 3.

FORESTS.

Area of forests.

175. The total forest area, as it stood on the 30th June 1893, was 10,766·15 square miles, *viz.*, 3,625·52 reserves and 7,140·63 unclassed State forests as compared with 9,959·12 square miles on the 1st April 1892, the changes made during the period under report having consisted of (1) the addition of 13·40 and 1,777·63 square miles under reserved and unclassed forests respectively, and (2) the exclusion of 912 square miles from protected forests and 72 square miles from unclassed forests. The considerable changes under the head of "Unclassed forests" are mainly due to the transfer to that category of protected areas, such areas being no longer recognised by the Assam Forest Regulation of 1891, and to a rectification of waste area in the Goálpára district, which resulted in the addition of 798 square miles to the area of unclassed forests. As regards the final disposal of the area (912 square miles) previously classed as "Protected," *i.e.*, the extent to which that area should be included in reserved forests or relegated to the category of unclassed forests and waste lands, the Chief Commissioner observes that the total area at present under forest settlement in the province aggregates no less than 936 square miles. It has not been reported how much of this area represents forests of the protected class which it is proposed to convert into reserved forests ; but the Chief Commissioner understands that of the 936 square miles under settlement, 510·21 square miles, as shown in the margin, were formerly included in the protected area.

	Sq. miles.
Cachar 1.—Kopili Diyang	299·00
„ 2.—Gunjong (which includes the protected forests of Diyangmati, Mupamahar, and Lantengmupa)	209·00
Kámrúp 3.—Jharikuri	1·93
„ 4.—Mogakhal reserve	·28
Total	510·21

Boundaries.

176. The total length of artificial boundary was increased from 1,164 miles to 1,186 miles by a net addition of 22 miles in the districts of Goálpára, Sibságar, and the Khási Hills, consequent on an extension of reserves or correction of boundaries in those districts. Of the above, 1,120 miles were cleared and repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,187, or Rs. 2-13·6 per mile, as compared with Rs. 3-11-1 per mile in the previous year while the 22 miles of new boundary were laid down for Rs 83, or Rs. 3-12-4 per mile, as compared with Rs. 4-2 per mile for the preceding year.

Survey.

177. The chief work under this head was the survey of the Goálpára forests, which was continued in the season of 1891-92 and completed during that of 1892-93. Mr. Reynolds, in his report for the former year ending 30th September 1892, states that 307 square miles were topographically surveyed and classed in regard to soil and distribution of forests. Triangulation was extended over an area of 544 square miles, and 19 linear miles of traversing were run. The amount expended on field and office work was Rs. 13,653, and the total expenditure of the year was Rs. 19,210. The cost rate per square mile of area topographically surveyed on the 4-inch scale was Rs. 42-3, compared with Rs. 44 per square mile in the preceding year. Triangulation and traversing cost Rs. 11-5 per square mile. During the field season of 1892-93 (1st October 1892 to 30th June 1893, corresponding with the close of the forest year), the survey of the Goálpára forests was completed. The total area topographically surveyed during

the above period was 126·2 square miles, and for the whole area thus surveyed a record was prepared of the distribution of forests. A good deal of work would also seem to have been done in connection with fixing and surveying the Assam-Bhutan boundary, 41 miles of theodolite traversing having been run with chains of different lengths for the purpose of connecting the Bhutan boundary pillars with the triangulation. Mr. Litchfield, in company with the Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára, visited all the Bhutan boundary pillars along a length of 88 miles, the positions of which have been recently determined and checked, and made them over to the latter officer.

Working plans.

178. The work of collecting information for the Goálpára *sâl* forests was completed. Ten miles of class lines were re-opened, and valuation surveys were made over 6,470 acres of sample areas, entailing the enumeration and measurement of 265,925 trees over 1½ feet in girth. A preliminary report was submitted to the Inspector General of Forests for approval, and the compilation of the final plan is now in progress. It is estimated that the *sâl* forests of this district are capable of supplying annually 6,000 trees over 4½ feet girth during the next twenty years, and that at the close of this period, the condition of the forests will be far superior to what it is at present. The amount expended on the work during the fifteen months ending 30th June 1893 was Rs. 22,809.

Communications and buildings.

179. The following statement shows the charges incurred on roads and buildings during the year. No new work of any importance was undertaken.

Name of Division.	Roads.	Buildings.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	.....	15
Cachar	377	1,656
Sylhet	.....	522
Goálpára	.....	1,682
Kámrúp	1,609	1,404
Darrang	1,810	2,119
Nowgong	.....	322
Sibságar	363	522
Lakhimpur	197	1,819
Khási Hills	.....	90
Gáro „	640	1,111
Total	4,996	11,262

Forest offences.

180. There was a decrease (from 171 to 128) in the number of new cases of breaches of Forest Law which were prosecuted in Court, while the percentage of convictions obtained in all the cases disposed of (130) was 78, or the same as in the preceding year. The number of cases compounded rose from 260 in the previous year to 374, and the amount realised in connection with these cases was Rs. 2,242, as compared with Rs. 2,292 in 1891-92. The increase under the head of "Cases compounded" is mainly due to the results in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Lakhimpur, and, as regards the Surma Valley districts, has been sufficiently explained. Of the total number of cases compounded, no less than 345, or 92·24 per cent., related to the illicit removal of forest produce, while cases of injury to forests by fire were compounded in 4 instances only, against 8 in 1891-92. Each of these 4 cases is said to have possessed exceptional features, which would have rendered it inexpedient to prosecute the offenders. The Chief Commissioner hopes to be able shortly to dispose of the new rules which have been prepared by the Conservator under the Assam Forest Regulation of 1891.

Fire protection.

181. The results of the measures taken for the protection of the forests from fire during the year under review were satisfactory. Of the total area of 716,548 acres (against 730,556 acres in the preceding year) over which special protective measures were adopted, 712,270 acres, or more than 99 per cent., were successfully protected, against 642,000 acres, or 88 per cent., in 1891-92. On the other hand, the cost of the work amounted to Rs. 15,315, or Rs. 13-12·2 per square mile, as compared with Rs. 19,483, or Rs. 19-6-9 per square mile, in the previous year. The percentage of success varied from 98·7 in the Kámrúp district to 100 in Darrang. In connection, however, with these results it must be mentioned that the season was exceptionally favourable to the prevention of fires, or to their restriction to limited areas, and further enabled protection to be carried out with a smaller staff of fire patrols, and therefore at a reduced cost. The area of forest brought under protection has been reduced from 730,556 acres to 716,548 acres, partly owing to a reduction of 24,000 acres from

SECTION 3. *Forests.*

the area of the unclassed Darranga block in the Kámrúp district. The following statement gives the details of the fires which occurred in each district :

District.	Line-burning accidents.		Crossing from outside.		Lightning.		Unknown.		Incendiary.		Total.			
	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Number of fires.	Acres burnt.	Area attempted.	Percentage of success.
Goálpára	2	800	4	2,840	2	22	1	276	...	...	9	3,938	431,329	99·
Kámrúp	1	55	...	...	...	...	1	184	...	...	2	239	92,077	98·7
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,542	100·
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	....	3	14	84,760	99·9
Gáro Hills	3	51	1	15	...	...	1	16	...	...	5	82	85,255	99·9
Khási „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	5	4,585	99·9
Total	6	906	5	2,855	2	22	6	490	1	5	20	4,278	716,548	99·4

Grazing.

182. The *sâl* forests of Goálpára, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and the Gáro Hills are closed against grazing, with the exception of an inconsiderable area of 32 square miles in Goálpára, which was open to a small herd of 127 buffaloes. All the evergreen forests of Sibságar are reported as open to grazing as well as 22 square miles of similar forests in Lakhimpur ; but only 603 buffaloes were grazed in the former, which contains 848 square miles, while forage was allowed to be cut for 40 elephants in the latter. Practically, the reserves are closed to grazing. In the unclassed forests, which contain 7,140 square miles, all ryots were allowed unlimited grazing free of payment for their plough and domestic cattle ; but Nepalis and others who trade in the produce of their cattle are charged a small duty for the privilege of grazing. It is not possible to record the number of cattle that obtain free grazing as above, but 13,025 buffaloes and 1,162 cows paid grazing dues during the year, amounting altogether to Rs. 6,772. This duty is collected almost entirely from Nepali herdsmen, who obtain a ready and lucrative sale for their dairy produce in the numerous tea gardens of the province.

Natural reproduction.

183. All the reports of the Divisional Officers give most encouraging accounts of the successful regeneration of the forests by natural reproduction, provided that they are protected from fire and excessive cattle-grazing.

Charduar rubber plantation.

184. The work of the fifteen months under remark consisted in opening out 250 acres of new extension and planting 600 acres of new and old areas. A large central nursery was also made and sown with rubber seed, from which it was intended to plant out two or three smaller nurseries in different parts of the forest to meet future extension operations, and with the view of having the plants ready in the neighbourhood of the land to be planted, it having been found that transporting large plants from the nursery several miles away not only accounted for many failures, but largely increased expenditure. The expenditure of the period (from 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893) amounted to the sum of Rs. 15,974-7 divided over upkeep and new work as follows :

	Rs.
Upkeep, including cost of replanting failures and half charges of housing the imported coolies ...	8,511
Extension of 300 acres, preparation of nursery, and half charges of housing imported coolies ...	7,463
Total	15,974

Charduar has now an area of 2,063 acres, and is reported to contain 28,546 established trees and plants.

Sowing *jhúm* land.

185. The operations under this head have been very limited, and must remain so for some time to come.

Yield of forests.

186. The total outturn from Government forests of all classes, expressed in cubic feet, increased from 4,855,278 to 6,012,554, or by 1,157,276 cubic feet. In this connection the increase which occurred under the head of forest produce removed by purchasers (from 1,820,535 to 2,860,157, or by upwards of a million cubic feet) is noticeable, as pointing to an increased demand on Government forests. The only two divisions which showed a falling off in the amount of produce removed by purchaser were Goálpára and the Gáro Hills, where the decrease was 8,986 and 98,299 cubic feet respectively; and this is ascribed to a general slackness in the timber demand from the direction of Bengal, and to the increased difficulty experienced in removing timber from the forests, which are each year

becoming more inaccessible. The Chief Commissioner, however, observes that the Conservator expresses an opinion that the present unsatisfactory state of the trade is only temporary, and that the *sâl* forests in the Gáro Hills and Goálpára Divisions must shortly be called on to supply a much larger outturn than that indicated by the figures of the year under report. It is to be hoped that this expectation will be fulfilled. The following statement shows the class of forest produce, the quantity, and agency by which removed :

Class of forests.	Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.
Reserved Forests—	C. ft.	C. ft.	No.
By Government agency	48,837	.....	1,370
„ purchasers	1,007,345	43,634	1,485,478
„ free grants	72,228	182,380	62,895
Total	1,128,410	226,014	1,549,743
Unclassed State Forests—			
By Government agency	19,198	1,286	500
„ purchasers	1,406,372	402,806	3,009,139
„ free grants	563,754	2,264,714	2,807,848
Total	1,989,324	2,669,806	5,817,487
Total—			
By Government agency	68,035	1,286	1,870
„ purchasers	2,413,717	446,440	4,494,617
„ free grants	635,982	2,447,094	2,870,743
Grand total	3,117,734	2,894,820	7,367,230
Grand total of 1891-92	2,246,290	2,608,988	4,150,051
Difference	+871,444	+285,832	+3,217,179

Of the total outturn of six millions feet, over 4½ millions, or 77 per cent., were obtained from the unclassed forests, which now include the large areas formerly termed protected. The balance of 1½ million feet roughly, or 23 per cent., came from the reserves. The outturn of bamboos was also 3,217,179 (nearly 3¼ millions) in excess of the figures of the previous year, owing partly to the extra three months of the forest year, and partly to an increased demand.

Outturn of minor produce.

187. The value of the minor forest produce removed during the year was Rs. 79,705.

Free grants.

188. The following statement shows that over 30 lakhs of cubic feet of timber were removed from the forests under this head, or a net increase of over 2¾ lakhs of feet on last year's outturn, which increase may be placed to the account of the extra three months of the year under report :

Name of Division.	1891-92.	1892-93 (fifteen months).	Increase.	Decrease.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Cachar Division	102,264	120,836	18,572	.....
Sylhet „	941,212	1,288,108	346,896	.....
Goálpára „	525,800	205,468	.....	320,332
Kámrúp „	156,223	203,090	46,867	.....
Darrang „	287,752	284,724	.....	3,028
Nowgong „	414,108	124,432	.....	289,676
Sibságar „	431,142	702,318	271,176	.....
Lakhimpur „	96,268	154,100	57,832	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills Division	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Gáro Hills Division	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,955,769	3,083,076	741,343	614,036

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The value of the timber, bamboos, and minor forest produce granted free during the year is estimated to have been Rs. 1,12,791.

Financial results.

189. The following figures show the financial results during the period under report (fifteen months), as compared with those of 1890-91 and 1891-92 :

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Proportion of surplus to gross revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93 (fifteen months)	4,76,620	3,36,060	1,40,560	30
1891-92	3,36 129	2,67,525	68,604	20
1890-91	3,26,793	2,83,853	42,940	13

These results are eminently satisfactory. A substantial increase occurred under every head of revenue, and the proportion of surplus to gross receipts was also naturally enhanced. The duty on rubber was successfully collected, and realised a revenue of Rs. 49,599. In connection with this matter, it is only necessary to remark here that the Chief Commissioner, after careful consideration, has recently negatived a proposal that the duty on rubber should be raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 per maund, and has further ruled that the duty on rubber should, for the present at least, be collected by departmental agency in preference to being farmed to one or more monopolists. Excluding "Direction" and "Working Plans," the only Forest Divisions which showed a deficit were Goálpára, Darrang, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills, while the surplus in all the other divisions showed a considerable increase except in the case of the Gáro Hills, where the surplus was almost identical with that of 1891-92. It will also be seen from an examination of the figures for the financial year 1892-93 that there was an equally satisfactory increase of revenue and surplus in the twelve months of that year, and that the large improvement noticed above is in no way attributable to incorporating the figures of the extra three months of April, May, and June 1893 :

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 (Financial)	3,36,129	2,67,525	68,604
1892-93 („)	3,82,829	2,64,073	1,18,756
Difference	+46,700	—3,452	+50,152

The revenue was collected from the following sources :

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Timber from Government forests	2,09,644	2,99,536
„ „ other forests	13,870	15,118
Fuel	3,224	6,398
Bamboos	6,019	8,904
Grazing	5,573	6,772
Minor forest produce	42,265	72,216
Miscellaneous	55,534	67,676
	3,36,128	4,76,620

There was thus a satisfactory increase under every head of revenue, but especially under timber and minor forest produce, owing to the development of trade and to the successful collection of the rubber

duty. The following statement shows the expenditure of the forest year under the several heads, compared with that of the financial year 1891-92 :

SECTION 4. Mines and Minerals.

Budget head.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	8,165	10,741	2,576	.....
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers	15,391	18,119	2,728	.....
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	234	445	211	.....
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government	853	1,046	193	.....
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Live and dead stock	16,207	15,945	.....	262
VII.—Communications and buildings	14,181	16,730	2,549	.....
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests	72,425	83,658	11,233	.....
IX.—Miscellaneous	4,241	4,605	364	.....
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	131,697	151,289	19,854	262
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.				
I.—Salaries	110,263	149,573	39,310	.....
II.—Travelling allowance	20,173	27,100	6,927	.....
III.—Contingencies	5,392	8,098	2,706	.....
Total B.—Establishments	135,828	184,771	48,943	.....
Grand total of Expenditure	267,525	336,060	68,797	262

The net result under "A.—Conservancy and Works" was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 19,592, which may be put down to the extra three months of the forest year. The expenditure was quite normal in its nature and amount, and requires no remark, except perhaps in regard to head A-VIII, which exhibits a debit of Rs. 83,658, against one of Rs. 72,425 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 11,233 was due to the fact that the year under report, as it included the months of April, May, and June, had to bear the expense of two planting seasons at Charduar, where the expenditure came to Rs. 15,974, as compared with Rs. 4,898 in the previous year. The large increased outlay of Rs. 48,943 under "B.—Establishments" was principally owing to the disbursement of pay and travelling allowance for the three months of April, May, and June in excess of the previous financial year. It was also partly owing to the increase of the controlling and office staffs and the better scale of pay granted for this province under Government of India Circular No. 30F., dated the 29th December 1891, and letter No. 723F., dated the 4th June 1892. The new scale came into force from February 1891; but as the settlement of this point was delayed until the 5th of August 1892, it followed that a large amount of back pay and travelling allowance, amounting to about Rs. 7,000, and which had reference to the year 1891-92, was drawn and debited in the year under report.

SECTION 4.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Lime-quarries.

190. The revenue derived from the lime quarries situated in the Khási and Jaintia Hills amounted during the year to Rs. 15,536, against Rs. 17,820 in 1891-92. The quarries worked under the permit system, *viz.*, Sohbar, Borpunji, and Shella, were responsible for the decrease of Rs. 2,284.

Coal-mines and mineral oils.

191. The receipts from coal-mines and mineral oils amounted to Rs. 34,179 as compared with Rs. 31,110 in the preceding year. Coal-mines were worked during the year only in the districts of Lakhimpur, Sibságar, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills. The increase of Rs. 3,069 was mainly contributed by the Lakhimpur district, where an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 was realised on account of a new lease for a petroleum concession granted to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, while there was also a larger outturn from the mines. The most extensive operations in coal-mining and extraction of petroleum are carried on in the Lakhimpur district by the Assam Railways and Trading Company, the operations of which Company for the past nine years will be seen from the following figures :

Year.	Outturn. Tons.	Revenue. Rs.
1884-85	18,032	3,381
1885-86	45,823	8,487
1886-87	70,461	13,212
1887-88	90,414	16,952
1888-89	103,455	19,398
1889-90	119,709	22,445
1890-91	146,590	27,486
1891-92	162,212	29,158
1892-93	160,295	30,312

SECTION 5.

MANUFACTURES.

SECTION 5. *Manufactures.*

Gardens opened and closed. Extensions and relinquishments.

192. The only manufacture of importance in the province is that of tea. The total number of gardens on the district registers at the close of 1892 was 807, against 828 in 1891, showing a decrease of 21 gardens, as in the following statement:

District.	Number of gardens newly opened.	Closed or removed.	Number of gardens. Amalgamated with other gardens.	Abandoned.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
Cachar	...	2	...	...	2	— 2
Sylhet ...	2	1	...	...	1	+ 1
Goálpára ...	...	1	...	...	1	— 1
Kámrúp ...	...	6	9	...	15	—15
Nowgong ...	...	2	...	...	2	— 2
Sibságar ...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Lakhimpur ...	1	1	2	...	3	— 2
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	13	12	...	25	—21
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Only four gardens were newly opened during the year, against 21 during the previous year, and 13 were closed, against 24 in 1891; 12 gardens were amalgamated with other gardens, against 7 in 1891.

Number and area of gardens and area of all lands held by tea planters.

193. The following table shows the number of gardens in each district and the area comprised in them during 1892, as compared with 1891, as also the area of all lands held by tea planters:

District.	Number of tea gardens. 1891.	1892.	Increase or decrease.	Total area of tea grants, in acres. 1891.	1892.	Increase or decrease.	Total area of all lands held by tea planters in 1892 in acres.
Cachar	182	180	— 2	280,308	280,312	+ 4	281,027
Sylhet	120	121	+ 1	186,675	188,155	+ 1,480	188,155
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	1	...	100	100	...	100
Goálpára ...	4	3	— 1	1,370	852	— 518	852
Kámrúp ...	46	31	—15	21,701	20,691	— 1,010	27,000
Darrang ...	85	85	...	100,121	92,110	— 8,011	100,121
Nowgong ...	58	56	— 2	59,633	59,215	— 418	59,215
Sibságar ...	187	187	...	223,376	227,250	+ 3,874	233,207
Lakhimpur ...	145	143	— 2	123,462	176,299	+52,837	176,299
Total ...	828	807	—21	996,746	1,044,984	+48,238	1,065,976

The explanation of the apparently large increase in the area of land held by tea planters in the Lakhimpur district is that the total area taken by planters under different kinds of tenure, whether cultivated or not, has been shown in the returns of the year under report, whereas in the previous year only the total area under tea was shown. The increases in Sylhet and Sibságar have not been explained by the Deputy Commissioners; the decreases in area in Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Nowgong are owing to the closing of gardens. The cause of the decrease in Darrang has not been explained.

Returns and estimates.

194. Considerable difficulty is still experienced in obtaining information from the agents and managers of gardens. During the year under report statistics were received in respect of 671 gardens only, against 752 in the previous year, and it was found necessary to frame estimates for as many as 136 gardens compared with 76 in 1891. The gardens for which estimates have been framed on the returns furnished during the preceding year are distributed as follows:—Silchar 34, Hailákándi 19, South Sylhet 8, Karimganj 3, Gauháti 3, Tezpur 33, Mangaldai 7, Sibságar 7, Jorhát 5, Golághát 8, Dibrugarh 8, and North Lakhimpur 1. To Nowgong is due the credit of being the only district which has sent in returns for all gardens.

195. The following statement exhibits the areas under mature and immature plants and the total area under cultivation during the last six years :

Area under mature and immature plants.

Year.	Under mature plants. Acres.	Under immature plants. Acres.	Total area of tea grants. Acres.
1887	177,900	33,179	950,171
1888	188,329	28,347	955,499
1889	196,689	30,560	100,665
1890	200,658	30,380	994,497
1891	208,407	33,416	996,746
1892	213,525	33,667	1,044,984

The increase under mature plants was 5,118 acres, and occurred mainly in the districts of Sylhet (1,856 acres), Lakhimpur (1,211 acres), Darrang (1,137 acres), and Sibságar (1,101 acres). This would have caused a corresponding decrease in the area under immature plants, but it was more than made up by extensions, as the area under immature plants increased from 33,416 acres in 1891 to 33,667 acres in 1892.

196. In the statement below figures are given for each district for the last two years, and show the total area under cultivation :

Area under tea cultivation in each district.

District.	Total area under mature and immature plants. 1891. Acres.	1892. Acres.	Increase or decrease. Acres.
Cachar	58,793	59,290	+497
Sylhet	46,428	47,874	+1,446
Khási and Jaintia Hills	30	30	.....
Goálpára	425	416	— 9
Kámrúp	5,131	4,822	— 309
Darrang	23,134	24,630	+1,496
Nowgong	11,886	12,002	+116
Sibságar	58,370	57,944	— 426
Lakhimpur	37,626	40,184	+2,558
Total	241,823	247,192	+5,369

Thus, there were increases in the total area under tea in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, Darrang, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, the largest increases having occurred in Sylhet, Darrang, and Lakhimpur, which are explained by the Deputy Commissioners concerned as follows :

Sylhet.—The increase is due to the coming into full yield of the area taken up for tea in previous years in almost all subdivisions.

Darrang.—The increase (though calculated on estimated area in respect of gardens from which returns have not been received) is due to extension of cultivation.

Lakhimpur.—The increase in the mature plants is due to the transfer of figures from the immature plants, and the increase in immature plants is due to new cultivation.

Regarding the decreases which occurred in Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Sibságar, the result in the two districts first named is due to the closure of certain gardens, and, as regards that in Sibságar, the Deputy Commissioner writes :

The decrease is confined to the gardens of the Jorhát Tea Company and the Nokachari Tea Company in the Jorhát subdivision. For the former Company figures were furnished last year by the Calcutta agents, whereas this year they have been obtained from the local Superintendent. For the Nokachari Company the figures given last year were based on estimates only. This year they have been furnished by the manager.

197. The total outturn of tea during the year under review is reported as 84,221,133lbs., against 90,399,362lbs. in the previous year, showing a decrease of 6,178,229lbs. The following table compares the figures furnished by the Indian Tea Association and the figures of the trade returns with those supplied by the Deputy Commissioners :

Total outturn of the province.

	1891. Brahmaputra Valley. lbs.	Surma Valley. lbs.	Total. lbs.	1892. Brahmaputra Valley. lbs.	Surma Valley. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Outturn according to Indian Tea Association	50,967,373	38,696,664	89,664,037	47,807,348	35,355,063	83,162,411
Outturn according to trade returns ...	46,418,277	34,563,950	80,982,227	45,647,671	34,273,646	79,921,317
Outturn according to annual tea report ...	50,643,374	39,755,988	90,399,362	49,061,304	35,159,829	84,221 133

SECTION 5. *Manufactures.*

Outturn by districts.

198. In the following table the outturn of each district is given for the past two years :

District.	Rate of outturn per acre. 1891.	1892.	Total yield. 1891.	1892.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Cachar	373	310	19,793,551	16,506,444	—3,287,107	—16·66
Sylhet	519	463	19,959,437	18,649,385	—1,310,052	— 6·56
Khási and Jaintia Hills	100	200	3,000	4,000	+ 1,000	+33·33
Goálpára	311	381	120,974	144,825	+ 23,851	+19·72
Kámrúp	209	168	1,019,378	769,384	— 249,994	—24·52
Darrang	490	540	9,683,683	11,275,835	+1,592,152	+16·44
Nowgong	310	296	3,375,417	3,209,496	— 165,921	— 4·91
Sibságar	414	358	20,464,596	18,094,557	—2,370,039	—11·58
Lakhimpur ...	506	475	15,979,326	15,567,207	— 412,119	— 2·58
Total	434	394	90,399,362	84,221,133	—6,178,229	— 6·83

Thus, there is a decrease of 6,178,229lbs., as compared with the outturn of the previous year. The increases in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, Goálpára, and Darrang did not counterbalance the decreases which occurred in Cachar, Sylhet, Kámrúp, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur. The decrease in Cachar is attributed chiefly to the unfavourable weather, in consequence of which the crop was very much smaller than usual. In Sylhet a similar reason is given, but finer plucking is also set down as a contributing cause. No reason is assigned for the decrease in Kámrúp, but the Deputy Commissioner quotes the opinion of two planters, one of whom writes :

The outturn has been the worst on record for over nineteen years of my management of these estates.

The other, who is said to be an experienced planter, says :

The outturn was 30 per cent. less than the previous year, and also less than an average year, partly through finer plucking, but chiefly owing to blight, which checked the growth of leaf.

The causes of the decrease in Nowgong are reported to be partly the unfavourable weather and partly a very heavy visitation of red spiders ; the heavy rain and damp weather in the months of June, July, August, and the scanty rainfall from September 1892, also affected the growth of tea. In Sibságar the decrease is said to be due to the peculiar distribution of the rainfall, as well as to a heavy and prolonged blight in the middle of the season. The Deputy Commissioner quotes the opinions of some of the leading planters, one of whom says :

The past season opened with a drought followed by cold, wet weather, which retarded growth very much. The bushes flushed badly up to the end of July, and most concerns in this district went behind rapidly. ° ° °
I consider the season was unfavourable for growth, but the large decrease in crop all over the district is not altogether due to climatic influences, but in a great measure to the finer style of plucking adopted by most gardens.

Another gentleman writes :

Outturn is much behind that of last year in nearly every concern. This may be put down to the following causes :—Finer plucking, short rainfall in the early and later parts of the season, and especially in the month of June, and blights, which were unusually bad this season.

With regard to the decrease in Lakhimpur, the Deputy Commissioner reports that the season was most unfavourable for the growth of leaf in consequence of a drought at the commencement of the year and of an excessive rainfall afterwards.

199. The average yield per acre for the whole province was 394lbs., against 434lbs. in the previous year, the decrease during the year under report having been considerable. The decrease occurred in both valleys, but that in the Surma Valley was more marked. According to the district returns the figures are as follows :

Yield per acre.

	1891.	1892.
	lbs.	lbs.
Surma Valley	434	376
Brahmaputra Valley	433	409
For the whole province	434	394

The following statistics of outturn per acre have been supplied by the Indian Tea Association :

	1891.	1892.
	lbs.	lbs.
Surma Valley	423	441
Brahmaputra Valley	436	398
For the whole province	430	415

The difference between the figures furnished by the district officers and those supplied by the Indian Tea Association is not considerable so far as the Brahmaputra Valley is concerned. On the other hand, the figures for the Surma Valley differ considerably, and it is difficult to assign any reason for the discrepancies.

200. The figures compiled from the trade returns for the past two years with regard to the import and export of tea-seed are given below : Tea-seed.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1891. Mds.	1892. Mds.	1891. Mds.	1892. Mds.
Surma Valley	...	173	1,379	668
Brahmaputra Valley	130	60	2,647	2,543
For the whole province	130	233	4,026	3,211

During the year under report tea-seed was imported from Manipur into Cachar and Kámrúp, but it sold at an extremely low rate. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reports that planters are disinclined to buy it, as it has heretofore been adulterated with China seed. The reports from other districts do not supply any information on this point.

201. Various systems are adopted by planters in calculating the cost of production. The differences are so great that the Deputy Commissioners found it impossible to form any trustworthy estimates, and consequently the statistics under this head have been omitted as being altogether useless and misleading. Cost of production.

202. Few district reports have given any accurate information under this head, while others have furnished no figures at all. The Secretary of the Indian Tea Association has kindly supplied the following figures for 1892 : Prices.

Assam Valley teas	Annas 9-9 per pound.
Surma „ „	„ 8-1½ „ „

The corresponding figures for 1891 were—

Assam Valley teas	Annas 7-0 per pound.
Surma „ „	„ 6-0 to „ 6-4 „ „

These figures show that Assam teas generally fetched better prices during the year under report than in 1891. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar remarks :

The rise in prices is due to the fact that it was early realised at home that both Assam and Cachar would give a short crop, and that Ceylon suddenly ceased to increase its outturn of tea in "leaps and bounds," and to the fall in the price of the "rupee."

The Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp quotes a remark made by one of the planters of his district to the effect that the prices were the best obtained during the last twelve to fourteen years.

The Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar quotes the following remarks :

(1) Prices were very good at the beginning of the season, quite 2*d.* per pound over 1891, but a severe fall has taken place, and fine teas are about as low as they have ever been. Common teas are still in demand, and about 1*d.* per pound over 1891 prices. Owing to our large yield per acre, we are able to lay our teas in the London market a little under 7*d.* per pound., but this is considerably under the average of other concerns in the district. The general impression amongst planters is that there will be a severe fall in prices in the near future owing to the large increase in outturn from Ceylon and the Duárs, and that it will be very difficult for many concerns to make both ends meet.

(2) Quality has been better this year owing to the finer plucking, prices have been exceptionally good, partly owing to good quality teas sent forward in the early part of the year, again stimulated by low exchange. Calcutta and London markets have been good all the year.

SECTION 6.

TRADE.

PART I.—FOREIGN TRADE.

The form of this section, which differs slightly from that of previous years, has been changed in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3693, dated the 29th July 1890.

203. The foreign countries and border tribes with which a trading intercourse is maintained, are noted below : Countries and tribes.

(1) Bhutan.
(2) Towang.
(3) Dafla Hills.
(4) Abor, Mishmi, Khamti, Singpho, and Nága Hills.
(5) Manipur.
(6) Lushai Hills.
(7) Hill Tippera.

204. The number and position of the registering stations and the manner of registering the trade statistics remained the same as in the previous year. The station at Lakhipur, where the trade with Manipur is registered, was closed during 1891-92 owing to the disturbances in that State. After peace had been restored, a new station was opened in July 1892 at Jirighat, which, being on the frontier, was considered by the Deputy Registration and supervision.

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

Commissioner of Cachar more suitable for the purpose, and the Native Officer in charge of the guard was entrusted with the work of registration. From July to November 1892 he performed the work; but, judging from the inaccuracy of the returns, probably did not take much interest in this somewhat uncongenial duty. Subsequently the old system was resumed, and the registration of the trade was retransferred to Lakhipur, where the police head constable now does the work, receiving an addition to his pay of Rs. 5 a month. A sum of Rs. 80 is annually budgetted for on account of contingent charges. The only other stations which involve any expenditure to Government are those that register the trade with Hill Tippera at a cost of Rs. 888 a year. In the Assam Valley the tahsildars and mauzadars of frontier tracts annually estimate the value of the trade free of cost. Consequently, the total annual expenditure on frontier trade registration amounts to Rs. 1,028.

There is no doubt that the means above described for collecting these trade statistics are quite inadequate. But the foreign trade of Assam is, as might be expected from the poverty and uncivilized condition of the hill tribes and the almost insuperable difficulties as regards communications, of an insignificant character and very limited in extent. It forms on an average only about one per cent. of the total value of the trade of the province. It was 1·07 in 1891-92. Under the circumstances, it would be waste of money to incur any large expenditure in order to secure more accurate returns. Taking these as they stand, none but the most general deductions can be drawn.

Total foreign trade.

205. The following table gives the total foreign trade of Assam for the last three years :

Years.	Imports.			Exports.			Total.		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	Mds.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	No.	Rs.
1890-91	17,864	4,832,480	6,42,785	22,988	6,985	1,90,564	40,852	4,839,465	8,33,349
1891-92	42,298	4,334,262	7,47,794	19,407	4,850	1,53,960	61,705	4,339,112	9,01,754
1892-93	42,777	5,969,023	7,92,189	28,580	10,878	2,54,192	71,357	5,979,901	10,46,381

On the whole, the figures show steady and gradual progress. The entire absence of trade with Manipur accounts for the falling off in the exports of 1891-92. The same cause would have also lowered the import figures of the year, had it not been for the abnormal activity of the trade with Bhutan, which, as shown in the next paragraph, formed 26·4 per cent. of the whole provincial trade against only 6·5 per cent. in 1890-91 and 12·4 per cent. in 1892-93.

Proportion of trade with each frontier tribe.

206. The proportion which the value of the trade of each country bears to the total value is shown in the table below :

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Bhutan	6·5	26·4	12·4
Towang	5·4	4·2	3·6
Dafla Hills	0·4	1·1	1·5
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	14·6	10·5	4·9
Manipur	18·2	.....	9·9
Lushai Hills	2·3	2·7	5·0
Hill Tippera	52·6	55·1	62·7
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0

Thus, more than half of our foreign trade is carried on with the Native State of Hill Tippera. Under ordinary circumstances the traffic with Manipur would be next in importance, but the troubles of 1891 were not without effect in the following year, and though trade revived, it did not reach its normal dimensions.

Main imports.

207. The main staples which formed the bulk of the import trade are shown in the statement below :

Names of articles imported.	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Horses, ponies, and mules	23,557	34,838	31,135
Cattle	13,610	35,788	19,885
Canes and rattans	8,528	31,342	11,678
Caoutchouc	1,00,427	82,619	44,418
Cotton, raw	13,843	56,105	84,180
Salt	2,897	4,921	2,053
Til or jinjili	12,306	8,514	11,241
Tea-seed	40,165	.....	780
Timber	1,83,384	1,99,044	2,08,485
Bamboos	1,82,015	1,62,642	2,35,998
Blankets	7,985	45,946	31,881

Horses, ponies, and mules.—Almost the entire supply of ponies and mules comes from the Bhutias and Towang Tibetans. The number brought down by the Towang people last year was much larger than in the previous year, but, as has been often stated before, the figures are very unreliable.

Cattle.—Cattle come only from Bhutan and Manipur. Owing to the disturbances in 1891 the supply from Manipur last year was very small, and none came in 1891-92.

Canes and rattans, timber and bamboos.—Hill Tippera is the chief source of supply of canes, timber, and bamboos, but the Lushai Hills also send a considerable quantity. More than 50 per cent. of the value of the total importations to Assam is made up by the value of bamboos and timber. The demand for timber from Hill Tippera is increasing, owing to the opening of new gardens and the establishment of saw mills in the Sylhet district.

Caoutchouc.—The trade in rubber would seem to be fast falling off. Last year the Dafla Hills supplied a larger quantity than in the previous year, but the supply from the chief source (the Abor, Mishmi, and Nága Hills) showed a marked and continued decline, which is attributed partly to exhaustion of the trees beyond the Inner Line and partly to a misunderstanding between the Kaiya merchants and the hillmen, the former of whom declined to make the usual advances to the latter, thinking that the rubber *mahál* was to be leased to a single man by the Government.

Cotton, raw.—Raw cotton comes chiefly from Hill Tippera. The increased imports of the last year have been explained as resulting probably from good crops.

Salt.—A certain quantity of rock salt is annually brought into Assam by the Bhutias and other hill tribes on the north. The inhabitants of the submontane villages of the bordering districts sometimes use it, instead of that brought up by Assam traders, as they get it landed at their doors by the Bhutias. The trade is, however, insignificant.

Til or jinjili.—*Til* seed comes entirely from Hill Tippera, and most of it finds its way to Bengal, *viâ* Bhairab Bázár.

Tea-seed.—The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar asserts that the figures showing imports of tea-seed in 1892-93 are quite unreliable.

Main exports.

208. The chief exports from Assam are enumerated in the list below:

Names of articles exported.	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Cotton, twist and yarn (European)	14,005	4,282	6,523
,, piece-goods (,,)	53,201	13,009	39,368
Rice, husked	10,515	12,549	12,823
,, unhusked	4,869	5,978	8,754
Brass and copper	12,674	13,406	26,467
Mineral oils	5,970	1,290	7,979
Opium	6,921	4,937	4,955
Salt	11,530	11,662	18,938
Manufactured silk	16,259	29,890	15,848
Tobacco	3,841	5,350	6,648

The falling off in cotton yarn and goods and mineral oils during 1891-92 was mainly due to the absence of any transactions with Manipur during that year.

Rice and paddy.—The export trade in rice and paddy is chiefly confined to Bhutan and Towang. The figures show continued increase.

Brass and copper.—The steady increase in the exports of brass and copper utensils would seem to prove that hill tribes are gradually taking to the use of these articles. The large purchases made by the Lushais at the Changsil Bázár last year considerably raised the figures of that year.

Opium.—Of all the hill tribes with whom we have any dealings, the Nágas alone seem to be addicted to the use of opium. The quantity taken in each of the last two years was quite half that of the exports of 1890-91. The rise in the price of the drug most probably operated as a deterrent.

Manufactured silk.—The silk cloths made by the Assamese are sold in large quantities in the several fairs of Assam. Though somewhat costly, they are durable, and for this reason the hill people appear to prefer them to cotton fabrics of European manufacture.

There is nothing special to notice with regard to the other articles mentioned in this list.

PART II.—INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

Trade with Bengal blocks.

209. The seven Bengal blocks with which the inter-provincial trade of the province is carried on are mentioned below in order of importance, the figures against each denoting the percentage of the total traffic which it absorbed during the year under report:

(1) Calcutta	74·69
(2) Dacca	14·76
(3) Northern Bengal	6·49
(4) Eastern ,, ...	3·57
(5) Behar	0·35
(6) Patna City	0·11
(7) Western Bengal	0·03

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

Calcutta, as usual, occupies the first place. Eastern Bengal, which stood second in the preceding year, has come down two places lower, thus yielding a step to the Dacca and Northern Bengal blocks. The relative position of the last three has remained unchanged. The decline in the position of Eastern Bengal is due mainly to the change in the system of registration. The traffic registered at Goalundo, which, before the introduction of this change, used to be shown as traffic with Eastern Bengal, is now included in that of Calcutta. Northern Bengal might also be supposed to suffer by this change, but, as a matter of fact, the transactions between Calcutta and Assam *viâ* Jatrapur are very insignificant, and cannot have any appreciable effect on the figures of this block.

Trade with Calcutta.

210. Calcutta is by far the most important of the Bengal blocks with which the trade of Assam is carried on. The total value of the transactions with this port rose during the year under report to 75 per cent. of the whole traffic of the province, against 59 per cent. in the preceding year. The increase is due to the change in the system of registration introduced during the year. The statistics of the two blocks taken together show an increase in the exports of 20 per cent., and a decrease in the imports of 2 per cent., or a net increase of 12 per cent., over the figures of the previous year. Steamers, as usual, almost monopolised the trade, 93 per cent. of the imports and 95 per cent. of the exports having been carried by them. Boats were employed in carrying only such articles as are too bulky in proportion to their value to meet the higher charges of steamer carriage. Of the imports, 60 per cent. were received by the Brahmaputra Valley, which in return supplied 62 per cent. of the exports. The most important of the imports from Calcutta are enumerated below, the figures against each indicating the percentage of the total quantity of the article which entered into the trade of the year :

	Percentage.
Cotton twist and yarn—	
European	94
Indian	4
Cotton piece-goods—	
European	97
Indian	·04
Gram and pulse	56
Gunny bags	86
Manufactured leather	80
Liquors	99
Brass	87
Iron	92
Kerosine oil	67
Cocoanut and other oils	93
Opium	100
Paper and pasteboard	95
Ghi	75
Salt	83

Thus, Calcutta supplied the province with the entire quantity of opium and liquors it imported, almost the entire quantity of European cotton piece-goods and cotton twist and yarn, gunny bags, brass, iron, paper and pasteboard, cocoanut and other oils, and the greater portions of most of the other articles mentioned above. Besides this, the small quantities of dyes and tans, dressed hides of cattle, castor oil, and railway plant imported into Assam, all came from Calcutta. The following list shows the principal exports and the percentage of the total quantity of each sent out of the province which went to Calcutta :

	Percentage.
Coal	51
Cotton (raw)	39
Jute	50
Lac, stick	99
Husked rice	74
Brass (wrought)	94
Linseed	97
Rape and mustard	69
Til	80
Silk (raw)	89
Lime	58
Tea-seed	95
Tea	100
Rubber	100
Ivory	100

Thus, the entire quantity of tea (which represents more than half the value of the exports of the province), rubber, ivory, and stick lac went to Calcutta. The bulk of each of the other articles mentioned above was also consigned to that port. The main staples which figured amongst the imports during the past year were cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, gram and pulse, husked rice, brass and copper (wrought and unwrought), iron, kerosine oil, salt, sugar (refined and unrefined), tobacco, and potatoes, and those amongst the exports were tea, paddy, mustard seed, oranges, lime, timber, raw jute, raw cotton, and coal. There has been a decrease in the imports of both Indian and European cotton twist and yarn into the Brahmaputra Valley. Only 356 maunds of the former and 14,142 maunds of the latter were imported last year, against 5,906 maunds and 15,178 maunds, respectively, in the previous year. The Surma Valley figures, on the other hand, show an increase in both, which is probably due to a greater demand in Manipur. The net result, however, is a decrease in the value of the total trade of about 19 per cent. The total imports of cotton piece-goods also show a falling off. The figures of the two valleys considered separately exhibit a result which is the reverse of that mentioned, as the imports to the Surma Valley declined, while those to the Brahmaputra Valley increased. Husked rice is ordinarily an import into the Brahmaputra, and an export from the Surma Valley. But during the year under report, the import figures in the latter valley have assumed a magnitude which may bear a comparison with its export trade, the rice, as compared with the figures of the previous year, being over five times in quantity and six times in value. This is attributable to the fact that the year 1892-93 was a bad one for the rice crop in Sylhet. The *boro* crop in Sunámganj failed, owing to untimely floods, and there was also a partial failure of the *aman* crop in some places. The increase in the imports of rice into the Brahmaputra Valley and the falling off in its exports indicate that in this block also the crop was a poor one. The partial failure of the winter rice of 1891, as noticed in the previous year's report, and the demand created by the Assam-Bengal Railway are other causes which operated to bring about these results. Tea is by far the most important article of export from Assam. The value of this commodity alone is about 70 per cent. of the total value of all exports from the province, and about 86 per cent. of the total value of the exports sent down to Calcutta. There was a falling off in the quantity exported from each valley owing to the shortness of the crop. But as a higher price (Rs. 50 per maund, against Rs. 42 in the previous year) ruled in the market, the value was very much greater. The decrease in weight was 105,029 maunds, but the increase in value was Rs. 79,51,070. The following table gives in maunds the quantity exported from each valley since 1880-81:

	From Brahmaputra Valley. Mds.	From Surma Valley Mds.
1880-81	3,03,609	1,67,836
1881-82	2,88,754	1,83,886
1882-83	3,84,478	2,09,653
1883-84	3,37,717	1,96,954
1884-85	3,65,443	1,89,171
1885-86	4,28,021	1,76,748
1886-87	3,53,473	2,93,542
1887-88	4,61,499	3,13,123
1888-89	5,21,275	3,18,653
1889-90	5,45,378	3,69,019
1890-91	5,44,364	3,83,261
1891-92	5,76,130	4,42,577
1892-93	5,38,947	3,74,731

The mustard crop of 1891-92 was not a good one owing to the absence of rain during the sowing months. Naturally, therefore, there was a falling off in the exports during the year under review. The price, however, rose considerably in sympathy with that of most food-grains and other seeds, and the result was a rise in the total value, notwithstanding the decrease in quantity exported. Coal is an import of the southern, and an export of the northern, block of this province. There was an increase in the imports and a decrease in the exports, which may be attributed perhaps to ordinary fluctuations of trade.

Trade of the Brahmaputra Valley.

211. The statements below show separately the value of imports and exports carried by steamer and boat *viâ* the Brahmaputra during the past two years. Specie, which amounted to Rs. 13,35,566 during the year under report and to Rs. 16,66,661 in 1891-92, has been omitted, as usual, from the figures of both years:

Imports.

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
By steamer	1,26,64,269	1,44,23,663	17,59,394	.....
„ boat	34,59,165	23,72,616	.....	10,86,549
Total	1,61,23,434	1,67,96,279	6,72,845	Net increase.

Exports.

By steamer	2,45,38,664	3,05,34,451	59,95,787	.....
„ boat	69,47,681	70,51,958	1,04,277	.....
Total	3,14,86,345	3,75,86,409	61,00,064	Net increase.

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

Steamer *versus* boat.

212. In the matter of exports there was a considerable increase in both boat and steamer traffic, but the imports carried by country boats fell off considerably owing to a diminution in the supply obtained of the commodities, such as kerosine oil and salt, which make up the bulk of the boat trade. The total value of the imports rose by 4 per cent., while that of the exports increased by 19 per cent. The relative figures of the boat and steamer traffic (excluding specie) for the last thirteen years are given in the statement below :

	Steamer. Rs.	Boat. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1882-83	2,63,23,895	44,12,969	3,07,36,864
1883-84	2,87,04,323	46,11,837	3,33,16,160
1884-85	3,15,98,909	45,69,995	3,61,68,904
1885-86	3,58,53,666	51,38,372	4,09,92,038
1886-87	2,63,47,151	51,77,513	3,15,24,664
1887-88	3,31,75,777	58,77,170	3,90,52,947
1888-89	3,48,57,364	64,90,218	4,13,47,582
1889-90	3,72,11,510	74,42,132	4,46,53,642
1890-91	3,53,01,704	67,19,802	4,20,21,506
1891-92	3,72,02,933	1,04,06,846	4,76,09,779
1892-93	4,49,58,114	94,24,574	5,43,82,688

It is interesting to notice the proportion in which steamers and country boats share the trade of the Brahmaputra Valley. The following table shows the mutual relations of the two rival means of carriage for the last eight years. It would seem as if boats were gradually gaining ground in their struggle with steamers to secure a portion of the traffic.

	Percentage of the whole trade carried by	
	Steamer.	Boat.
1885-86	87·46	12·54
1886-87	83·58	16·42
1887-88	84·93	15·07
1888-89	84·30	15·70
1889-90	83·33	16·67
1890-91	84·01	15·99
1891-92	78·15	21·85
1892-93	82·63	17·37

Details of imports.

213. The statement below compares the quantities of the principal articles imported into the Brahmaputra Valley during the last two years by boat and steamer :

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.			
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
						Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn ..	Maunds.	270	146	20,814	14,352	21,084	10,65,522	14,498	8,13,639
„ piece-goods (European)...	„	92	121	54,015	54,389	54,107	36,79,276	54,510	37,61,190
Rice not in the husk ...	„	85,963	45,708	2,95,750	3,67,821	3,81,713	10,97,425	4,13,529	14,47,351
Grain and pulse ...	„	10,533	12,347	1,99,336	2,47,012	2,09,869	5,24,673	2,59,359	7,13,237
Gunny bags and cloths ...	„	2,006	2,557	11,071	9,267	13,077	1,37,309	11,824	1,21,196
Manufactured leather ...	„	.....	.....	1,561	486	1,561	3,27,420	486	1,16,215
Liquors	„	.....	.....	11,663	11,007	11,663	3,76,845	11,007	3,46,374
Brass and copper	„	1,481	976	10,216	10,824	11,697	4,21,719	11,800	4,09,179
Iron	„	8,216	9,776	1,26,079	1,42,670	134,295	6,37,901	1,52,446	7,62,230
Other metals	„	4,960	2,651	70,165	62,939	75,125	8,45,156	65,590	7,37,888
Kerosine oil	„	81,793	41,255	90,747	51,374	1,72,540	7,33,295	92,629	3,58,937
Castor oil	„	150	58	4,400	2,978	4,550	54,031	3,036	35,672
Oils other than castor, kerosine, and cocoanut oil ...	„	43,521	38,004	12,362	14,527	55,883	6,42,655	52,531	6,04,106
Opium	„	.....	.....	1,290	1,350	1,290	3,30,885	1,350	3,48,638
Ghi	„	491	172	10,049	10,915	10,540	3,74,170	11,087	3,85,273
Dried fruits and nuts ...	„	17,571	11,630	548	578	18,119	3,44,261	12,208	2,01 432
Other provisions ...	„	16,554	8,157	79,079	1,00,960	95,633	9,08,514	1,09,117	10,36,612
Salt	„	113,419	78,602	2,56,603	2,66,703	3,70,022	11,56,319	3,45,305	10,79,078
Betel-nuts	„	2,597	2,880	1,748	2,412	4,345	31,501	5,292	35,721
Stone and lime	„	18,034	15,383	10,256	12,119	28,290	21,217	27,502	20,627
Sugar, refined	„	10,506	6,504	24,615	23,842	35,121	3,51,210	30,346	3,18,633
„ unrefined	„	97,916	65,141	5,250	7,950	1,02,866	4,62,897	73,091	2,92,364
Tobacco (unmanufactured) ...	„	44,908	31,709	7,988	17,294	52,896	4,69,453	49,003	4,28,776

The commodities more largely carried by boat than by steamer were stone and lime, dried fruits and nuts, oils other than castor, kerosine and cocoanut oil, betel-nuts, unrefined sugar, and unmanufactured tobacco. Steamers carried all the opium, liquors, and manufactured leather imported.

214. The following statement shows the principal articles exported from the Brahmaputra Valley during the past two years, both by boat and steamer :

Details of exports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.			
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
						Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	Maunds.	.....	.....	2,663,318	2,056,749	2,663,318	16,64,574	2,056,749	12,85,468
Cotton, raw	,,	12,382	28,931	13,637	25,033	26,019	1,43,105	53,964	3,64,257
Rice in the husk ...	,,	428,017	208,058	.....	109	428,017	5,88,523	208,167	4,16,334
Raw hides of cattle ...	,,	4,567	6,895	243	837	4,810	96,200	7,732	1,54,640
Raw jute	,,	147,745	118,420	65,256	95,346	213,001	10,65,005	213,766	11,48,992
Lac	,,	694	4,308	14,059	11,068	14,753	1,47,530	15,376	1,53,760
Rape and mustard ...	,,	587,447	486,683	689,770	642,313	1,277,217	41,50,955	1,128,996	46,57,109
Til (sesamum)	,,	14,515	27,351	8,772	12,485	23,287	87,326	39,836	1,74,283
Raw silk	,,	.....	19	1,778	1,554	1,778	2,03,137	1,573	3,24,825
Tea	,,	.....	53	576,130	538,894	576,130	19,66,043	6,538,947	2,51,95,772
Canes and rattans ...	,,	7,079	10,902	255	198	7,334	15,584	11,100	23,588
Rubber	,,	.....	.....	5,886	3,993	5,886	4,41,450	3,993	2,99,475
Ivory	,,	.....	.....	31	51	31	11,679	51	20,285
Tea-seed	,,	.....	.....	2,668	3,659	2,668	2,34,784	3,659	3,49,434
Wax	,,	.....	2	325	406	325	13,325	408	17,136
Timber	,,	754,354	778,664	1,244	2,914	755,598	12,27,847	781,578	11,72,367

Most of the exports from the Brahmaputra Valley indicate a quickening of trade, which was most marked under the heads of cotton, hides of cattle, *til*-seed, cane, and timber. The articles which exhibit a falling off are but few. Among these, the more important are tea, paddy, and rubber. The trade in rubber is practically confined to the Brahmaputra Valley, where this article is imported from the frontier countries bordering on the Lakhimpur district. It is also collected from certain *mahâls* inside the province. The imports from the former source have declined considerably, but the exact cause is uncertain, as the sources of supply are beyond our control. It has, however, been suggested that the falling off is due partly to the exhaustion of the trees beyond the Inner Line caused by injudicious tapping, and partly to a misunderstanding between the Kaiya merchants and the hillmen, the former of whom declined to make the usual advances to the latter, thinking that the rubber *mahâls* of Lakhimpur were to be leased in 1892-93 to a single person by the Government.

The only article, the carriage of which was practically confined to country boats, was paddy, but the bulk of the raw hides, canes, and timber sent down the river was also carried by the slower of the two agencies. The conveyance of coal, rubber, ivory, and tea-seed was monopolised by steamers, which also carried practically the whole of the tea, wax, and raw silk.

215. The statements below show separately the value of imports and exports carried by steamer and boat *viâ* the Megna during the past two years. The value of specie, which was Rs. 36,04,350 in 1892-93, against Rs. 2,08,400 in 1891-92, has been omitted from the figures of both years.

Trade of the Surma Valley.

Imports.

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
By steamer	72,52,436	70,59,375	.....	1,93,061
,, boat	74,73,336	75,63,103	89,767	.....
Total	1,47,25,772	1,46,22,478	Net decrease	1,03,294

Exports.

By steamer	1,53,58,039	1,77,05,957	23,47,918	.....
,, boat	56,02,381	76,84,596	20,82,215	.....
Total	2,09,60,420	2,53,90,553	44,30,133	Net increase.

SECTION 6. *Trade.*

The import figures have varied but little, but the exports show a considerable rise, the increase being 21 per cent. over the figures of the previous year.

216. The relative values of the boat and steamer traffic of the Surma since 1883-84, as well as the percentage of the total trade carried by each, are given in the table below :

Steamer *versus* boat.

	Steamer. Rs.	Percentage.	Boat. Rs.	Percentage.	Total. Rs.
1883-84	1,46,07,193	54·50	1,21,94,320	45·50	2,68,01,513
1884-85	1,79,92,795	56·89	1,36,37,657	43·11	3,16,30,452
1885-86	1,69,19,394	57·60	1,24,56,048	42·40	2,93,75,442
1886-87	1,93,57,942	61·58	1,20,74,032	38·42	3,14,31,974
1887-88	1,98,44,420	55·42	1,59,64,467	44·58	3,58,08,887
1888-89	1,85,17,466	60·05	1,23,16,161	39·95	3,08,33,627
1889-90	2,10,41,601	64·73	1,14,63,169	35·27	3,25,04,770
1890-91	2,15,11,472	64·34	1,19,25,035	35·66	3,34,36,507
1891-92	2,26,10,475	63·36	1,30,75,717	36·64	3,56,86,192
1892-93	2,47,65,332	61·89	1,52,47,699	38·11	4,00,13,031

It was remarked in last year's report that the Surma Valley, with its numberless channels and creeks filled during the greater part of the year with water almost undisturbed by currents, possesses peculiar facilities for the use of native boats, and that it was improbable that the traffic they carry would ever very sensibly diminish.

217. Details of the more important imports into the valley by boat and steamer for the past two years are given in the subjoined statement :

Details of imports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.			
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
						Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	Mds.	7,000	27,375	157,906	175,403	164,906	61,840	202,778	76,042
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	,,	3,991	1,189	72,579	74,606	76,570	52,06,760	65,795	45,39,855
Wheat	,,	2,339	3,922	3,228	3,060	5,567	16,005	6,982	20,945
Rice not in the husk	,,	4,975	18,337	313	8,844	5,288	15,203	27,181	95,134
Gram and pulse	,,	165,540	114,337	27,494	30,102	193,034	4,82,585	144,439	3,97,207
Liquors	,,	1,260	.....	4,865	5,222	6,125	1,82,306	5,222	1,38,361
Brass and copper	,,	1,740	925	4,079	3,013	5,819	2,16,327	3,938	1,48,002
Iron	,,	14,639	2,558	56,418	60,020	71,057	3,37,521	62,578	3,12,890
Other metals	,,	5,125	644	40,158	44,387	45,283	5,09,434	45,031	5,06,599
Kerosine oil	,,	113,494	87,686	13,219	42,515	126,713	5,38,531	130,201	5,04,529
Oils other than castor, cocoanut, and kerosine	,,	38,250	23,266	6,346	14,847	44,596	5,12,854	38,113	4,38,300
Opium	,,	.....	.....	75	45	75	19,237	45	11,621
Dried fruits and nuts ...	,,	29,049	24,284	59	91	29,108	5,53,052	24,375	4,02,187
Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts ...	,,	43,655	43,796	11,595	12,851	55,250	5,24,874	56,647	5,38,146
Salt	,,	320,762	251,938	38,921	30,886	359,683	11,24,009	282,824	8,83,825
Betel-nuts	,,	13,644	30,433	.....	29	13,644	98,919	30,462	2,05,619
Sugar, refined	,,	49,410	33,109	736	1,649	50,146	5,01,460	34,758	3,64,959
,, unrefined	,,	168,039	180,816	2,545	6,171	170,584	7,67,628	186,987	7,47,989
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	,,	80,166	81,350	843	230	81,009	7,18,954	81,580	7,13,825

The commodities which show an increase are coal, wheat, rice, kerosine oil, provisions other than dried fruits and nuts, betel-nuts, unrefined sugar, and unmanufactured tobacco. The rest indicate a falling off. Betel-nuts and other dried fruits and nuts were the only articles of import

into the Surma Valley which were almost entirely carried by country boats, while liquors and opium came up only in steamers. With regard to other articles, both means of conveyance were largely employed.

218. The following statement gives details of the main exports from the Surma Valley during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93:

Details of exports.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Boat traffic.		Steamer traffic.		Total.			
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
						Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice in the husk	Mds.	2,366,188	1,831,424	53	....	2,366,241	32,53,551	1,831,424	30,62,848
Rice not in the husk	"	61,940	58,173	3,261	1,710	65,201	1,79,303	59,883	2,16,868
Raw hides of cattle	"	12,200	16,622	179	314	12,379	2,47,580	16,936	3,38,660
Linseed	"	56,639	20,630	29,401	13,643	86,061	2,58,093	34,273	1,49,944
Ghi	"	1,195	880	39	40	1,234	42,727	840	30,240
Provisions other than *ghi* and dried fruits and nuts	"	164,188	141,694	64	437	164,252	5,52,756	141,631	4,24,593
Tea	"	.....	.....	442,677	374,731	442,677	1,61,02,940	374,731	1,70,18,674
Lime	"	1,826,675	1,314,161	.....	.....	1,826,675	5,43,436	1,314,161	5,20,664
Rubber	"	.....	.....	17	12	17	1,275	12	975
Oranges	"	113,671	26,039	23	226	113,694	1,88,382	26,259	1,22,191
Potatoes	"	25,775	6,296	.....	.....	25,775	74,103	6,296	22,036
Ivory	"	.....	.....	31	14	31	10,679	14	5,568
Dried fish	"	44,743	24,267	.....	.....	44,743	4,26,059	24,267	1,62,265
Tea-seed	"	.....	.....	1,747	625	1,747	1,09,936	625	59,680
Timber	"	4,586	2,570	312	8	4,898	7,959	2,578	3,867
Bamboos	"	72,900	439,880	.....	.....	72,900	32,684	439,880	1,86,949

Of the 16 articles named above, only two, *viz.*, bamboos and raw hides of cattle, were more largely exported from the Surma Valley during the year under report. The rise in the case of the latter was only nominal, but the increase in the exports of the former is very striking, and is consequent, no doubt, on a greater demand in Bengal. Of the articles the trade in which declined, the more important are paddy, husked rice, linseed, tea, lime, oranges, potatoes, and dried fish. Of the exports, tea, rubber, ivory, and tea seed were carried by steamer alone, while lime, potatoes, dried fish, and bamboos were sent down only in boats.

219. The arrangements which prevailed in 1891-92 for registering the road traffic between Assam and Bengal held good during the year under report. The statistics are collected at Baida and Sidli in the district of Goálpára, by the police, who receive no extra pay for the work. Little reliance can be placed on the figures, but they are given below for what they are worth:

Road traffic.

1.—*Sidli.*

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	67,700	34,740	.....	32,960
Exports	800	1,080	280	.....
Total	68,500	35,820	Net decrease	32,680

SECTION 6.

Trade.

2.—*Baida.*

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Imports	3,31,858	3,28,193	.....	3,665
Exports	3,60,791	70,927	.....	2,89,864
Total	6,92,649	3,99,120	Net decrease	2,93,529

Total trade and synopsis of imports and exports for the province.

220. The following statements show in a convenient form the more important features of the trade of the year:

Synopsis of Imports.

Name of block in order of value of the total import trade of the province.	Total value of imports. Into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Total value of imports. Into the Surma Valley.	Main imports into the Brahmaputra Valley from the block.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports from the block into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports of the commodity into the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main imports into the Surma Valley from the block.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports from the block in the Surma Valley.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total imports of the commodity into the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	1,27,48,726	82,14,001	Cotton piece-goods (European)	19·39	99·54	Cotton piece-goods (European)	14·18	28·03
Dacca block ..	2,20,018	50,53,267	Dried fruits and nuts ..	12·41	13·61	Spices other than betel-nuts, pepper, ginger, chillies, and cardamoms	14·22	58·51
Northern Bengal ..	24,35,614	1,62,975	Rice not in the husk ..	20·38	34·15	Tobacco (unmanufactured)	68·75	15·69
Eastern „ ..	12,29,557	9,37,729	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	65·13	99·78	Sugar	44·05	37·11
Behar block ..	1,42,291	1,73,102	Rice not in the husk ..	61·89	6·12	Chillies	37·79	12·31
Patna City ..	80	81,068	Gram and pulse	86·25	·009	Provisions other than ghi and dried fruits and nuts.	46·19	6·25
Western Bengal ..	29,989	336	*Ghi*	37·76	2·84	Stone and lime	72·62	8·32
Chota Nagpur ..	4	....	Kerosine oil	100·00	·001	.....	.....	.....

Synopsis of Exports.

Name of block in order of value of the total export trade of the province.	Total value of exports. From the Brahmaputra Valley.	Total value of exports. From the Surma Valley.	Main exports from the Brahmaputra Valley to the block.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports to the block from the Brahmaputra Valley.	Brahmaputra Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the commodity from the Brahmaputra Valley.	Main exports from the Surma Valley to the block.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports to the block from the Surma Valley.	Surma Valley. Percentage which this forms of the total exports of the commodity from the Surma Valley.
	Rs.	Rs.						
Calcutta	3,08,00,383	1,87,47,351	Tea	81·80	99·99	Tea	98·44	99·99
Dacca block ..	25,93,993	61,51,486	Raw hides of cattle ..	8·49	88·75	Rice in the husk ..	55·74	23·61
Northern Bengal ..	33,48,760	7,81,168	Rape and mustard ..	38·93	28·00	Ditto ..	43·59	2·15
Eastern „ ..	2,22,393	2,73,364	Coal and coke ..	37·0	23·80	Ditto ..	49·11	3·72
Patna City ..	....	26,677	.....	....	....	Ditto ..	43·22	0·35
Behar block ..	2,509	9,127	Raw hides of cattle ..	39·78	0·97	Ditto ..	0·08	0·15
Western Bengal ..	1,461	1,180	Ditto ..	98·56	0·93	Stone and lime ..	99·15	0·15

SECTION 7.

PART I.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure under detailed budget heads.

221. The expenditure of the year, as compared with the budget grant, is as follows :

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. IMPERIAL.					
(*a*) *Military Works.*					
Original Works	17,000	38,500	33,195	5,305	.....
Repairs	46,000	46,000	44,114	1,886	.....
Establishment	14,400	19,400	14,771	4,629	.....
Tools and Plant	900	1,100	963	137	.....
Barrack Department	1,700	3,400	3,498	.....	98
Total Imperial Military Works.	80,000	1,08,400	96,541	11,957	98
(*b*) *Civil Works.*					
Original Works	4,13,400	6,52,600	6,03,145	49,455	.....
Repairs	23,500	23,500	19,296	4,204	.....
Establishment	1,00,500	1,55,100	1,43,146	11,954	.....
Tools and Plant	6,500	10,000	9,335	665	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	*—186*	186	.....
Total Imperial Civil Works	5,43,900	8,41,200	7,74,736	66,464	.....
Grand total Imperial	6,23,900	9,49,600	8,71,277	78,421	98
II. PROVINCIAL.					
(*a*) *Civil Works.*					
Original Works—					
Civil Buildings	1,38,500	1,42,000	1,51,103	.....	9,103
Communications	4,24,300	3,96,000	3,47,383	48,617	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	18,700	26,000	33,579	.....	7,579
Total	5,81,500	5,64,000	5,32,065	48,617	16,682
Repairs—					
Civil Buildings	69,000	68,600	64,800	3,800	.....
Communications	3,17,000	3,39,000	3,67,385	.....	28,385
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	400	400	440	.....	40
Total	3,86,400	4,08,000	4,32,625	3,800	28,425
Establishment	3,84,100	3,84,000	3,22,668	61,332	.....
Tools and Plant	15,000	15,000	18,616	.....	3,616
Suspense	5,000	5,000	*—4,954*	9,954	.....
Total	4,04,100	4,04,000	3,36,330	71,286	3,616
Total Provincial Civil Works	13,72,000	13,76,000	13,01,020	1,23,703	48,723

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. PROVINCIAL—*contd.*					
(*b*) *Jorhát State Railway, Capital.*					
Preliminary Expenses...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Formation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bridge Work	25,000	13,000	20,231	.....	7,231
Fencing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ballast and Permanent-way	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stations and Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plant	2,000	4,000	4,095	.....	95
Ferries, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling Stock	12,000	15,000	15,298	.....	298
General Charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense Accounts	.....	*—2,000*	*—2,305*	305	.....
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	39,000	30,000	37,319	305	7,624
(*c*) *Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Capital.*					
Preliminary Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Formation	10,400	10,000	4,946	5,054	.....
Ballast and Permanent-way	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stations and Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plant	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Charges	2,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense Accounts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Accounts	.....	*—4,000*	*—478*	.....	3,522
Total	13,000	6,000	4,468	5,054	3,522
(*d*) *Jorhát State Railway, Revenue.*					
Maintenance of Way and Works, &c.	17,700	14,300	14,102	198	.....
Locomotive Expenses	14,500	16,245	12,786	3,459	.....
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	6,900	4,470	3,718	752	.....
Traffic Expenses	16,000	16,630	16,087	543	.....
General Charges	8,300	8,300	7,974	326	.....
Steam-boat Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses	600	600	501	99	.....
Suspense	.....	*—545*	*—218*	.....	327
Total	64,000	60,000	54,950	5,377	327

Items.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Saving.	Excess.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. PROVINCIAL—*concld.*					
(*e*) *Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Revenue.*					
Maintenance of Way and Works, &c.	3,500	2,950	2,991	.....	41
Locomotive Expenses	6,200	5,905	6,118	.....	213
Carriage and Wagon Expenses	2,000	1,950	2,024	.....	74
Traffic Expenses	5,100	4,450	4,610	.....	160
General Charges	4,000	2,495	2,431	64	.....
Steamboat Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special and Miscellaneous Expenses	200	150	152	.....	2
Suspense	.....	—*900*	—*823*	.....	77
Total	21,000	17,000	17,503	64	567
(*f*) *Subsidised Railways*	1,01,000	1,01,000	1,00,404	596	.....
Grand total, Provincial	16,10,000	15,90,000	15,15,664	1,35,099	60,763
LOCAL.					
Original Works—					
Civil Buildings	400	1,040	1,066	.....	26
Communications	3,56,474	3,10,300	2,97,684	12,616	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	48,811	45,195	34,685	10,510	.....
Total	4,05,685	3,56,535	3,33,435	23,126	26
Repairs—					
Civil Buildings	2,230	2,330	2,238	92	.....
Communications	2,28,270	2,23,393	2,17,171	6,222	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	19,381	19,668	14,537	5,131	.....
Total	2,49,881	2,45,391	2,33,946	11,445	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	49,434	49,074	45,854	3,220	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	49,434	49,074	45,854	3,220	.....
Grand total, Local	7,05,000	6,51,000	6,13,235	37,791	26
Grand total Expenditure, Imperial, Provincial, and Local...	29,38,900	31,90,600	30,00,176	2,51,311	60,887

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Abstract of the expenditure of the year.

222. The following abstract shows the gross expenditure, amounting to Rs. 30,00,176, during the year :

IMPERIAL.

	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	96,541	
Civil „	7,74,736	
Total		8,71,277

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Works	13,01,020	
Jorhát State Railway, Capital	37,319	
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Capital	4,468	
Jorhát State Railway, Revenue	54,950	
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway, Revenue	17,503	
Subsidised Railways	1,00,404	
Total		15,15,664
Local		6,13,235
Grand total		30,00,176

Distribution of outlay on works and establishment charges.

223. The following table shows in detail the establishment charges for the year under report and the expenditure by divisions on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Works supervised by this establishment :

Divisions.	Cost of establishment.	Expenditure on works and repairs, excluding cost of establishment, suspense, and tools and plant.				Percentage of establishment to outlay.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Accounts	1,23,723*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cachar	36,562*	10,938	58,160	43,280	1,12,378	32·53
Sylhet	40,331	1,261	1,28,838	1,85,525	3,15,624	12·77
Lower Assam	42,044*	1,965	1,54,756	1,03,623	2,60,344	16·14
Central „	45,087*	10,177	1,26,614	89,248	2,26,039	19·94
Sibságar	41,447	7,778	92,098	79,621	1,79,497	23·09
Lakhimpur	32,682*	12,306	95,961	66,084	1,74,351	18·85
Khási and Jaintia Hills	37,822*	5,978	1,68,293	.....	1,74,271	21·70
Nága Hills	35,625	29,198	68,941	.....	98,139	36·30
Gáro „	8,829*	38	20,310	.....	20,348	43·39
Jorhát State Railway	.....	.....	39,624	.....	39,624	.....
Cherra-Companyganj State Railway ...	.....	.....	4,468	.....	4,468	.....
Civil Officers	.....	10,246	10,813	.....	21,059	.....
Examiner's Office	.....	.....	203	.....	203	.....
No. I Division, Nichuguard-Manipur Road Circle	38,622	4,69,495	.....	.....	4,69,495	8·22
No. II ditto ditto	37,089*	1,37,065	5,216	.....	1,42,281	25·99
Lushai Hills	6,691	6,487	34,487	.....	40,974	16·33
Total	5,26,754	7,02,932	10,08,782	5,67,381	22,79,095	23·11

A brief account of the several important operations of the year is given under the respective budget heads.

* Exclusive of the percentages debited to other Provinces and Departments.

IMPERIAL—MILITARY.

ORIGINAL WORKS.

CACHAR.

Imperial Military Works.

224. The scheme for improving the drainage of the Silchar Cantonment was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 5,032, of which Rs. 932 were expended during the year, against a final allotment of Rs. 3,700. The work was carried out by the Executive Engineer in consultation with the Medical Officer attached to the 18th Bengal Infantry, and all that was necessary appears to have been done. The large saving of Rs. 2,738 upon the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 7,770 sanctioned by the Military authorities in July 1891 is due mainly to the digging of additional tanks and the building of concrete walls across the drains provided for therein being considered undesirable and unnecessary.

NÁGA HILLS.

Constructing brick abutments to the Horubokajan bridge.—This bridge is on the 43rd mile of the Goálghát-Nichuguard road. It consisted of an iron superstructure on wooden piles with boxed abutments, which were constantly slipping. The estimate provided for the substitution of brick abutments and the re-erection of the iron superstructure. The amount of the estimate was Rs. 2,499, and the expenditure was Rs. 4,497. The large excess is due to the increased depth of foundation found necessary after the commencement of the work. The work has been completed. The final allotment was Rs. 4,798.

Replacing timber by iron bridges on the 54th and 63rd miles of the Golághát-Nichuguard road.—These two bridges consisted of brick abutments, which had become unsafe, and 60-foot timber truss girders. The old brick abutments were partly opened up, groined, and repaired, the spans of 60 feet were divided into three bays of 20 feet each by the introduction of timber pile piers with an iron superstructure consisting of rolled iron joists, wrought-iron hand-rails, and corrugated-iron roadway. Original estimate Rs. 5,813. Work completed for Rs. 6,563. Final allotment Rs. 8,000.

Construction of additional barracks for the Native Infantry Regiment at Kohima.—Original estimate Rs. 15,981, total expenditure Rs. 14,775, of which Rs. 502 were paid during the year under review. Work completed. Final allotment Rs. 502.

MANIPUR.

Levelling and draining the Manipur Cantonment.—Rs. 10,455 were expended during the year on this work. The total amount spent up to the end of the year, including the previous year's outlay, was Rs. 11,467. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,11,036 is now under the consideration of the Government of India. Final allotment Rs. 10,873.

Constructing a mess-house and nine officers' quarters for the 43rd Gurkha Rifles at Manipur.—Work completed in March 1893 from allotment granted to the Officer Commanding Manipur by the Military Works Department:

	Rs.
Estimate	5,500
Final allotment	5,500
Expenditure	5,476

Buildings for Native Infantry at Manipur.—Work completed in March 1893 from allotment granted to the Officer Commanding Manipur:

	Rs.
Estimate	4,800
Final allotment	4,800
Expenditure	4,770

REPAIRS.

All the military buildings and roads in the province have been kept in a thorough state of repair during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 44,114.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

The operations of the year under this head have been of a minor character, and are comprised mainly of the supply of furniture to certain military hospitals and buildings in Silchar, Dibrugarh, Shillong, Kohima, and Manipur.

IMPERIAL—CIVIL.

ORIGINAL WORKS—MAJOR WORKS.

CENTRAL ASSAM.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.* Imperial Civil Works.

225. *Constructing a telegraph office at Tezpur.*—The building, rendered necessary by increased traffic, consists of raised masonry plinth with cement floors, *ekra* walls, and corrugated-iron roof, with necessary out-offices, &c., also provided with corrugated-iron roof:

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	6,679
Expenditure during the year	6,900
Final allotment	6,900

Work completed.

SIBSÁGAR DIVISION.

Reconstructing telegraph signallers' quarters at Golághát.—This work was commenced in 1891-92. It consists of a *pucca* plinth with cemented terrace floor, *pucca* drains, *nahar* posts, *ekra* walls, glazed and panelled doors, and a thatched roof, and provides accommodation—two rooms for a deputy telegraph master, two rooms for a married signaller, and two rooms for four single signallers:

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	6,848
Expenditure during the year	6,096
Total expenditure up to date	7,151
Final allotment	6,500

Work completed since the close of the year.

NICHUGUARD-MANIPUR ROAD CIRCLE.

General.—Construction was carried on throughout the year, but out-door work during the rains led to much sickness and many deaths.

Troops.—In October 1892 the 3rd Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, and 3rd Company (Queen's Own), Sappers and Miners, also the 28th Bombay Pioneers, arrived at Nichuguard from Rurki, Bangalore, and Kirki, respectively. The Sappers and Miners were employed principally on bridging between the 18th and 35th miles, and went away in March. The Pioneers were stationed in three camps, *viz.*, Khongnem-Makhong, Kairong, and Kangpokpi, situated 74, 80, and 92 miles from Nichuguard, respectively. They were employed on excavation, and did 6,235,370 cubic feet during the year; they, however, contiaued to work up to the end of April 1893, and have since gone into Langthabal, whence they will proceed to their working camps in October.

NO. I DIVISION.

Section Nichuguard to Kohima, 40 miles long.—Except in widening here and there, the whole of the excavation was completed. This work was carried out at an actual cost up to the 31st March 1893 of Rs. 5,09,073, against an estimated cost of Rs. 4,20,000. The large excess of Rs. 79,073 is made up of Rs. 26,806, expended in reconstructing the cart-road in portions where it had entirely disappeared, and had to be made over again, and the remainder, Rs. 52,167, in easing slopes and removing slips. This extra expenditure was incurred in the Zubza-Kohima Section of 11 miles, on which no reliable survey was possible.

Section Kohima to Mao Thana, 22 miles.—Work was commenced in August, and good progress was made, 4,281,565 cubic feet of excavation having been done here and there on about 18 out of the 22 miles, at a cost of Rs. 61,458.

Bridging, and dry stone-walling.—With the exception of the Sachemapani bridge and erecting the iron girder over that and the Zubza river, each of 50 feet span, all work of this class was completed on the foregoing sections, and good temporary bridges were thrown across the above rivers by April 1893, at a total expenditure of Rs. 2,13,357. The estimated cost was Rs. 1,59,640, consequently the excess over the estimate was Rs. 53,717, due principally to the roughness of the estimate and the large amount of stone-walling which was subsequently found to be essentially necessary for the permanency of the bridges.

Opening of the Nichuguard-Kohima Section for traffic.—The cart-road was open for traffic to Zubza, a distance of 30 miles, early in March 1893, and to Kohima, 40 miles from Nichuguard and 103 from Golághát, on 6th April.

No. II Division.

Mao Thana to Manipur, 70 miles.—During 1892-93, 10 miles of heavy excavation were cut, chiefly by the 28th Bombay Pioneers, bringing the total to 23 miles since its commencement in December 1891. The expenditure on excavation amounted to Rs. 1,86,860. SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

	Rs.
The sanctioned estimate for the entire work amounts to	17,83,946
Total expenditure to 31st March 1893	9,68,206
Total expenditure during the year under review	5,81,101
Amount due but not paid for during 1892-93, to be met from the allotment for 1893-94	1,91,220

The statement below gives the figures for each section separately:

Section.	Estimate.	Final allotment.	Expenditure during 1892-93.	Total expenditure up to 31st March 1893.	Liabilities, or work done, but not paid for, during 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nichuguard-Kohima Section, 40 miles ...	7,37,930	4,76,000	4,27,907	7,97,386	1,12,574
Kohima-Mao Thana „ 22 „ ...	2,72,483		29,065	29,065	34,206
Mao Thana-Manipur „ 70 „ ...	7,73,533	1,26,000	1,24,129	1,41,755	44,440
Total	17,83,946	6,02,000	5,81,101	9,68,206	1,91,220

North Lushai Hills.

Aijal-Lungleh road.—This work consisted of aligning and cutting a 2-foot trace from Aijal in the direction of Lungleh. A distance of 62 miles was aligned, and cut to a width of 2 feet, the trace having a maximum gradient of one in ten.

	Rs.
Estimate	14,000
Final allotment	10,385
Expenditure	6,487

Original Works—Minor Works.

Central Assam.

Constructing a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Mangaldai.—The Postal Department having decided to replace the existing temporary building by one of a more permanent character, an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,450 was sanctioned for the purpose, and about 80 per cent. of the work was finished at an outlay during the year of Rs. 1,999, against a final allotment of Rs. 2,000. The building has since been completed. The new building consists of *pucca* floor cemented, iron rail posts, *ekra* walls mud-plastered and whitewashed, teakwood doors and windows, lath and plaster ceiling with openings for ventilation, and a corrugated-iron roof with ridge ventilator.

Repairs.

All telegraph, postal, and meteorological buildings and roads in the province were thoroughly maintained during the year.

PROVINCIAL—CIVIL WORKS.

Original Works—Civil Buildings—Major Works.

Cachar.

Provincial services.

226. *Constructing a new court-house at Silchar.*—This building was completed early in the year and made over to the Civil authorities. The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,578; the total cost of the work was Rs. 17,863, against a revised estimate of Rs. 16,257, and a final allotment of Rs. 1,609.

Improving the Government School Building at Silchar.—There was some delay in getting out the materials, which on arrival proved to be of inaccurate dimensions. This resulted in further delay in fitting. The work was, however, verging on completion at the close of the year.

Reconstructing the Subdivisional Officer's residence at Hailákándi.—The building was completed and made over to the Civil authorities in August 1892. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,609, and the total cost Rs. 6,865, against an estimate of Rs. 6,585 and a final allotment of Rs. 1,609.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Constructing a Court-house for the Sub-Deputy Collector and Civil Nazir at Hailákándi.—This work was commenced during the year, but it was found impossible to complete it for want of bricks, which had to be manufactured. The work was well advanced at the close of the year, the expenditure having amounted to Rs. 5,863, against an estimate of Rs. 6,774, and a final allotment of Rs. 6,800.

SYLHET.

Forest Office building at Sylhet.—This building has been completed. Amount of estimate Rs. 4,434, total expenditure Rs. 4,002, of which Rs. 1,430 were expended during the year under review, against a final allotment of Rs. 1,862.

Constructing iron record racks for the old Collectorate Office at Sylhet.—Twelve iron record racks were sanctioned for the old Collectorate Office at Sylhet, and the materials were collected at site. The racks could not be put up this year owing to the room being occupied. The outlay during the year has been Rs. 2,393. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2,667, and a final allotment of the same amount has been made.

Munsif's Court at Karimganj.—This building has been completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 6,081, of which Rs. 2,036 were spent during the year, against a revised estimate of Rs. 6,199, and a final allotment of Rs. 2,021.

Re-roofing of the new Collectorate Office at Sylhet.—The corrugated-iron roof of the new Collectorate Office, Sylhet, having become unserviceable, it was decided to replace it by a flat-terraced one resting on corrugated-iron sheets and joists. The old sheets of the roof have been used, and a reduction in the estimate effected. The rooms were taken in hand and finished gradually, as the whole of the building could not be vacated at once. For this reason some delay was unavoidable, but the work was very near completion at the close of the year. Amount of estimate Rs. 6,860. Total expenditure Rs. 4,293, the whole of which was incurred during the year under review, against an allotment of Rs. 6,860.

Constructing a record-room for the four Munsifs' Courts at Habiganj.—The building is a common record-room for the four Munsifs' Courts at Habiganj. It is expected that it will be completed before the next cold weather. It will have a flat-terraced roof on 3-inch slates and iron joists.

Constructing Subdivisional Officer's residence at Habiganj.—The building was near completion at the end of the year; it has a flat-terraced roof carried on slates and iron joists.

Constructing a Munsif's Court at Sylhet.—The building was approaching completion at the end of the year. It has a terraced roof supported by slates and girders of the usual description. The estimate will probably be exceeded owing to extra depth of foundation found necessary after the commencement of the work.

LOWER ASSAM DIVISION.

Covering with corrugated iron the Deputy Commissioner's Katcherry at Gauhati.—The original shingle roof of the building having decayed extensively and being beyond repair, a covering of corrugated iron was substituted during the year, at a cost of Rs. 6,017, against an estimate of Rs. 5,985, and a final allotment of Rs. 5,927.

Renewing the floor of the Deputy Commissioner's Court-house at Gauháti.—The work consisted of a 6-inch layer of concrete, well beaten and finished, with a layer of sand and cement plaster.

Covering with corrugated iron the roofs of the record-rooms of the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Gauháti.—For reasons similar to those which obtained in the court-house, the shingle roof of the Deputy Commissioner's record-rooms at Gauháti had also to be replaced by one of corrugated iron.

Re-roofing the School Building at Gauháti.—The roof of the English high school at Gauhâti, which was originally of thatch supported by trusses of the Assamese type, having been condemned as dangerous, was replaced by corrugated iron with *sál*-wood rafters and purlins supported by iron joists. The work was undertaken and completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 6,470, against an estimate of Rs. 6,605, and a final allotment of Rs. 6,300.

CENTRAL ASSAM DIVISION.

Additions and improvements to the Jail Buildings at Tezpur.—This was an incomplete work of 1891-92. The criminal and *hajut* wards, as now reconstructed, consist of *kutcha-pucca* walls, mud floor, battened doors and windows of teakwood, lath and plaster ceiling with openings for ventilation, and corrugated-iron roof surmounted by a ridge ventilator. The new hospital ward has a *pucca* floor, *sál* posts, *ekra* walls, plastered and whitewashed, with *pucca* walls at the back, teakwood doors and windows, lath and plaster ceiling, with ventilator openings, and corrugated-iron roof surmounted with a ventilator all along the ridge. The outlay during the year was Rs. 3,350, and the total cost of the work Rs. 14,032, against an estimate of Rs. 14,000, and a final allotment of Rs. 3,350. The work was completed.

Converting the Nowgong Dâk Bungalow into a residence for the Deputy Commissioner.—This was also an incomplete work of 1891-92. The original structure, having been rather small and unsuited as a family residence, was extended 12 feet at each end, and a front portico was added. Many internal alterations were also made, and the was roof reconstructed and provided with a new ceiling. The bungalow now measures 93′ × 58′, and contains two bed-rooms, one drawing room and a dining-room, three

bath-rooms, and three godowns. Four new out-houses were also built for servants' quarters. The outlay during the year was Rs. 4,923 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 5,930, against an estimate of Rs. 5,600 and a final allotment of Rs. 4,600. The building was completed in February 1893, and was occupied by the Deputy Commissioner on the 1st April last.

Enlarging and improving the Lunatic Asylum at Tezpur.—The male and female wards of the asylum having become old and decayed, three new wards for males and two for females were constructed, and certain other improvements carried out during the year, at a total outlay of Rs. 3,148 against an estimate and a final allotment of the same amount.

Constructing a new subdivisional residence at Mangaldai.—The old bungalow at Mangaldai, occupied by the subdivisional officer, having been condemned as damp, unhealthy, and entirely unfit for human habitation, a new raised bungalow, 61½′ × 41½′, with out-houses, &c., was constructed during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 7,269, against an estimate of Rs. 7,273 and an allotment of the same amount. It has a thatched roof with cloth ceiling, the walls being of *ekra*, plastered, and whitewashed. The floor is planked, and rests on brick pillars, about 8 feet from the ground. The posts are of *sál* wood, and the doors and windows all of teak.

Sibságar Division.

Converting the Military Hospital at Golághát into a Circuit-house.—The work was in fair progress by the end of the year, up to which time Rs. 2,389 had been expended, against an estimate of Rs. 2,505 and an allotment of the same amount.

Constructing Police Magazine at Sibságar.—A magazine, composed entirely of masonry, consisting of three rooms, one for the guard and two for ammunition for the use of the Sibságar police, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,525, against an estimate of Rs. 3,548 and an allotment of the same amount.

Lakhimpur.

Reconstructing the Vernacular School-house at Dibrugarh.—The old school building, which consisted of a thatched roof with brick walls and pillars, was destroyed by fire in November 1892, and a new building with brick walls and a corrugated-iron roof was decided on. The work could not be completed during 1892-93 owing to sanction having been received almost at the close of the year. A good portion of the work was, however, finished during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,895, against an estimate of Rs. 4,678 and an allotment of the same amount.

Constructing a Building for Pleaders and Petition-writers, &c.—The Chief Commissioner being convinced of the necessity for a separate building for the accommodation of pleaders, mukhtiars and petition-writers, as well as for suitors, who thronged the verandah of the Dibrugarh Court, causing much inconvenience thereby, and the McWilliam Committee having placed at the disposal of Government a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the addition of a suitable hall to the pleaders' building, the work was sanctioned; but, owing to delay in fixing the site, nothing could be done during the year beyond collecting all the necessary materials, at an outlay of Rs. 3,436, against an estimate of Rs. 5,941, and an allotment of Rs. 3,500, of which Rs. 2,000 represent the sum alluded to above. The entire amount of the contribution was expended during the year, and Rs. 1,436 of the provincial allotment.

Nága Hills.

Constructing a new Jail at Kohima.—The delay in carrying out this work was due to the Manipur expedition and the epidemics of cholera and small-pox which visited Kohima. It was all but completed at the close of the year. Great care has been taken to prevent the possibility of white-ants getting into the timbers of the main building. The posts have all been set in asphalte and the plinth covered with Portland cement. These, though entailing additional cost, will, it is expected, finally save much in annual repairs. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,450. It is expected that there will be a saving in the estimate, which amounts to Rs. 16,631, after the work is completed. Final allotment Rs. 11,815.

Constructing Military Police lines at Kohima.—The estimate for this work, which is detailed in paragraph 237 of last year's report, was Rs. 20,260. Six barracks were completed in 1891-92, and the remaining four during the year under report, the estimate having been closed with a total expenditure of Rs. 17,618, of which Rs. 3,826 were expended during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 3,968.

Manipur.

Constructing a Boundary-wall round the Cemetery at Manipur.—This work was completed with the exception of the iron gate. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,833, against an estimate and allotment of Rs. 2,946.

Minor Works.

Khási and Jaintia Hills.

Converting a portion of the Godown attached to the Assam Secretariat Press into a foundry.—For the conversion of this building into a foundry, the following works were executed:—Three furnaces (two having cast-iron crucibles and one without) were provided for melting type metal. The planked floor on which the furnaces were placed was covered over with a layer of concrete to render it fire-proof, and, as the existing joists were not strong enough to bear the additional weight, they were propped up from below. The expenditure on the work was Rs. 1,370.

GÁRO HILLS.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Additions and alterations to the Tura Sanitarium Bungalow.—The bungalow, which was built in 1883-84 at a cost of Rs. 1,524, is a thatched building, 33′ × 23′, with bamboo mat walls over a planked floor 3 feet above ground. For six months in the year it is constantly enveloped in mist and exposed to excessive damp and a heavy rainfall. Owing to this, mat walls and thatch were found to be most unsuitable materials. The Chief Commissioner on his recent visit to Tura personally inspected the building, and ordered an estimate to be prepared to remedy these defects. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,307 was accordingly prepared, and Rs. 934 were expended during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 700. The work is in progress.

MANIPUR.

Rebuilding the Residency.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,600 was sanctioned for the manufacture of bricks, and one lakh of first-class bricks were manufactured at Rs. 16 per thousand. The allotment for the year was Rs. 1,600.

COMMUNICATIONS—MAJOR WORKS.

CACHAR DIVISION.

Completing first section of the Silchar-Jhalnacherra (Chatlahaor) road.—The total expenditure has amounted to Rs. 18,935, of which Rs. 6,639 were spent during the year. The work was nearly completed when the year closed.

Bridging Silchar-Jhalnacherra Road.—The ironwork for four bridges was obtained from Calcutta, and a large quantity of bricks was manufactured; construction work, however, could not be commenced during the year.

Improving Bridges on the first 16 miles of the Manipur Road.—The total expenditure has been Rs. 20,431, of which Rs. 1,037 were spent during the year. The allotment could not be worked up to owing to the difficulty in getting labour.

Constructing minor Bridges on the first 18 miles of the Silchar-Jhalnacherra Road.—The work consisted merely in providing pipe drains, mainly in places where the road had been raised or diverted.

Providing iron Roadways in place of wooden ones to the Rangirkhal and Salganga Bridges.—An estimate for this work is under preparation. The ironwork was purchased before the close of the year, and the replacing of the wooden roadways by iron ones will be commenced as soon as practicable after the rivers admit of the materials being boated to site.

SYLHET.

Constructing Bridges on the Cachar Road.—Some years ago an estimate was sanctioned to raise and bridge the Cachar road, and money was spent in raising some parts and collecting stone, &c., for bridges. In the meantime a very high flood occurred, and it was found that extensive and costly works were necessary to render the road always passable, but, instead of revising the road estimate and increasing its scope, an embankment along the bank of the Surma river was constructed to keep back the spill water, which rendered the extra work unnecessary. There remained the question of constructing permanent bridges and culverts. Masonry culverts and abutments have been built and ironwork for superstructure has been paid for. Six out of the eight bridges and culverts estimated for are in course of completion. Work was stopped on the remaining two owing to rain and to bricks having fallen short. When these two are completed, there will be no temporary bridges on the first 21 miles of the Cachar road *viâ* Karimganj.

Constructing a Bridge across the Darakhál.—A bridge, having one bay of 61-foot plate girder and two 30-foot shore spans, or a total length of 126 feet, was sanctioned for the Darakhál on the Salutikar road. The rain having interfered with the brick-making, the progress of the work was greatly retarded. More than three-fourths of the work was, however, completed before the end of the year. The total amount expended up to the end of the year was Rs. 14,000, of which Rs. 10,965 were spent during the year, against an estimate of Rs. 16,802 and an allotment of Rs. 11,802.

Constructing Bridges on the Fenchuganj Road.—Six bridges (one being an 8-foot arched culvert and the remaining five having brick abutments and iron piers, the superstructure consisting of iron joists with Westwood and Baillie's trough plates, with concrete floor and iron hand rails) were sanctioned for this road, but, owing to the failure of Messrs. Burn & Co. to supply the ironwork in time, the structures could not be completed during the year. They are, however, on a fair way to completion. Two of the iron bridges consist each of three 30-foot spans, and three others of three 20-foot spans each. There are three more gaps on this road, where boats ply during the rains, temporary bridges being put up during the dry season.

Constructing a new Dák Bungalow at Maulvi Bázár.—An estimate of Rs. 3,834 was sanctioned for the construction of a new dák bungalow at Maulvi Bázár, and materials worth Rs. 1,415 were collected for the purpose during the year.

LOWER ASSAM.

Constructing four Bridges on the North Trunk Road.—Four bridges were sanctioned during the year on the North Trunk Road on the 18th, 22nd, and 24th miles to replace bridges which had been destroyed by floods. They consist of *sâl* wood piles, having roadways of rolled-iron beams with Westwood and Baillie's trough plates, sufficiently strong to carry 160lbs. per square foot. Materials for all these bridges were collected, and the work was well advanced at the close of the year.

CENTRAL ASSAM DIVISION.

Constructing a timber Bridge over the Patsankajan on the 33rd mile of the Assam Trunk Road.—This was an unfinished work of 1891-92, and is detailed in paragraph 57 of the report for that year. The bridge was completed and opened to traffic in July 1892. The total cost was Rs. 6,092.

Raising the Assam Trunk Road near Deopani.—This work has been in progress since 1890-91. The Assam Trunk Road on either side of the Deopani river crossing, on the 21st mile east of Gauhâti in the Silghat subdivision, used to be submerged during the rains for a length of 11,500 feet, thereby causing much inconvenience to traffic. An estimate for raising this section above flood level was sanctioned in April 1890, providing for the execution of 18 lakhs of earthwork. Up to the end of 1890-91, Rs. 7,658 were spent on the work. There was no allotment, and consequently no work was done, in 1891-92. During 1892-93 the work was completed. Estimate Rs. 11,503, total expenditure Rs. 11,173, of which Rs. 3,515 were spent in the year under review, against an allotment of Rs. 3,500.

Constructing Mora Rowta iron Bridge on the 39th mile of the North Trunk Road.—The Mora Rowta stream is a dead channel of the Rowta river, which crosses the North Trunk Road in the 39th mile east of Tezpur, in the Mangaldai subdivision. It contains no water during the cold weather, but during the rains it becomes connected with the Jia Rowta and a strong current sets in. Sanction was given for the construction of a permanent bridge consisting of 3 spans of 26 feet each. The design consists of 3 rolled-iron beams in each span, carried on three *sâl* piles by channel iron bed plates. The roadway consists of Westwood and Baillie's steel trough plates $\frac{3}{16}$", laid crosswise, and over these a 6" layer of concrete. The wheel guards are of timber and the railings of angle and T-iron. The work could not be completed during the year owing to the delay in getting the ironwork ordered from Messrs. Burn & Co. The work done during the year consisted in driving all the *sâl* piles and fitting up all the woodwork, conveying the ironwork to site, and part fitting, and collecting all other materials on the spot. This was carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 5,019, against an estimate of Rs. 5,619, and an allotment of Rs. 5,019. Work incomplete.

Constructing an iron Bridge over the Gabru river on the 13th mile of the North Trunk Road.—The Gabru river crosses the North Trunk Road in the Tezpur subdivision in the 13th mile west of Tezpur. The river is 200 feet wide at the crossing, but narrower further up, where it contracts to 150 feet. A design was first submitted for an iron girder bridge on *pucca* abutments and piers; but this, being very costly, was not sanctioned. A cheap design for a lattice girder bridge carried on *sâl* piles was next submitted, which was also rejected. The design finally sanctioned is the same as described above for the Mora Rowta bridge. It consists of 5 spans of 30 feet each. A diversion road has been constructed, and the bridge will be built where the river is narrow, 400 feet above the present crossing. By the end of the year all the piles had been driven home, the woodwork fixed, the diversion road completed, and all the ironwork conveyed to site and partly fitted up. The work was not finished during the year owing to the delay on the part of Messrs. Burn & Co. in sending up the ironwork. The estimate for this bridge is Rs. 11,070, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,420, against an allotment of the same amount. Work incomplete.

Constructing the Deosur iron Bridge on the 116th mile of the Assam Trunk Road.—The Deosur stream crosses the Assam Trunk Road in the Silghat subdivision in the 116th mile from Gauhâti. It was spanned by a timber bridge of 120 feet, which, on examination during 1891, was found to be old, rotten, and unsafe. A project was accordingly sanctioned for an iron bridge, 128 feet long, consisting of 5 spans of 20 feet each, and two land spans of 14 feet each, similar in design to the Mora Rowta and Gâbru bridges. The work could not be completed during the year for the same cause as in the above cases, *i.e.*, delay in getting the ironwork. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 8,395, against an estimate of Rs. 8,645, and an allotment of Rs. 8,395. Work incomplete.

Constructing the Northern Trunk Road from Dikrang to Tezpur boundary.—The estimate for this work is Rs. 32,112. About 2,000,000 cubic feet of earthwork were thrown up during the year, and three out of the eight miles have been completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 11,247. Allotment Rs. 11,250. Work incomplete.

SIBSÁGAR DIVISION.

Constructing Banbarisiga Bridge.—This is a bridge on the 205th mile of the Assam Trunk Road. A bamboo bridge existed here, which was replaced during the year by an iron girder bridge consisting of one span of 30 feet, with brick abutments and trough plates, at a cost of Rs. 3,762. Estimate Rs. 3,952; allotment Rs. 3,952. Work completed.

Raising and improving the Assam Trunk Road from the Dehing to the Dhansiri river.—The total amount expended was Rs. 8,330, of which Rs. 5,543 were spent during the year under review, against an estimate of Rs. 16,055 and an allotment of Rs. 5,546. Work incomplete.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Raising and improving the Assam Trunk Road from the Dhansiri to the Kakodanga river.—In 1886 an estimate of Rs. 18,913 was sanctioned for this work, and Rs. 17,945 were spent on it up to the end of March 1893, of which Rs. 4,357 were expended during the year of report; the year's allotment was Rs. 4,364. It is expected that the work will be completed next year.

Constructing the Toklai Bridge.—The timber bridge over the Toklai river, on the 190th mile of the Assam Trunk Road, is being replaced by an iron girder of 30 feet span, with brick abutments, rolled-iron girders, and trough plates. The work was not completed during the year for want of bricks, the expenditure during the year having amounted to Rs. 4,719, against an estimate of Rs. 5,571, and an allotment of Rs. 5,000.

Constructing Masmarajan Bridge in 131st mile, Assam Trunk Road.—This bridge was sanctioned and completed in 1891-92. The final accounts were adjusted in 1892-93, requiring a further payment of Rs. 609 during the year, which was made. Amount of estimate Rs. 3,682, total expenditure Rs. 3,661, of which Rs. 609 were expended during the year under review, against an allotment of the same amount.

LAKHIMPUR DIVISION.

Completing the Garamur Road.—This work is referred to in last year's report. The work is approaching completion. The total outlay up to the end of 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 58,794, of which Rs. 9,814 were expended during the year under review, against an estimate of Rs. 63,354 and an allotment of Rs. 10,000. Work incomplete.

Improving the road from the North Lakhimpur Station to Panigaon.—This road, which measures 7 miles in length, is submerged in places, even during ordinary floods. An estimate of Rs. 24,292 was sanctioned in December 1891, but for want of funds no work was done during the year 1891-92, and only Rs. 4,715 were expended in 1892-93. Work incomplete.

Raising and improving a section of the Jaipur Road.—An estimate was sanctioned for raising a portion of the Jaipur road between the 20th and 22nd miles, 3 feet above highest flood-level, as it was constantly being submerged; but, owing to the unhealthiness of the locality and its distance from human habitation, it was found impossible to get the requisite labour, and only Rs. 495 were spent during the year out of a grant of Rs. 1,000 and an estimate of Rs. 5,418. The Executive Engineer proposes to revise the estimate, allowing a higher rate for earthwork, in order to make the work more attractive.

Improving and bridging the North Trunk Road from North Lakhimpur to Dikrang.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 30,004, against an allotment of Rs. 30,000, and the total outlay Rs. 84,572. During the year 7 miles of the road were raised and widened, three timber bridges completed, and a number of pipe culverts supplied. The road has practically been completed up to the Bihpuria turning on the 21st mile, and carts will be able to run over this section all the year round to the great advantage of the tea gardens in the vicinity.

Extending existing Culverts on the Sadiya Road.—The roadway over the existing culverts having been abridged owing to the Railway Company having to increase the width of their line for ballasting, an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,940 was sanctioned during the year for extending 16 culverts, and all but three were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 2,815, against an allotment of Rs. 2,940.

Constructing a rest-house at Lohit.—Owing to the annual submergence during the rains of the old rest-house at Lohit, a new building on a better site was constructed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,500, against an estimate and an allotment of the same amount.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Constructing two Bridges on the 7th and 8th miles of the Cherra Cart-road.—Two permanent bridges of 20 feet span, with masonry abutments, supporting roadways of rolled-iron joists and corrugated-iron sheets overlaid with metal, were constructed during the year on the 7th and 8th miles of the Cherra cart-road, at an outlay of Rs. 4,605, against an estimate of Rs. 4,705 and an allotment of the same amount.

Constructing iron Bridges on the Companyganj-Salutikar Road.—This project provides for the construction of ten bridges on the above road across openings left in the embankment for the escape of flood water. They are designed of iron throughout, and are of two or more spans each of 20 feet. The piers and abutments are formed of rolled-iron beams braced with angle-iron, and arranged to carry iron joists, with Westwood and Baillie's trough plates for roadways. The estimate sanctioned for this work is Rs. 67,627, and the allotment Rs. 40,000, against which the expenditure during the year has been Rs. 39,095. The progress of the work was much retarded, owing to a considerable delay on the part of Messrs. Burn & Co. in sending up the ironwork, which, though indented for in Augnst 1892, was not fully delivered by February 1893.

Constructing a Bridge over the Umsao river on the Gauhati-Shillong Cart-road.—The old timber bridge across the Umsao river on the 37th mile of the cart-road between Gauháti and Shillong having shown signs of decay, an estimate of Rs. 3,436 was sanctioned for the construction of a new bridge, on which Rs. 3,021 were expended during the year out of an allotment of Rs. 3,436. The work is in progress.

Constructing four Bridges on the Therria-Mauflong Bridle Road.—At the commencement of the rains of 1892, four arched masonry bridges, two in mile 41 and two in mile 43, were washed away bodily during a heavy downpour of rain. To replace these, four bridges, consisting of masonry

abutments with roadways of rolled-iron joists and planked flooring, were put in hand, and, with the exception of one of them in the 43rd mile, which only required its roadway to be laid, were completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 5,719, against an estimate of Rs. 7,037 and an allotment of Rs. 5,783. The work is in progress.

Constructing two Bridges on the Shillong-Mukhtapur Road.—The construction of two bridges, one of 40-foot span and the other of three spans of 25 feet each, in miles 27 and 32 respectively, was commenced during the year to replace two old bridges. The new bridges are of a semi-permanent nature, consisting of masonry abutments and piers with timber roadways. The outlay on this work during the year was Rs. 1,770, against an allotment of Rs. 2,000 and an estimate of Rs. 4,529. The work is in progress.

Constructing Digru Bridge.—This bridge was completed during the year, the total expenditure having amounted to Rs. 72,142, of which Rs. 1,614 were expended during the year, against an estimate of Rs. 74,563 and a final allotment of Rs. 1,614.

Completing Companyganj-Salutikar Road.—A special completion estimate was sanctioned for this road in December 1891, for restoring the embankment and raising it above flood-level. The road sustained considerable damage during the floods of 1892, necessitating a further outlay.

Constructing Cherra-Shella Bridle Road.—This is an entirely new road taken in hand during the year to connect the villages of Cherra and Shellapunji, and is being constructed from funds partly contributed by the people of the latter village. Its length will be 12½ miles, and it is estimated to cost Rs. 17,948, of which Rs. 6,000 are contributed, against the balance, Rs. 11,948, debitable to Provincial Funds. An expenditure of Rs. 1,234 has been incurred, against a final allotment of Rs. 1,200, the whole of the Rs. 6,000 contributed having been expended.

NÁGA HILLS.

Constructing Kohima-Cheswejuma Road.—This road runs eastward from Kohima for a distance of 23 miles. It was completed during the year. The total outlay is Rs. 14,944, of which Rs. 999 were expended during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 1,000. The estimate for this work was Rs. 17,588.

Constructing the Mokokchang-Wokha Bridle Road.—This road was completed in 1891-92, with the exception of the steel link suspension bridge over the Doyang river, which, however, has nearly been completed during the year under report. The estimate for this work is Rs. 33,716 and the total expenditure was Rs. 28,744, of which Rs. 4,477 were expended during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 4,000.

Kohima-Cachar Bridle Road.—Three and a half miles of this road on the Paona cliffs, at an elevation of 7,000 feet, were left uncompleted in previous years, as it was thought that skilled workmen would be needed for the work; however, as the unspent balance would not nearly cover the cost of work by imported labour, it was taken in hand and completed by Nága workmen. During the year under report the total cost of the work was Rs. 27,193, of which Rs. 2,618 were expended during the year under review, against an allotment of Rs. 1,100 and an estimate of Rs. 27,562.

Mokokchang-Geleki Road.—The work done was 11 miles of 3-foot trace widened to a very fine bridle road 6 feet wide, 4 miles of trace abandoned, and a bridle road 6 feet wide made on an improved alignment; 30 to 32 miles of a new line surveyed and a bridle road made varying from 4 to 6 feet in width, also 24 miles of an old trace improved and made practicable for a pony. The whole work was carried to completion during the year at an outlay of Rs. 6,537. Had this work been done near Kohima, the Executive Engineer estimates that it would have cost between twenty and twenty-five thousand rupees. Estimate Rs. 6,699, allotment Rs. 6,500.

Constructing a Suspension Bridge over the Zullo river.—A suspension bridge over the Zullo river has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,710, and has been taken in hand. The outlay on this bridge up to the end of the year was Rs. 6,599. The final allotment was Rs. 7,172.

Constructing seven Rest-houses on District Roads.—Seven rest-houses, on the Nága Hills pattern, with out-houses complete, were built during the year, at an average cost of Rs. 528 each. The total outlay was Rs. 3,742, against an estimate of Rs. 3,654, and a final allotment of Rs. 3,400.

NORTH LUSHAI HILLS DIVISION.

Constructing the Aijal-Silchar Road.—The alignment of the above road was completed during the year, and some additional 28 miles, consisting mostly of new alignment and partly of a partially-constructed path cut in 1890-91 and 1891-92, were opened to the full width of 8 feet; 70 miles of jungle-clearing to a width of 100 feet have been done. Two new rest-houses at miles 65 and 75, and a camp at mile 39, have been constructed. Instead of reservoirs for the water-supply of transport animals at the rest-camps, where water is scarce, separate camps were made for these animals at three places where water is more plentiful at short distances from the travellers' rest-houses. The present condition of the road may be summarised as follows:—The length of the road from Doarbund to Aijal is 125 miles; 50 miles have been completed to a width of 8 feet, and 75 miles from 4 to 6 feet wide. The road has been bridged by temporary bridges throughout. Six rest camps have been constructed, and 3 camping grounds made for transport animals near rest camps, where water is scarce.

MINOR WORKS.

LOWER ASSAM.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Reconstructing a Rest-house at Palasbari.—The rapid erosion of the bank of the Brahmaputra, on which the old bungalow was situated, necessitated its dismantlement and the construction of a new one on a different site, about a quarter of a mile inland. An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,204 was accordingly sanctioned for the work, which was half finished at the close of the year. The allotment was Rs. 1,204 and the expenditure Rs. 2,164.

CENTRAL ASSAM.

Constructing a new Rest-house at Orang.—The old rest-house at Orang in the Mangaldai subdivision in the 32nd mile of the North Trunk Road, west of Tezpur, having become old and uninhabitable, a new building was constructed on the same site at a cost of Rs. 1,607, against an estimate and an allotment of Rs. 1,600. The work was commenced and completed during the year.

LAKHIMPUR.

Special repairs to timber Bridge over the Dum Duma river.—Special repairs to this bridge were rendered necessary on account of the heavy cart traffic over it. An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,493 was accordingly sanctioned for the work in June 1892, and Rs. 2,282 were expended on it up to the end of the year, against an allotment of Rs. 2,293. The work is in progress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In addition to the work carried out by the departmental officers, the district roads and rest-houses in North Cachar and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills were efficiently maintained at a total outlay of Rs. 3,711 and Rs. 4,492, respectively, under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—MAJOR WORKS.

SYLHET.

Clearing obstructions in the river Kushiara—

	Rs.
Estimate	31,280
Expenditure, 1892-93	35
Total expenditure to date	4,726

Dyke on the right bank of the Kushiara river.—A further expenditure of Rs. 6,500 was incurred during the year on this work, which is referred to in paragraph 237 of last year's report. The total outlay to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 23,350. The work has been completed.

	Rs.
Estimate	23,930
Allotment	8,000

SIBSÁGAR.

Constructing the Desang bund, first section, from the Brahmaputra to Dhai Ali.—An estimate was sanctioned in August 1892 for the construction of a *bund* along the left bank of the Desang river from near its mouth on the Brahmaputra to Dhai Ali, a distance of 5½ miles. The *bund* is from 6 feet to 9 feet high, of 8 feet crest, and 2 feet to 1 foot slopes. Labour was imported from Bengal for the work, which was commenced in December 1892 and completed in March 1893, at a total cost of Rs. 19,520, against an estimate of Rs. 19,590 and an allotment of the same amount. The effect of this *bund* has been to render the waste land between the Desangmukh road and the *bund* cultivable, and large areas of the tract so reclaimed have already been taken up by the ryots for cultivation. Another effect has been to render any further raising of the Desangmukh road unnecessary.

NORTH LUSHAI HILLS.

Aijal and Changsil water-supply.—One estimate was sanctioned for both these works which are detailed below :

Aijal water-supply.—The storage tank, elliptical in shape, has been excavated to a depth of 10 feet. The catchment area has been cleared of tree and other jungle, and a catch-water drain cut round the hill for the required distance. Trenches have been cut down the face of the hill, and also arterial trenches to feed these. An open corrugated-iron gutter has been erected in a timber staging to connect the channels with the storage tank, and all materials have been got up.

Changsil water-supply.—This work has not been taken in hand, but all the material has been obtained at a cost of Rs. 3,637.

CONTRIBUTION WORKS—MAJOR WORKS.

SYLHET.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Water-supply Scheme.—The Sylhet Municipality having placed Rs. 8,085 at the disposal of the Public Works Department in connection with the scheme for a proper supply of water to the station, Rs. 2,937 were spent during the year in trial borings and in collecting materials for a trial well, 80 feet deep.

SIBSÁGAR DIVISION.

Jorhát Drainage Scheme.—This work is being carried out from funds supplied by the Jorhát Union. It consists of new open drains with pipe culverts along certain roads. It was commenced in 1890-91. The total amount provided up to 1892-93 was Rs. 2,563. Three-fourths of the work have been completed.

LAKHIMPUR.

Constructing a Building for Pleaders, &c., at Dibrugarh.—This work is referred to under "Original Works Civil Buildings, Major Works," in this paragraph.

Constructing a Dispensary Building at North Lakhimpur.—This work was carried out from funds placed at the credit of the Public Works Department. The structure stands on a *pucca* plinth 2½ feet above the level of the ground. It has a terraced floor, *ekra* walls, sand-plastered and whitewashed, and a corrugated-iron roof supported on wooden trusses resting on *pucca* pillars at the eaves, and in the centre on *nahor* posts held in position by cast-iron footings.

	Rs.
Estimate	2,555
Allotment	2,550
Expenditure	2,550

Work completed.

KHÁSI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

Manipur Memorial.—A suitable monument is under construction at Shillong in memory of Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the other British officers who were murdered during the recent outbreak at Manipur, out of private subscriptions.

Constructing Cherra-Shella Bridle Road.—This work has already been referred to under head "Communications" in this paragraph. The full amount of the contribution, Rs. 6,000, was expended during the year. The work is in progress.

MANIPUR STATE.

Repairing the wooden bridge, east of the Manipur Citadel, near the 42nd Gurkha Rifle lines.—

	Rs.
Amount of contribution and amount of allotment	3,000

Expenditure of Rs. 500 was incurred during the year. The materials have been collected, and the bridge is under construction.

Jorhát State Railway.

227. The length of railway open for traffic at the end of 1891-92 was 28·40 miles. This mileage was reduced to 25·20 on 18th April 1892 for the whole of the rainy season. It was again increased to 28·20 on 14th November 1892, when the *chur* line was reopened. The Brahmaputra encroached on the south bank by about one-fifth of a mile during the rains.

Important works completed or in progress.—The construction of a railway bridge over the Bhogdai river was undertaken by the Executive Engineer, Sibságar Division. The structure consists of four spans of 40 feet each with plate girders supported on piers and abutments of brick wells filled with concrete. It was on a fair way to completion at the close of the year.

	Rs.
Estimate	23,895
Allotment	20,000
Total expenditure incurred during the year	20,231

The allotment was reduced to Rs. 13,000 to accord with the figures of the revised estimate sanctioned by the Government of India, although originally sanctioned by the Local Administration for Rs. 20,000. The reconstruction of the Ackoya bridge on the 19th mile, near Titabar, was taken in hand and completed during the year.

Principal events.—The siding which was constructed last year on the south bank of the south stream of the Brahmaputra was encroached upon during the year.

Works in progress executed at the cost of revenue.—The principal work during the year was the reopening of the *chur* line. The damages done by the Brahmaputra during the rains were thoroughly repaired, and the line used last year was re-adopted this year during the cold weather.

Capital.—Since the construction of the railway, the traffic has been passing over a timber bridge across the Bhogdai river near Jorhát. This is a road bridge under the Executive Engineer, Sibságar Division. As it was no longer considered safe for railway purposes, the construction of an iron bridge, about one-fifth of a mile to the north of the existing bridge, was in progress. Ten covered bogie wagons, with corrugated-iron roofs, were obtained from England at a cost of Rs. 15,292.

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

Brakes.—None of the rolling-stock is fitted with brakes, with the exception of two third-class passenger carriages, which are fitted with hand-brakes on the tram-car principle.

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 64,583 in 1891 to Rs. 66,079 in 1892, and there was a decrease in the working expenses from Rs. 63,100 in 1891 to Rs. 54,291 in 1892. The net earnings for the year 1892 were Rs. 11,788, against Rs. 1,483 in 1891.

The number of passengers decreased from 55,565 in 1891 to 53,039 in 1892, and the earnings from Rs. 9,455 to Rs. 9,013, resulting in a loss of Rs. 442 under coaching traffic. The decrease is due to the use of the bridle path parallel to the railway line which runs from Patigaon to Gossaingaon by a large number of people on account of the short distance, *viz.*, 2 miles.

The tonnage of goods decreased from 9,563 in 1891 to 9,192 in 1892, but the earnings rose from Rs. 53,969 in 1891 to Rs. 56,084 in 1892. This favourable contrast was due to the import of more third-class goods than in the previous year, which occurred chiefly under "Oils" and "Timber" and to the revision of certain rates and conditions for the carriage of general merchandise.

The fluctuations shown below in the working expenses give a decrease of Rs. 9,296 under all the heads, except "Traffic expenses" and "Special and Miscellaneous," which were exceeded by Rs. 464 and Rs. 23, respectively :

	Rs.
Maintenance	3,766
Locomotive	1,329
Carriage and wagon	2,217
General charges	1,984
Total	9,296

Maintenance.—The decrease is due to the smaller number of sleepers renewed during the year.

Locomotive expenses.—The decrease occurred under "Running expenses" and "Maintenance of locomotives."

Carriage and wagons.—The decrease is due to fewer repairs having to be done to the vehicles, most of which were repaired in 1891.

General charges.—The decrease is due to redistribution of establishment charges for the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam. There was also a decrease under head "Medical."

Fares and Rates.—In addition to terminal charges, a charge of one anna per maund was made for all goods delivered by the railway to the Marwari merchants at their godowns in Jorhát.

The following alterations were also made in the Time and Fare-table :

ORIGINAL.	REVISED.
(1) Edible grains and salt, when tendered in consignments of not less than 300 maunds each by the public and not less than 100 maunds each by the Marwari merchants, will be charged at first-class rates.	Edible grains and salt, when tendered in consignments of not less than 100 maunds each by the Marwari merchants and the general public, will be charged at first-class rates.
(2) Vegetable oils, *ghi*, spices, goods for Marwari merchants, will be carried at second-class rates.	Vegetable oils, *ghi*, spices, goods for Marwari merchants and the general public, will be carried at second-class rates when they are above 300 maunds each, and at third class rates when they are each less than that quantity.

Certain goods, especially tea, had been conveyed at "owner's risk" at one fixed rate. This was altered during the year, and two classes, *viz.*, at "owner's risk" and at "railway risk" were introduced with different rates.

The rates and conditions for the carriage of railway materials and stores and of coal for the general public, promulgated with Government of India Circular No. 17Ry., dated the 30th October 1891, were introduced on this line from the 1st April 1892.

Fuel consumption.—The coal used during the year was obtained as usual from the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, and it cost Rs. 14 per ton delivered at the steamer ghat. The coal was of an inferior character to that supplied in previous years.

Flood damages.—No damage of importance was caused during the year. The Brahmaputra continued its usual scouring action on the southern bank of the main stream.

Accidents.—No accident of any consequence occurred during the year, nor was any damage done to the rolling-stock or permanent-way.

228. The length of the railway open for traffic on the 31st March 1893 was 8½ miles, including the new siding from Komora to Don Roy's quarry.

Cherra-Companygani State Railway.

Works in progress.—The construction of the new siding from Komora to Don Roy's quarry was taken in hand at the close of the year 1891-92, and was completed for limestone traffic on the 21st November 1892. During the year under report certain petty repairs were done to the dispensary and staff quarters on the railway.

Stores and Rolling Stock.—The stores for the use of the railway are purchased only as required, and while unspent are in charge of the locomotive foreman. At the close of the year the value of the stores on the books of the railway was *nil*. The rolling-stock consists of—

	Value. Rs.
4 engines	43,935
4 passenger carriages 118 low-sided trucks 2 timber ditto }	41,378

The 19 tank trucks hitherto shown, belonged to the hill section of the railway. As this section has been abandoned under Government of India, Public Works Department order No. 31A.R., dated the 13th January 1893, the tank trucks have been removed from the list of rolling stock. Two of the engines were intended for the Maosmai section ; but as that section has been abandoned, they are now used on the Companyganj section.

Traffic working.—The mean mileage worked during the year under report was 8½, including sidings. The gross earnings increased from Rs. 18,472 in 1891 to Rs. 18,571, *i.e.*, by Rs. 99, and the working expenses were reduced from Rs. 19,078, to Rs. 17,703, or by Rs. 1,375. The net earnings during 1892 were Rs. 868, against a loss of Rs. 606 in 1891. The increase in the number of passengers carried and in the earnings was from 27,938 to 32,427 and from Rs. 2,157 to Rs. 2,557 respectively. This improvement may be ascribed to the general developement of passenger traffic consequent on the railway getting more popular with the public. The tonnage of goods, consisting principally of limestone carried during the year, fell from 24,514 tons to 23,192 tons, and the earnings rose from Rs. 15,957 to Rs. 15,996. This decrease in quantity and increase in earnings are due to declines in limestone traffic and increase in coal and miscellaneous goods, as shown below ;

	Decrease.		Increase.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Limestone	1,996	569	...	...
Coal	...	...	531	309
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	143	299
Total	1,996	569	674	608
Net difference	...	...	—1,322	+39

The increase of Rs. 39, against a decrease of 1,322 in tonnage, can hardly be considered as satisfactory.

Rates and fares.—The rates for passengers and goods were the same as in the previous year.

Fuel consumption.—The coal used on the railway was obtained from Maosmai. The rate per ton was Rs. 11-0-6 delivered at the Therriaghat station. The coal supplied by the contractor has been of good quality, and the arrangements for delivery were satisfactory.

Accidents.—There were no serious accidents attended with loss of life, but the following accidents occurred during the year :

Derailment.—On the 10th February 1892, one wagon axle shaft broke on the inner side of the boss, the cause being a flaw in the metal. On the 12th October 1892, one wagon axle was broken at Longtya, above Bholaganj ; this was also due to a flaw in the metal.

Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

229. *Open mileage and extension of the line sanctioned.*—The length of the line was 77·50 miles. There were no additions and alterations in length during the past year.

Important works completed or in progress.—There were no important works done during the year.

Principal events.—No remarkable events occurred during the year.

Works in progress.—The principal works done during the year were—

(1) A large goods-shed at Dibrugarh was begun last year and completed during the year under report.
(2) Two miles of 50-lb. rails renewed in the place of old 41¼ lbs.
(3) 15¼ miles stone ballasting on main line.
(4) Temporary station at Dinjan was replaced by a permanent one in brickwork.

Lines under survey or projected.—Since the opening of the line in 1883 no survey has been made.

Collieries.—The railway has no collieries of its own, but independent collieries are owned and worked by the same Company, though forming a separate venture.

Brakes.—Screw brakes were fitted to the rolling-stock, no other brakes having been introduced.

Coupling.—Centre-buffer and hook-couplings were fitted to the rolling stock, and some tight couplings were fitted to the coaching vehicles.

Rolling stock adapted for military purposes.—There are no special carriages for military purposes. The ordinary carriages were used to meet the military requirements.

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 4,98,682 in 1891 to Rs. 5,13,213 in 1892, or by Rs. 14,531, and working expenses Rs. 3,28,156 in 1891 to Rs. 3,49,494 in 1892, or by Rs. 21,338. The net earnings decreased by Rs. 6,807. The decrease in the net earnings is principally

SECTION 7. *Public Works.*

due to the reduction of coal freight from Re. 1-7-3 to Re. 1-5-0 per ton, and to the increase of the working expenses owing to the heavy repairs done to the line, engines, &c., for increased traffic and train mileage.

The number of passengers carried were 106,157, against 91,858 in 1891, and the earnings therefrom were Rs. 80,462, against Rs. 70,762 in 1891. The net increase in number was 14,299 and in earnings Rs. 9,700. This improvement is due to a general development of passenger traffic.

The tonnage of goods carried rose from 178,443 tons in 1891 to 212,993 tons, or by 34,550 tons, and the earnings increased from Rs. 3,97,802 in 1891 to Rs. 4,01,179, or by Rs. 3,377. This improvement is mainly due to the increase of general traffic.

The noticeable increases under "General Merchandise" occurred in the traffic in "metals," "timber," and "all other articles of merchandise," the increase in the quantity carried and the earnings having been 616 tons and Rs. 4,522, 3,364 tons, and Rs. 6,746, 1,139 tons, and Rs. 4,945, respectively. The increase in metals was due to the freight on machinery, &c., carried for tea gardens and for the Company's petroleum and colliery departments. The increase in the timber traffic was due to the increased demands of timber from saw-mills in tea gardens near the railway line and the Company's saw-mill at Margherita. There was also an increase in most of the remaining commodities classified under this heading, mainly due to the fluctuations of the general traffic.

The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were as follows :

Maintenance of Way and Works.—The total expenditure of the line was Rs. 1,34,256, against Rs. 1,29,326 of the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the renewal of 2 miles 50lb. rails in place of old 41¼lbs.

Locomotive Expenses.—The increase under this head (from Rs. 57,168 in 1891 to Rs. 67,655, or by Rs. 10,487) was partly due to the new appointment of an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and partly to more coal consumed and repairs done to the engines for increased train miles run on account of increasing traffic.

Carriage and Wagon Expenses.—The decrease under this head was due to the value of unused materials transferred to Capital works.

Traffic Expenses.—There was a slight increase under the head "Station Fittings and Furniture."

General Charges.—The total expenditure was Rs. 85,532, against Rs. 78,429 in the previous year. The net increase was Rs. 7,103, principally due to stores, printing, and stationery, and electric telegraph departments.

Store Department.—Rs. 1,702 increase under this head is owing to the complete separation of railway stores from other ventures.

Printing and Stationery.—The increase of Rs. 1,902 is mainly due to the fact that a greater portion of the expenditure used to be charged against other departments. The establishment has also been slightly increased to keep pace with the increase in works done, which also necessitated more expenditure of stationery.

Electric Telegraph.—The increase of Rs. 3,937 is partly due to a portion of joint station-masters' and signallers' salaries being now charged under this head, and partly to increased establishment and contingent expenses on account of the increasing traffic.

Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure.—The increase of Rs. 324 is mainly due to law and compensation charges.

Coaching.—There were no additions or alterations in the passenger fares. The fares for first, second, and third-class passengers were 18 pies, 9 pies, and 4 pies per mile respectively, and for return journey (first and second class) 27 pies and 13½ pies per mile.

Goods.—The rates for first, second, and third class goods were 1 pie, 2 pies, and 3 pies per mile per maund. The special rate on coal was 4 pies per ton per mile. Special rate on first-class goods from steamer ghat and Dibrugarh to Bara Hapjan was 4 annas and 3 annas 6 pies per maund, respectively.

Special rate on bricks was Rs. 4 per thousand for all distances, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 2 for any quantity less than five hundred.

Special rate on thatch for Company's colliery department was Rs. 5 per wagon, and for the public was Rs. 12 from 1st May to 31st October and Rs. 8 from 1st November to 30th April.

Special rate on Timber.—(1) For any distance not exceeding 10 miles, 9 pies per cubic foot ; (2) any distance over 10 miles, 1 anna per cubic foot ; (3) any distance over 25 miles, 1 anna and 6 pies per cubic foot.

Sandstone Ballast.—In full wagon load of 162 maunds, 4 annas per wagon per mile up to 25 miles, with a minimum charge of Rs. 3 and annas 3 per mile for any distance over 25 miles (terminal excluded).

Lime.—In full wagon load of 81 maunds ¾ pie per maund per mile, exclusive of terminals.

Fuel Consumption.—The Makum coal used during the year was obtained from the Company's collieries at the rate of 5 annas per maund. The consumption of coal per train mile was 26·99lbs.

Flood Damages.—The whole line was much damaged during the year owing to the heavy rains and flood in July. From steamer ghat to Dibrugarh, nearly 4 miles, the line was entirely under water by the sudden rising of the Brahmaputra river. The ghat line was breached in several places and damaged.

Accidents.—The accidents of a serious nature during the year were as follows:

On the 2nd June, an elephant with mahout was run over and killed by No. 3 up-goods train at 20th mile, branch line, while crossing the line between Digboi and Dihing bridge. The engine, with 6 high-sided wagons, was detailed and damaged.

On the 3rd September, pointsman Bhuli, of Bara Hapjan station, was injured by the engine of up-passenger train during shunting operations.

PART II.—WORKING OF LOCAL BOARDS FOR 1892-93.

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

230. The expenditure of the year, as compared with the final grants under the main budget heads, is as follows :

Budget grant and expenditure.

Heads.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Outlay.	Unexpended.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works	4,05,685	3,56,535	3,33,435	23,100
Repairs	2,49,881	2,45,391	2,33,946	11,445
Establishment	49,434	49,074	45,854	3,220
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	7,05,000	6,51,000	6,13,235	37,765

The details of the above expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 6,13,235, by Local Boards stand thus :

Board.	Original Works.				Repairs.				Establishments.	Tools and Plant.	Grand total.
	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silchar	....	11,876	1,496	13,372	....	12,779	....	12,779	3,296	....	29,447
Hailákándi	50	9,671	1,136	10,857	....	5,724	549	6,373	1,614	....	18,744
North Sylhet	....	30,992	2,870	33,862	....	9,674	1,158	10,832	2,687	....	47,381
Sunámganj	128	14,256	2,629	17,013	....	5,339	204	5,543	2,314	....	24,870
Habiganj	....	28,963	2,835	31,798	160	6,351	873	7,384	2,634	....	41,816
South Sylhet	....	27,643	507	28,150	....	12,678	983	13,661	2,263	....	44,074
Karimganj	....	18,493	3,158	21,651	93	15,311	226	15,630	2,069	....	39,350
Dhubri	667	15,564	4,134	20,365	300	11,191	....	11,491	4,146	....	36,002
Goálpára	....	10,232	1,392	11,624	5	11,772	338	12,115	1,764	....	25,503
Barpeta	....	792	....	792	788	10,243	799	11,830	914	....	13,536
Gauháti	....	17,523	1,654	19,177	191	14,756	1,282	16,229	4,355	....	38,761
Mangaldai	191	12,678	1,303	14,172	..	14,506	....	14,506	1,035	....	29,713
Tezpur	....	12,567	729	13,296	....	13,408	2,003	15,411	5,169	....	33,876
Nowgong	....	6,433	2,257	8,690	54	22,377	742	23,173	2,669	....	34,532
Golághát	....	12,049	....	12,049	100	7,789	285	8,174	1,768	....	21,991
Jorhát	....	14,414	2,791	17,205	296	10,914	1,801	13,011	2,089	....	32,255
Sibságar	30	7,807	302	8,139	74	18,301	2,668	21,043	1,489	....	30,671
North Lakhimpur	....	18,611	3,548	22,159	177	5,072	191	5,440	991	....	28,590
Dibrugarh	....	27,120	1,944	29,064	....	8,986	435	9,421	3,638	....	42,123
Total	1,066	2,97,684	34,685	3,33,435	2,238	2,17,171	14,537	2,33,946	45,854	..	6,13,235

In the preceding statement only purely local establishment is included, as the provincial establishment was lent to the Boards free of cost under the approval of the Government of India. This arrangement has, however, been discontinued from 1st April 1893 under the orders contained in the Chief Commissioner's Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 23, dated the 22nd June 1892, and the Boards are providing their own subordinate executive establishment, the provincial establishment hitherto lent to them being withdrawn.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

The following is a brief account of the working of each Local Board during the year under report :

SILCHAR.

Original works.

231. Seven works were originally provided for in the budget for 1892-93, but subsequent allotments were made for two more, *viz.*, the construction of a timber bridge over the Dhurmiakhal on the Monierkhal road, and for raising, improving, and bridging the Scottpur road.

Of these, five were made over to the Public Works Department, *viz.*,—

(1) Improving the Durganagar road.
(2) Bridging the Durganagar road.
(3) Constructing Boaljore bridge.
(4) Constructing the Arong bridge.
(5) Raising, improving, and bridging the Scottpur road.

The amount transferred to the Public Works Department for the above works was Rs. 8,113 ; this was subsequently modified to Rs. 10,113, of which Rs. 8,878 was spent during the year. The remaining four works were—

(1) Improving Tarapur road.
(2) Improving Jaintia-Cachar road *viâ* Nutwanpur.
(3) Constructing the Dhurmiakhal bridge.
(4) Constructing ferry-*máns*.

Of the works undertaken by the Public Works Department, the most important was the bridging of the Durganagar road, on which a sum of Rs. 5,293 was expended during the year in purchasing the ironwork and in manufacturing bricks.

Very little was done towards improving the Scottpur road, the estimate for which is Rs. 13,521, owing to the Boards not having provided more than Rs. 2,000 for expenditure during the year.

The Board spent Rs. 1,500 in the construction of the bridge over the Dhurmiakhal.

Nine second-class ferry-*máns* of the standard type and dimensions current in the district were constructed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,251.

The Board spent altogether Rs. 13,372* on original works, against a final grant of Rs. 10,773.*

Repairs.

231*a*. All the roads, ferry-*máns*, and rest-houses under the Board were kept in good order during the year, at a total outlay of Rs. 12,779, against a final allotment of Rs. 15,483. The Noarbund road was provincialised and included in the North Lushai Hills Division, the Board having had nothing to do with its maintenance or repairs during the year.

HAILÁKÁNDI.

Original works.

232. The following are the most important works undertaken during the year.

Raising Koyah Road.—This work was completed during the year, 592,096 cubic feet of earthwork having been executed, and Rs. 2,100 were expended ; Rs. 564 remained unpaid at the close of the year for want of funds. The estimate, Rs. 11,334, will accordingly be exceeded by the above amount.

Constructing Ratanpur Road.— This is a new work started during the year. The Ratanpur road runs from the subdivisional headquarters to Ratanpur, a village on the Katakhal river, to the east of the station. It is a little under 4 miles in length. The estimate is Rs. 8,846, and the first, 2nd, and 3rd miles were completed ; 865,570 cubic feet of earthwork were measured up in March 1893, and Rs. 2,400 were paid. The work will be completed and paid for during the current year.

Completing Bhugdaramukh Road.- The work was completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,966, against an estimate of Rs. 2,853.

Constructing Pola timber Bridge.—The estimate for the construction of this bridge is Rs. 3,503. It is situated on the 2nd mile of the Burnimukh road. A sum of Rs. 1,441 was expended on the work during the year under report.

The total amount spent by the Board on original works during the year amounted to Rs 10,857,* against a final grant of Rs. 12,626.*

Repairs.

233. All the buildings and roads, including the rest-houses, under the Board were maintained in good order during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 6,273,* against a final grant of Rs. 6,860.*

NORTH SYLHET.

Original works.

234. *Constructing the Sylhet-Muktapurghát Road.*—A full description of this road is given in the report for 1891-92. The whole length of the road from Sylhet to the left bank of the Bhargang near Jaintiapur has been completed according to section, with the exception of two short gaps in the 17th and 23rd miles. During the year under review, 11 miles of the road were constructed at a cost of Rs. 19,475. The turfing of the new bank is in progress ; 4 miles of the road remain to be done to connect the line with Muktapurghat ; 4,005,462 cubic feet of earthwork and 241,600 square feet of turfing were done in this length during the year.

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Improving Sylhet-Govindganj Road.—This work was completed during the year of report. The total cost of the work was Rs. 13,072, the outlay during the year having amounted to Rs. 928.

Extending the Jalalpur Road to Jalalpur Bázár.—This is an old road, 6¾ miles in length, of which the last 1½ miles at Jalalpur was a mere footpath across paddy fields. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,438 was sanctioned for the work, which has been completed, but a portion of the compensation for the land remained unpaid at the close of the year.

Constructing a Road connecting the old Cachar Road with Kanairghát.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,786 was sanctioned for the construction of a road, 3¼ miles in length, to connect the old Cachar Trunk road with the Kanairghát road, and 2½ miles were completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 2,050.

Constructing first section of the Lalabázár-Sherpur Road.—An estimate for Rs. 11,569 was sanctioned for the above road, and Rs. 6,636 were spent during the year on 1,711,109 cubic feet of earthwork and 100,000 square feet of turfing. The work will be completed in 1893-94.

The remaining original works undertaken by the Board were of minor importance, and call for no remarks. The total allotment during the year was Rs. 42,866,* including certain small contributions, and the outlay Rs. 33,862.*

Repairs.

235. All the buildings and roads, including ferries, under the Board were efficiently maintained during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 10,832,* against a final allotment of Rs. 13,840.* The total length of the road under the Board was 101⅝ miles, of which 59 miles were main roads, and the remainder consisted of 19 minor roads. Besides this, the cold-weather tracks and tow-paths along the river banks were kept in proper order.

SUNÁMGANJ.

Original works.

236. The two major original works undertaken during the year were the same as last year, *viz.*,—

(1) Pagla-Govindganj road.

(2) Sunámganj-Pagla „

Pagla-Govindganj Road.—A full description of this road is given in last year's report. Two miles of the road were completed at the Govindganj end during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 6,105. The total cost up to the end of the year was Rs. 41,033; 9¾ miles have been completed, and there remain 6 miles more to finish the work.

Sunámganj-Pagla Road.—This road forms the first portion of the road from Sunámganj to Sylhet. It is 13 miles long, and the sanctioned estimate is Rs. 1,01,978. As in the case of the Pagla-Govindganj road, the work is being carried out from year to year as funds are available. The total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 69,707, of which Rs. 7,858 were expended during the year, principally on compensation for land and in filling up gaps, &c.

The other works were of small importance, and call for no remarks. The total grant at the disposal of the Board for original works was Rs. 18,901,* against which an outlay of Rs. 17,013* was incurred.

Repairs.

237. All the roads and rest-houses under the Board were kept in good order during the year at a total cost of Rs. 5,543,* against a final allotment of Rs. 8,625.

HABIGANJ.

Original works.

238. The following were the most important works in progress during the year:

(1) Metalling river-face road in the station of Habiganj.

(2) Improving the above road.

(3) Constructing permanent bridges on the Habiganj-Muchikandi road.

(4) Constructing Habiganj-Baniachung road.

Metalling river-face Road in the Station of Habiganj.—This work is referred to in last year's report. It was nearly completed during the year, a few hundred feet remaining over at the end of the year out of a total length of 1½ miles.

Improving the above Road.—This is an incomplete work of last year, which has been in progress since 1890-91. The river-face road was a low road below high flood-level, which required raising, and this was done during the year. The improvement of the excavation pits into tanks, as intended in the estimate, could not, however, be carried out for want of funds.

Constructing permanent Bridges on the Habiganj-Muchikandi Road.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 15,179 was sanctioned for replacing six bamboo bridges on the Habiganj-Muchikandi road by others of a more permanent nature, and Rs. 6,402 were spent during the year in purchasing the iron work and in manufacturing bricks and collecting materials for the work. It is anticipated that all the bridges will be completed during the next season.

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

Constructing the Habiganj-Baniachung Road.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 23,001 was sanctioned during the year for the construction of an important line of communication from Habiganj to Baniachung, the latter being the most populous town in the district of Sylhet. The proposed road is 10¼ miles long with 12 feet formation, and side slopes of 3 feet to 1 foot; 3,309,053 cubic feet of earthwork and 1,232,100 square feet of turfing were done during the year, and the work was completed. The outlay of the year amounted to Rs. 7,708.

Twenty wooden bridges were constructed during the year by the Habiganj Board on different roads at a total cost of Rs. 3,806.

Hill track from Lalchand to Shazi Bazar.—The length of this road is 3 miles, of which 2½ miles pass through *tilas* covered with thick jungle, which has been thoroughly cleared for a space of 40 feet in width. 2½ miles of the road were completed during the year, bamboo bridges having been put up where necessary. The work was completed after the close of the year, the outlay having amounted to Rs. 1,076.

The remaining works were all of a petty nature, and do not call for special notice.

The total outlay on original works amounted to Rs. 31,798.*

239. All the buildings and roads, including ferries, under the Board were satisfactorily maintained during the year at a total cost of Rs. 7,38.*†

Repairs.

SOUTH SYLHET.

240. The following important uncompleted works of 1891-92 were continued during the year of report:

Original works.

(1) Improving Fenchuganj-Kamalganj road.
(2) Improving Kamalganj-Srimangal road.
(3) Constructing permanent bridges on the first 6 miles of the Srimangal road.

The Srimangal-Kandupara road, referred to in paragraph 253 of last year's report, was completed during that year.

Improving Fenchuganj-Kamalganj Road.—The following is the work done on this road during the year:

Earthwork	340,185	cubic feet.
Turfing	477,816	square ,,
Bamboo bridges	81	running ,,
Mile-posts	29	in number.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,197, and very little of the work remained to be done.

Srimangal-Kamalganj Road.—The completion of this work was delayed owing to a diversion of the road through the Bharaura tea estate having been sanctioned subsequently. About 6 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork, 14,000 square feet of turfing, 369 running feet of jungle wood bridging, 7 stone culverts, and 2½ miles of jungle-clearing, were finished during the year, at a total cost of Rs. 4,323. The work was nearly finished by the close of the year.

Constructing permanent Bridges on the first 6 miles of the Srimangal Road.—Four bridges were completed during the year, and arrangements were made for taking up the remainder. The total amount expended during the year on these works was Rs. 14,426.

The remaining works were all of minor importance and do not call for any remarks, except, perhaps, the replacement of the bamboo bridges on the Maulvi Bazar-Hingajia thana road by wooden ones to keep it open for cart traffic, which is daily increasing in this subdivision.

The total amount spent by the Board on original works, including "Miscellaneous public improvements" (village sanitation) was Rs. 26,150, against a final allotment of Rs. 34,517.

241. There were no buildings in charge of the Local Board. The upkeep of 175 miles of road, including village roads, was properly maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,658, or about Rs. 72 per mile.

Repairs.

The total final allotment for repairs, including "Miscellaneous Public Improvements," was Rs. 14,675, and the outlay Rs. 13,661.

KARIMGANJ.

242. The only work of importance was the construction of the Latu-Hingajia road referred to in paragraph 255 of last year's report. The Board spent Rs. 16,169 on this work during the year under report, chiefly in payments for compensation for land. The total expenditure on original works was Rs. 21,651,* and the final allotment Rs. 20,019.*

Original works.

243. All the buildings and roads, including the ferries, under the Board, were efficiently maintained during the year. The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 15,630* and the final allotment Rs. 16,750.*

Repairs.

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

DHUBRI.

Original works.

244. The following were the important original works executed during the year:

(1) Completing Gauripur-Roha road, 1st section.
(2) Ditto ditto 2nd ditto.
(3) Reconstructing bridge on the 22nd mile of the Gauripur-Roha road.
(4) Constructing Agamani-Chatrasal road.

Rs. 7,158 were expended during the year on the first section of the Gauripur-Roha road in earthwork for the hilly portion of the road, and in piling, painting ironwork, consolidating abutment banks, providing 14 existing bridges with struts and braces, and purchasing 60 running feet of bridge material for constructing a new bridge of 2 spans of 10 feet each, and adding 4 spans of 10 feet each to three other bridges in order to provide more waterway.

Completing second section of the above road.—A sum of Rs. 1,282 was expended during the year in purchasing 27 channel iron saddles required for the permanent bridges on this section of the road, and in carrying out certain other petty works in connection therewith.

Reconstructing Bridge No. 28 on the 22nd mile, Gauripur-Roha road.—The original bridge having been destroyed by the floods of 1892, a new bridge was constructed on a different site at a cost of Rs. 2,465. The ironwork of the old bridge was utilised in the new one, with the exception of one span of 11 feet, which could not be recovered, and so was replaced by a timber span.

Constructing Agamani-Chatrasal Road.—This work is referred to in last year's report. The Board spent Rs. 3,208 on this road during 1892-93. The total modified grant for original works for 1892-93 was Rs. 26,676,* and the actual outlay during the year was Rs. 20,365.*

Repairs.

245. All the buildings and roads, including ferries, under the Board were kept in proper order, a total cost of Rs. 11,491, against a final allotment of Rs. 12,070.

GOÁLPÁRA.

Original works.

246. The completion of the third and fourth sections of the Gauripur-Roha road was the only important original work of the year. An expenditure of Rs. 2,573 was incurred on the third section, which represents the cost of a bridge of *sál* piles with rolled iron beams of 4 spans of 20 feet each. On the fourth section only Rs. 474 were expended in bridge piling and other petty items.

Lakhipur road.—Rs. 2,878 were spent during the year on the following works:

Hill-cutting	...	...	...	...	...	36,396 cubic feet.
Earthwork	...	...	...	...	...	496,253 „ „
Surface-dressing	...	...	...	...	...	1¼ miles.
Bamboo-bridging	...	...	...	...	...	78 running feet.

Maijonga road.—Rs. 2,915 were expended on 186,377 cubic feet of earthwork and three wooden bridges.

The total grant for original works was Rs. 13,623,* and the total outlay was Rs. 11,624.*

Repairs.

247. All the buildings and roads, including ferries, under the Board were maintained in good order at a total cost of Rs. 12,115.* The original grant was Rs. 10,850.*

BARPETA.

Original works.

248. Two rest-houses—one at Lachima, about halfway between Nalbari and Barpeta, and the other at Kaklabari, close to the Bhutan boundary,—were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 792, against a final allotment of Rs. 794.

Repairs.

249. A sum of Rs. 788 was expended during the year in annual repairs to the Local Board's godown, subordinates' quarters, and the Local Board office.

All the roads, rest-houses, and ferry-*máns* under the Board were also kept in proper order during the year at a total cost of Rs. 10,243. The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 11,830,* and the final allotment Rs. 12,059.*

GAUHÁTI.

Original works.

250. The total outlay during the year under this head amounts to Rs. 19,177,* against a final allotment of Rs. 21,253.* The following are the important original works undertaken during the year:

Improving the Dewangiri-Darranga Road by constructing two rough timber bridges on the thirteenth and sixteenth miles.—The above work was completed during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 4,431, against an estimate of Rs. 4,446. These bridges have replaced the two bamboo bridges in these parts of the road.

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

Constructing a Bridge on the second mile of the Gauháti-Shillong Cart-road.—A new bridge, consisting of one span of 10·25 feet with iron roadway, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,142 to replace an old brick culvert which showed signs of collapsing.

Constructing a Bridge on the first mile of the Barnihat Road.—Rs. 1,142 were expended in the construction of the bridge on the 1st mile of the Barnihat road to replace the existing bamboo structure at that place.

Improving the Gauhati-Nalbari Road.—The road was divided into two sections, *viz.*, from Hajo to Nalbari and from Hajo to Gauháti, for estimating purposes, and estimates, amounting to Rs. 26,798 and Rs. 12,784, respectively, were received from the Executive Engineer, Lower Assam Division, the former of which was duly sanctioned for the first section, *i.e.*, Hajo to Nalbari, a distance of 15 miles, and Rs. 5,609 were spent during the year on 1,159,831 cubic feet of earthwork and in constructing 305 running feet of temporary bridges, and in making 3 miles of side-road.

Constructing three rest-houses on the Jhargaon Road.—The Board expended Rs. 2,241 in constructing three rest-houses on the Jhargaon road at Chutiapara, Sutargaon, and Mowkatta.

Two ferry-*máns* were constructed by the Board during the year, at a cost of Rs. 296 each, for the Barnadi ghat and Borlia ghat ferries on the Baroma-Jhargaon road.

Repairs.

251. The Local Board godown was thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 191. The civil buildings Nos. 1 and 2 were not repaired during the year, as they will be made over to the Assam-Bengal Railway.

All the roads and bridges, including rest-houses, *serais*, and ferry-*máns* under the Board, were kept in good order during the year at a total cost of Rs. 13,515.

The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 16,229,* against a final allotment of Rs. 19,358.*

MANGALDAI.

Original works.

252. The following are the most important original works of the year:

Constructing an iron Bridge over the Kuapani river on the Punia Road.—The Punia road connects the North Trunk Road with the Rangamati ghat, and is thus an important line of communication. The bridge was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,374, against an estimate of Rs. 4,000.

Constructing an iron Bridge over the Gerua river on the Rontholi Road.—Owing to the insecure nature of the temporary bridge, which existed over the Gerua river, the Rontholi road, which is a short cut to the steamer ghat from many of the tea gardens and trading centres in the northern portion of the Mangaldai subdivision, was not much used for cart traffic. An iron bridge was accordingly constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,413, against an estimate of Rs. 3,000. The work was completed after the close of the year, owing to the dilatoriness on the part of a Calcutta firm in supplying the ironwork.

Constructing four iron bridges on the Kalaigaon-Kherkheria (Mackenzie) Road.—This is a road connecting Kalaigaon with the Singrabari road. Four iron bridges were constructed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 4,538, to replace temporary bridges over streams.

Reconstructing the Nalbari and Bengbari Rest-houses.—The rest-houses at Nalbari and Bengbari were reconstructed during the year, on the model of the Kalaigaon rest-house, at a cost of Rs. 1,258 and Rs. 1,024, respectively.

The total modified grant for original works was Rs. 19,254,* and the outlay Rs. 14,172.*

Repairs.

253. During the year under review, 383 miles of road were repaired and maintained by the Board, which are divided as under:

Main road	74 miles.
Secondary, including village roads	309 „

The cost of maintenance was Rs. 13,967, or Rs. 36 per mile. All the rest-houses under the Board, with the exception of the Puthimari rest-house, were thoroughly repaired and maintained in good order at a total cost of Rs. 917.

The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 14,506,* against a final allotment of Rs. 17,438.*

TEZPUR.

Original works.

254. The important works of the year were—

(1) Raising and widening the Bokala-Panpur road.

(2) Constructing the Daputa-Ghogra raod.

The first of these was commenced in the year 1890-91, during which year and the year 1891-92 a sum of Rs. 6,000 was expended on it. The work was completed during the year of report at a further outlay of Rs. 4,113. The estimate was Rs. 10,454.

As regards the Daputa-Ghogra road, it was first commenced by Mr. G. F. Moore, of Borjuly tea estate, and was subsequently taken up by the Board, who spent Rs. 7,941 on its construction during the year under review. It will prove a very important public improvement by opening

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

out a large area covered with well-populated villages and a large area of cultivation, and will also help to relieve the narrow and tortuous Ghogra road of a large portion of the heavy traffic which used to pass over it.

The total expenditure on original works was Rs. 13,296,* against a final allotment of Rs. 13,659.*

255. The total final grant for repairs was Rs. 15,650,* of which Rs. 15,411* were expended during the year; Rs. 2,391 were expended on the Balipara road alone. Notwithstanding the careful supervision maintained over this road, it was rendered almost impassable in certain places during the rains, the traffic proving too heavy for an unmetalled road. It is proposed to metal certain portions during the next year.

Repairs.

The remaining roads and rest-houses, including ferries, under the Board, were efficiently maintained during the year.

NOWGONG.

256. The Board spent Rs. 8,690* during the year on original works, of which the following were the most important. The final allotment was Rs. 8,491.*

Original works.

Constructing a fair-weather Road from Dhing to the banks of the Brahmaputra.—Rs. 870 were expended on this work, which has reduced the distance from Nowgong to the Brahmaputra from 37 to 21 miles. This road has proved very useful, and the necessary surveys and levels were taken after the close of the year with the object of making it a permanent road.

Completing the timber Bridge over the Salmari Jan.—This bridge is referred to in paragraph 269 of last year's report. It was completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 860.

Constructing a Bridge over the Sokunbarijuri in the third mile of the Bamuni Road.—The old bamboo bridge at this place was replaced by a semi-permanent bridge with brick abutments and wooden piers and flooring, at a cost of Rs. 500.

Constructing a timber Bridge over the Thulaijuri, in the fourth mile of the Chapanala Road.—Here also a bamboo bridge was replaced by one of timber at a total cost of Rs. 500.

Constructing a timber Bridge over the Borhola, in the sixth mile of the Chapanala Road.—This was the only temporary bridge on the first section of the Chapanala road. In order to avoid the necessity of building bamboo bridges year after year, a substantial timber bridge was built across the Jan at a cost of Rs. 491.

Besides the above, six roads were raised and otherwise improved during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,383, and one rest-house was constructed at Kothiatoli at a cost of Rs. 55.

257. During the year under review, 333 miles of road were maintained in good order by the Board. These are divided into—

Repairs.

	Miles.
Main roads	48
Secondary roads	253
Village roads	32
Total	333

The total outlay of the year on the above works was Rs. 20,405. Eleven rest-houses were maintained by the Board, and these, with the ferry-*máis* and the Board's godown and carpenter-shed, absorbed Rs. 1,918 in annual repairs and upkeep. The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 23,173,* against a final allotment of Rs. 23,136.*

GOLÁGHÁT.

Original works.

258. The following major works were undertaken during the year:

(1) Constructing Hazokhurung bridge.

(2) „ Gorunga bridge on Dhodar Ali.

(3) „ Gorunga bridge on Ghiladhari Ali.

(4) Laying cast-iron pipes on Dhodar Ali.

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

The sanctioned estimates, final grants, and the expenditure on each of the foregoing works are as follow :

	Estimate. Rs.	Final grant. Rs.	Expenditure during the year. Rs.
No. (1)	3,238	3,585	3,372
„ (2)	3,084	3,084	3,041
„ (3)	3,084	3,084	3,066
„ (4)	819	940	832
Total	10,225	10,693	10,311

The remaining works were of a petty nature, and call for no special remarks. The total outlay during the year on original works amounted to Rs. 12,049, against an allotment of Rs. 16,020.

Repairs.

259. All the buildings and roads, including ferries under the Board, were efficiently maintained, at a total cost of Rs. 7,879. The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 8,174,* against an allotment of Rs. 9,399.*

JORHÁT.

260. The following are the three major original works undertaken by the Board during the year :

(1) Constructing the Dehajan bridge.
(2) „ „ Ghograjan „
(3) „ „ Dhekiajuli „

Constructing the Dehajan Bridge.—An estimate for constructing a semi-permanent bridge of the standard type over the Dehajan, in the 28th mile of the Dhodar Ali, was sanctioned during the year for Rs. 2,543, and the work was completed during the year for the above amount on a lump sum contract.

Constructing the Ghograjan Bridge.—A bridge of the same type as the above was constructed in the twentieth mile of the Ladoigurh road for Rs. 3,852, against an estimate of Rs. 3,962.

Constructing the Dhekiajuli Bridge.—An estimate for constructing a semi-permanent bridge over the Dhekiajuli stream, on the 6th mile of the Kamarbandha Ali, was sanctioned during the year for Rs. 3,116. The grant for this work was Rs. 2,700. It was completed during the year for the amount of the estimate, the excess over the grant having been met from general savings.

The remaining works under this head were more or less of a petty nature, and call for no special remarks. The final grant for original works was Rs. 16,853,* against which an expenditure of Rs. 17,205* was incurred.

Repairs.

261. All the civil buildings under the Board, besides the roads, ferries, and rest-houses, were thoroughly repaired and kept in good order during the year at a total outlay of Rs. 11,708, against a final grant of Rs. 12,262. The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 13,011,* against a final allotment of Rs. 14,066.*

SIBSÁGAR.

Original works.

262. The following were the principal works under this head during the year :

Raising and improving Khorikotia Ali.—This work is referred to in paragraph 275 of last year's report. During the year a mile of jungle-cutting and 202,346 cubic feet of earthwork were done at a cost of Rs. 1,243.

Raising and improving Kathkotia Borua Ali.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 980 was sanctioned during the year for this work, and Rs. 844 were spent on 241,000 cubic feet of earth work along the whole line of the road.

Raising and improving Duarakakoti Village Road.—This is a road from the tenth mile of the Assam Trunk Road to the Nága Ali, passing through the Duarakakoti village. It is 1½ miles in length ; 80,000 cubic feet of earthwork and some bamboo bridging and jungle-cutting were completed, at a cost of Rs. 500, the amount sanctioned for the work.

Raising and improving the Gohain Ali.—This road, which is 5 miles long, is a short cut, joining the Bor Ali with the Dhodar Ali at Bortola, and passing through the Maduri tea estate and a number of villages ; 63,630 cubic feet of earthwork and rough timber and bamboo bridging were completed at a cost of Rs. 493, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 500.

Besides the above, several other works were undertaken by the Board during the year, but they are not of sufficient importance to be specially noticed. The final grant for original works was Rs. 15,153,* of which Rs. 8,139* only were expended during the year.

Repairs.

263. Two hundred and forty-three miles of road were maintained by the Board during the year, and the ferry-*máns* and rest-houses were all kept in good order. The total amount expended in repairs was Rs. 21,043,* against a final allotment of Rs. 20,024.*

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

NORTH LAKHIMPUR.

Original works.

264. The total final allotment for the year was Rs. 22,821,* and the expenditure Rs. 22,159.* The principal work undertaken by the Board was the improvement of the Dhakuakhana road, referred to in paragraph 277 of last year's report. The work, with the exception of the bridge over the Dhal river, was completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 15,000. The total cost up to the end of March was Rs 27,558, the cost of the bridge being estimated at Rs. 3,500. It is expected that the entire work will result in a saving of Rs. 2,500 on the estimate, which is Rs. 33,563. The construction of the timber bridges over the Kadom and Kaka rivers, also referred to in the last year's report, was completed during the year under review, at a total cost of Rs. 3,441, against an estimate of Rs. 4,208. The remaining works under this head call for no remarks.

Repairs.

265. All the buildings, roads, ferries, and rest-houses were thoroughly repaired and kept in order at a cost of Rs. 5,204. The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 5,449,* against a final allotment of Rs. 5,490.*

DIBRUGARH.

Original works.

266. The following are the major works undertaken during the year:

(1) Metalling first mile of the Rangagora road.

(2) Constructing a masonry bridge over the Dhollajan.

(3) Improving the Haruhat Ali.

(4) Improving timber bridges on the Dhodar Ali.

Metalling first mile of the Rangagora Road.—The first mile of this road immediately beyond cantonment limits having become very heavy during the rains owing to cart traffic, an estimate of Rs. 16,895 for metalling it was sanctioned in October 1891, but the work could not be taken in hand during that year for want of funds. During the year under report, however, Rs. 15,150 were expended on the following works:

Brick-soling	67,200 square feet.
Stone-metalling	33,600 „ „
Earthwork	78,000 cubic „

The work was completed at the end of the year as far as metalling was concerned; only the raising and widening of the sides remained incomplete.

Constructing a masonry Bridge over the Dhollajan.—To avoid the heavy annual charges for repairs to the timber bridge which spanned the Dhollajan in the beginning of the 9th mile of the Rangagora road, the Board decided to replace it by a *pucca* masonry bridge of two spans of 12 feet each, for which an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,987 was duly sanctioned, of which Rs. 4,399 were expended during the year on the following works:

Earthwork for foundations	38,000 cubic feet,
Concrete and masonry work	5,734 „ „
Centreing	2 in number,

and collecting the required materials. The work has been completed since the close of the year.

Improving the Haruhat Ali.—An expenditure of Rs. 2,272 was incurred during the year in improving a portion of this road and in building a substantial timber bridge across the Disang river.

Improving the timber Bridges on the Dhodar Ali.—The Board spent Rs. 1,360 in improving the timber bridges over the Rukungnalla and the Hapjan and Disang rivers.

The total amount expended by the Board on original works was Rs. 29,064,* against a final grant of Rs. 30,623.*

Repairs.

267. All the roads, including ferries and rest-houses, in charge of the Board, were efficiently maintained during the year, at a cost of Rs. 8,986, against a final grant of Rs. 12,961. The total expenditure on repairs was Rs. 9,421,* and the final allotment Rs. 13,411.*

* Including Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

SECTION 7. *Working of Local Boards.*

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

268. The total amount of the budget grants allotted by all the Local Boards for miscellaneous public improvements, which also include village sanitation, amounted for original works to Rs. 34,685 and for repairs to Rs. 14,537, as per statement subjoined :

Local Board.	Original Works.		Repairs.	
	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silchar	2,250	1,496	...	...
Hailákándi	2,796	1,136	550	549
North Sylhet	5,830	2,870	1,390	1,158
Sunámganj	4,780	2,629	1,100	204
Habiganj	4,000	2,835	1,067	873
South Sylhet	1,960	507	1,100	983
Karimganj	4,210	3,158	230	226
Dhubri	4,349	4,134	...	...
Goálpára	1,422	1,392	548	338
Barpeta	...	...	800	799
Gauháti	2,000	1,654	3,257	1,282
Mangaldai	3,000	1,303	400	...
Tezpur	1,200	729	2,000	2,003
Nowgong	2,200	2,257	808	742
Golághát	...	...	285	285
Jorhát	3,146	2,791	1,804	1,801
Sibságar	1,595	302	2,175	2,668
North Lakhimpur	3,795	3,548	195	191
Dibrugarh	1,900	1,944	450	435
Total	50,733	34,685	18,159	14,537

All the works under the above head come under the category of "Minor Works," and the more important amongst them undertaken by each Board are shown below :

Silchar.—The Board spent Rs. 1,496 during the year in the improvement of the Sealtek Khas bázár and the Joynagar, Salchapra, and Sonaimukh bázárs.

Hailákándi.—The principal original works were :—Completing the masonry well near the subdivisional kutcherry ; sinking 3 corrugated-iron wells at Hailákándi ; removing the Khás bázár and cattle market ; purchasing a Horbury's patent 4-seated latrine, and improving the sites of the subdivisional tanks. The subdivisional station drains were repaired and improved during the year at a total cost of Rs. 499.

North Sylhet.—The Digli and Lakhipasa tanks and the Haripur and Thakurbari wells, referred to in last year's report, were completed during the year, as also the drainage of Jaintiapur ; two stone wells were constructed at Gotatikar and Jaintiapur at a cost of Rs. 231 and Rs. 238 respectively. Accumulations of silt in the Batua Khal, the only short route during the rains for boats going from Sylhet to the southern portion of the district, having impeded its navigation, a small channel was cut in the bed of the khal, as also three cross-drains diverting the water from the adjacent fields and low lands into this channel. These drains have had the effect not only of cutting away the silt, but also of draining the adjacent country to a very large extent to the benefit of the neighbouring villages. Under "Repairs" come the following :—River gauge, dykebank, Moglabazar, Fenchuganj, and Akhalia tanks, and removing snags from the Surma river.

Sunámgánj.—Besides completing the Sunámganj tank referred to in last year's report, the Board undertook the excavation of a tank on the south of the Sunámganj thana, measuring 164′ × 120′, but only 3 feet in depth. This depth was increased during the year to 10½ feet, but the turfing of the banks could not be completed. The lock-up tank and the Sunámganj tank were fenced with wire and maintained as reserve tanks. Several other tanks were repaired and improved, and the station latrines, drains, and old wells were kept in good order. Large quantities of rank vegetation were removed in the three places, specially selected for sanitary works, and various other improvements were carried out in these places. A cholera-shed was also constructed, and a public latrine at the southern end of the town of Sunámganj, which is low and swampy. This portion of the town is being greatly improved by the excavation of tanks.

Habiganj.—Various sanitation works were undertaken by this Board during the year. They consisted principally in clearing and deepening tanks and in sinking wells.

South Sylhet.—The expenditure under the head "Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Village Sanitation," has been included in "Original Works" and "Repairs," and no details have been given.

Karimganj.—The principal works were digging certain khals and tanks, constructing latrines, and improving bázárs and roads.

Dhubri.—Six masonry wells were sunk in connection with village sanitation in the villages of Kotdanga, Hasdaha, Jhapusabari, Mahamayarchar, Bidyapara, and Bichandai, and three *pucca* bathing platforms were erected round the wells at Banskata, Chatrasal, and Latka.

Goálpára.—During the year the Board sunk five earthenware ring-wells in connection with village sanitation, and repaired four old wells, besides keeping in good order the drainage of the town of Goálpára and restoring the sluice-gate.

Barpeta.—Four new wells were sunk and six old ones repaired during the year. Construction and repairs of drains were carried out in twelve villages on the outskirts of the station.

Gauháti.—The expenditure under the head "Original works" was incurred in sinking a well in Pub Dumaria, near Sonapore, and in preparing bricks at Nalbari. The following are included under "Repairs":—Clearing Silpukhri tank; maintaining the Mani drain; and protecting the river bank, Gauháti; repairing Brahmaputra gauge and Urbasi pillar.

Mangaldai.—Three wells were sunk during the year at the Kalaigaon and Singrabari *hâts* and in the Mangaldai bázár. The two former cost Rs. 476 and Rs. 292, respectively, and the latter Rs. 500.

Tezpur.—Under "Original Works" come the sinking of a pipe well on the 11th mile of the Balipara road, and clearing and draining the sites of the Balipara and Gorumari *hâts*. Repairs were executed to the Kharoi *bund* and to several *hât*-sheds and wells.

Nowgong.—*Hát*-sheds were constructed at several places, and several wells sunk at different places. Channels and drains were dug to drain the stagnant water, which is usually drunk by the villagers, and several old wells and *hát*-sheds were repaired.

Golághát.—Ten tanks were cleared and two old wells at Bokakhat and Kamargaon repaired.

Jorhát.—A *pucca* well was constructed at Kakojan and a ring-well sunk at Rangajan. A third well was near completion at Masor *hát*, and two others were sunk at Dhekiajuli and Basanikatia village. Besides the above, the Sirdar Ali embankment was constructed, and extensive repairs were done to the Bhogdoi *bund*, as also to the Titabor, Seleng, and Moriani *hâts*.

Sibságar.—The original works were digging a tank at Dopdar *hât*, and fixing wire-fencing and pumping apparatus of the Sonari tank. Under "Repairs" come clearing the Rupahijan and repairs to the Dikhu, Desang, and Dorika *bunds*, Sibságar temple, Rungpur ruins, clearing snags in the Desang and Dikhu rivers, and clearing certain tanks.

North Lakhimpur.—The principal works were extending the Dhakuakhana *bund*, sinking nine ring-wells of Raniganj pottery, repairing old wells, improving certain village roads, &c.

Dibrugarh.—Various works were carried out at Madharkhat in connection with the scheme of village sanitation, and *hât*-sheds were constructed at Dum Duma, Chabua, Barbarua, and Khat Khati. The Dum Duma and Chabua sheds have corrugated-iron roofs, and the places have been properly cleared and laid out.

SECTION 8.

POST OFFICE.

Number of post offices.

269. One post office has been added to the number of Imperial offices during the year under report by the conversion of the district branch office at Kharikhana into an Imperial office, while two new district dâk offices, one at Nokhala in the Darrang district, and the other at Chunarighat in Goálpára, were opened during the year. On the other hand, one district post office at Berasri, in the Sylhet district, was closed. There were therefore 222 Imperial and 61 district offices, or a total of 283 post offices in the Assam Circle on the 31st March 1893.

The telegraph was added to 11 post offices during the past year, *viz.*, at Borjuli, Behali, Biswanathghat, Charali, Kairong, Kumbhir, Lakhipur (Dhubri), Manumukh, Munshi Bázár Rajmai, and Sutia. Of these, that at Borjuli was only removed from Rangapara, a distance of a mile and a half, and the office at Kairong was temporarily opened for the convenience of the officers and men employed on the construction of the road from Kohima to Manipur.

The telegraph was closed at three offices:—at Rangapara, as stated above; at Dimapur, which was an office of importance on the Kohima road, but since the conclusion of the Manipur Expedition is no longer utilised; and one at Tezpur, where, the work having got beyond the powers of a combined office, the Telegraph Department have opened an office of their own.

Number of postmen.

270. The number of Imperial postmen was increased by ten during the year, two men having been entertained and the designation of nine others having been changed from "village postmen" to that of "postmen," while there was a decrease in the Dibrugarh establishment of one man. Owing to the change of designation of the nine men referred to above and to the entertainment of one man at Biswanath (Sylhet), there has been a net decrease of 8 in the number of Imperial village postmen. Two district village postmen were entertained during the year, and one was abolished, thus causing a net increase of one to their number.

Articles received for delivery.

271. There is reported to have been an increase of 1·8 per cent. in the number of articles received for delivery during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

SECTION 9. *Telegraphs.*

Postal savings banks.

272. The number of savings banks accounts opened shows an increase of 8 per cent. The balance at the credit of the depositors also shows the same percentage of increase, the figures being Rs. 16,64,603-5-1 and Rs. 18,08,472-2-3 at the close of 1891-92 and 1892-93 respectively.

Money orders.

273. There has also been an increase in the number and amount of money orders issued and the commissions realised. The commission on money orders issued during the year under report was Rs. 79,173-11-0, against Rs. 76,725-13-0 during the preceding year.

Comparative statement of operations

274. The comparative statement below shows the operations of the Postal Department in the Assam Circle during each of the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 :

Number of Imperial offices.		Number of district dák offices.		Number of Imperial village postmen.		Number of district village postmen.		Number of Imperial postmen.		Number of district postmen.		Approximate number of articles received for delivery in post offices in the Assam Circle.		Remarks.
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
221	222	61	61	224	216	70	71	104	114	*Nil*	*Nil*	5,863,360*	5,973,955	

SECTION 9.

TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraphs.

275. There were 1,478 miles of telegraph lines and 2,516 miles of wires open on the 31st March 1892 ; 202 miles of lines and 356 of wires were added during the year, thus increasing the mileage of lines and wires to 1,680 and 2,872, respectively, at the close of the year under report. Eighty-six telegraph offices of all classes were open at the close of the previous year ; 22 new offices were opened and two were closed during the year under report, thus leaving 106 offices open at the close of 1892-93. Of the new offices opened during the year, 11 were Government and the same number belonged to the class " not open for paid telegrams." The following new lines were constructed during 1892-93 :

(1) From Tezpur to Behali, with a branch to Biswanath, 45·4 miles.
(2) From Sibságar to Rajmai, an extra wire on the existing supports, 9 miles.
(3) From Bagribari to Bilasipara, an extra wire on the existing supports, 6 miles.
(4) Extension from Rangapara to Borjuli, 2 miles.
(5) From Silchar to Kumbhir, 16 miles.
(6) Maulvi Bázár to Manumukh, 10 miles.
(7) Chhátak to Sunámganj (not quite completed), 20 miles.

The following lines, commenced in 1892-93, are reported to be in course of construction :

From Gauháti to the 15th mile of the Assam-Bengal Railway, from the 45th to the 105th mile, and from Badarpur to the 67th mile towards Comilla.

The total number of telegrams despatched from Government offices during the year was 120,470, or 27,100 less than the number for the preceding year. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 1,28,093-14-9, against Rs. 2,77,324-15-2 in 1891-92.

* Revised figures.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

FINANCE.—IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.

(*a*)—IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL.

276. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure of the province during 1891-92 and 1892-93, and the figures for the two years are compared in the last column :

Receipts and expenditure.

Receipts.

1891-92.				Heads of Account.	1892-93.				Total for 1892-93 compared with that for 1891-92.	
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,14,650	37,54,345	.....	46,68,995	I.—Land Revenue	11,27,000	36,02,503	.....	47,29,503	60,508	.....
3,97,194	.....	.....	3,97,194	II.—Opium	3,16,771	.....	.....	3,16,771	.....	10,423
2,05,207	6,15,621	.....	8,20,828	IV.—Stamps	2,08,817	6,11,449	.....	8,15,266	.....	5,562
12,52,479	6,50,826	.....	26,03,305	V.—Excise	19,40,472	6,46,824	.....	25,87,296	.....	16,009
.....	.....	5,48,129	5,48,129	VI.—Provincial rates	.....	.....	5,49,499	5,49,499	1,370	.....
1,10,487	1,10,488	.....	2,20,975	VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,13,112	1,13,113	.....	2,26,225	5,250	.....
1,68,065	1,68,064	.....	3,36,129	IX.—Forests	1,91,415	1,91,414	.....	3,82,829	46,700	.....
22,330	22,330	.....	44,660	X.—Registration	22,139	22,138	.....	44,277	.....	383
100	.....	.....	100	XI.—Tributes	30,795	.....	.....	30,795	30,695	.....
37,70,512	53,21,674	5,48,129	96,40,315	Total, A.—Principal Heads of Revenue ..	40,15,521	51,87,441	5,49,499	97,52,461	1,44,523	32,377
				B.—INTEREST.						
974	1,269	.....	2,243	XII.—Interest	976	1,059	.....	2,035	.....	208
974	1,269	.....	2,243	Total, B.—Interest	976	1,059	.....	2,035	.....	208
				C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.						
.....	.....	46	46	XIII.—Post Office	.....	.....	2	2	.....	44
.....	.....	46	46	Total, C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	.....	.....	2	2	.....	44
				D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.						
.....	97,785	.....	97,785	XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	.....	97,764	.....	97,764	.....	21
.....	64,683	.....	64,683	XVIB.—Ditto ditto —Jails ..	.....	55,130	.....	55,130	.....	9,553
.....	71,232	53,449	1,24,681	XVII.—Police	.....	66,123	54,682	1,20,805	.....	3,876
.....	522	.....	522	XVIII.—Marine	.....	858	.....	858	335	.....
.....	43,303	627	43,930	XIX.—Education	.....	40,457	319	40,776	.....	3,154
.....	964	211	1,175	XX.—Medical	.....	581	4	585	.....	590
.....	410	59,375	59,785	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	.....	24	64,043	64,067	4,282	.....
.....	2,78,900	1,13,662	3,92,562	Total, D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	.....	2,60,937	1,19,048	3,79,985	4,617	17,194
				E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL RECEIPTS.						
12,979	2,656	.....	15,635	XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	15,430	3,519	.....	18,949	3,314	.....
3,904	1,094	.....	4,998	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	3,486	1,151	.....	4,637	.....	361
32,421	33,429	5,003	70,853	XXV.—Miscellaneous	77,756	65,230	5,966	1,48,952	78,099	.....
49,304	37,179	5,003	91,486	Total, E.—Miscellaneous Civil Receipts ..	96,672	69,900	5,966	1,72,538	81,413	361
				H.—RAILWAYS.						
.....	83,549	.....	83,549	XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	.....	84,874	.....	84,874	1,325	.....
.....	83,549	.....	83,549	Total, H.—Railways	.....	84,874	.....	84,874	1,325	.....
				K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.						
3,017	.....	.....	3,017	XXXI.—Military Works	4,634	.....	.....	4,634	1,617	.....
.....	66,405	1,04,710	1,71,115	XXXII.—Civil Works	158	52,981	1,04,693	1,57,832	.....	13,283
3,017	66,405	1,04,710	1,74,132	Total, K.—Buildings and Roads ..	4,792	52,981	1,04,693	1,62,466	1,617	13,283
				ADJUSTING HEADS.						
.....	.. ...	.....	.....	Contribution from Local to Provincial ..	.....	2,55,774	.....	2,55,774	2,55,774	.....
.....	.....	1,89,832	1,89,832	Ditto ditto Provincial to Local ..	.....	.....	1,89,783	1,89,783	.....	49
38,23,807	57,88,976	2,61,382	1,05,74,165	Grand total	41,17,961	59,12,966	2,68,991	1,03,99,918	4,89,269	63,516
					Net increase				4,25,753	

FINANCE.

Imperial Provincial, and Local.

Expenditure.

1891-92.				Heads of Account.	1892-93.				Total for 1892-93 compared with that for 1891-92.	
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,706	8,548	298	12,552	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ..	8,367	10,103	168	18,638	6,086	.....
30,737	.....	.....	30,737	2.—Assignments and Compensation ..	30,491	.....	.....	30,491	.....	246
.....	9,47,346	.....	9,47,346	3.—Land Revenue	.....	9,32,834	.....	9,32,834	.....	14,512
7,871	23,612	.....	31,483	6.—Stamps	9,039	27,117	.....	36,156	4,673	.....
6,006	2,002	.....	8,008	7.—Excise	9,532	3,177	.....	12,709	4,701	.....
.....	.....	3,254	3,254	8.—Provincial Rates	.....	.....	2,295	2,295	.....	959
520	520	.....	1,040	10.—Assessed Taxes	537	537	.....	1,074	34	.....
1,33,568	1,33,567	.....	2,67,135	11.—Forests	1,31,952	1,31,952	.....	2,63,904	.....	3,231
13,179	13,178	.....	26,357	12.—Registration	12,067	12,067	.....	24,134	.....	2,223
1,95,587	11,28,773	3,552	13,27,912	Total, A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue.	2,01,985	11,17,787	2,463	13,22,235	15,494	21,171
				B.—INTERESTS.						
.....	453	.....	453	13.—Interest on ordinary debt ..	.....	468	.....	468	15	.....
138	.....	.....	138	14.— „ „ other obligations ..	151	.....	.....	151	13	.....
138	453	.....	591	Total, B.—Interest	151	468	.....	619	28	.....
				C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.						
.....	845	37,381	38,226	15.—Post Office	.....	856	38,176	39,032	806	.....
.....	845	37,381	38,226	Total, C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.	.....	856	38,176	39,032	806	.....
				D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.						
47,551	1,90,989	2,593	2,41,133	18.—General Administration	50,773	2,45,379	2,806	2,98,958	57,825	.....
.....	5,48,576	.....	5,48,576	19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law..	.....	5,44,148	.....	5,44,148	.....	4,428
.....	97,613	.....	97,613	19B.— Ditto Jails ..	.....	85,477	.....	85,477	.....	12,136
.....	12,41,611	.....	12,41,611	20.—Police	.....	11,66,065	.....	11,66,065	.....	75,546
.....	1,38,418	.....	1,38,418	21.—Marine	.....	98,862	.....	98,862	.....	39,556
.....	1,77,211	1,61,686	3,38,897	22.—Education	.....	1,74,126	1,64,973	3,39,099	202	.....
12,375	.....	.....	12,375	23.—Ecclesiastical	13,234	.....	.....	13,234	859	.....
.....	1,33,916	74,151	2,58,067	24.—Medical	.....	1,93,787	82,510	2,76,297	18,230	.....
.....	1,08,216	.....	1,08,216	25.—Political	.....	2,68,029	.....	2,68,029	1,59,813	.....
47,367	5,175	27,806	80,348	26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	3,241	6,773	33,393	43,407	.....	36,941
1,07,293	26,91,725	2,66,256	30,65,254	Total, D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.	67,248	27,82,646	2,33,682	31,33,576	2,36,929	1,68,607
				E.—MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.						
17,257	.....	.....	17,257	27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ..	16,750	.....	.....	16,750	.....	507
.....	79,430	.....	79,430	29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	440	82,103	.....	82,543	3,113	.....
.....	72,915	4	72,919	30.—Stationery and Printing ..	.....	66,666	270	66,936	.....	5,983
1,91,043	54,715	21,469	2,67,227	32.—Miscellaneous	12,732	57,363	20,754	90,849	.....	1,76,378
2,08,300	2,07,060	21,473	4,36,833	Total, E.—Miscellaneous Charges ..	29,922	2,06,132	21,024	2,57,078	3,113	1,82,868
				G.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.						
.....	2,747	.....	2,747	37.—Construction of Railways ..	.....	41,787	.....	41,787	39,040	.....
.....	2,747	.....	2,747	Total, G.—Construction of Railways ..	.....	41,787	.....	41,787	39,040	.....
				H.—RAILWAY, REVENUE ACCOUNTS.						
.....	79,998	.....	79,998	38.—State Railway Expenses ..	1,14,971	72,453	.....	1,87,424	1,07,426	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	39.—Guaranteed Companies	21,362	.....	.....	21,362	21,362	.....
.....	1,00,700	.....	1,00,700	40.—Subsidised Companies	.....	1,00,404	.....	1,00,404	.....	296
.....	.....	.....	.....	41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenses ..	—8,15,718	.....	.....	—8,15,718	.....	8,15,718
.....	1,80,698	.....	1,80,698	Total, H.—Railway Revenue Accounts ..	—6,79,385	1,72,857	.....	—5,06,528	1,28,788	8,16,914
				K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.						
99,536	.....	.....	99,536	44.—Military Works	96,541	.....	.....	96,541	.....	2,995
3,23,594	10,74,998	5,19,316	19,17,908	45.—Civil Works	7,74,736	13,21,779	6,13,773	27,10,288	7,92,380	.....
4,23,130	10,74,998	5,19,316	20,17,444	Total, K.—Buildings and Roads ..	8,71,277	13,21,779	6,13,773	28,06,829	7,92,380	2,995
				N.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS.						
4,78,762	.....	.....	4,78,762	48.—State Railways	—3,36,451	.....	.....	—3,36,451	.....	8,15,213
4,78,762	.....	.....	4,78,762	Total, N.—Capital Outlay on Railways ..	—3,36,451	.....	.....	—3,36,451	.....	8,15,213
				ADJUSTING HEADS.						
.....	1,89,832	.....	1,89,832	Contribution from Provincial to Local ..	.....	1,89,783	.....	1,89,783	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto Local to Provincial ..	.....	.....	2,55,774	2,55,774	2,55,774	.....
14,13,210	54,77,131	8,47,958	77,38,299	Grand total	1,54,747	58,34,095	12,14,892	72,03,734	14,72,352	20,06,917
					Net decrease				5,34,565	

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

These figures are arranged below so as to show receipts and expenditure against (1) Principal Heads of Revenue, (2) Departments and the net result in each case. Explanations of the differences obtained by a comparison of the accounts of 1891-92 with 1892-93 follow. The cost of collection of revenue proper was 13·62 per cent. in 1892-93, against 13·79 per cent. in 1891-92. This decrease is explained by the gradual substitution of tahsildárs for mauzadárs.

In the following abstract are shown (1) the gross receipts of the two years under the principal heads of revenue and the expenditure involved in collecting those receipts, and (2) the departmental receipts and expenditure :

	1891-92.			1892-93.			1892-93 compared with 1891-92.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts + or expenditure —	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts + or expenditure —	Increase of revenue.	Decrease of revenue.	Increase of expenditure.	Decrease of expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—(*a*) Principal Heads of Revenue ..	96,40,315	13,27,912	+83,12,403	97,52,461	13,22,235	+84,30,226	+1,12,146	....	.....	—5,677
II.—Departmental Heads—										
(*b*) Interest	2,243	591	+1,652	2,035	619	—1,416	.....	—208	+ 28	.....
(*c*) Post Office, &c.	46	38,226	—38,180	2	39,032	—39,030	.....	—44	+ 806	.....
(*d*) Civil Departments ..	3,92,562	30,65,254	—26,72,692	3,79,985	31,33,576	—27,53,591	.....	—12,577	+ 68,322	.....
(*e*) Miscellaneous	91,486	4,36,833	—3,45,347	1,72,538	2,57,078	—84,540	+ 81,052	....	.....	— 1,79,755
(*g*) Construction of Railways ..	.....	2,747	—2,747	.....	41,787	—41,787	.....	....	+ 39,040	.....
(*h*) Railway Revenue Accounts .	83,549	1,80,698	—97,149	84,874	5,06,528	+5,91,402	+ 1,325	....	.....	— 6,87,226
(*k*) Buildings and Roads ..	1,74,132	20,17,444	—18,43,312	1,62,466	28,06,829	—26,44,363	.....	—11,666	+7,89,385	.....
(*n*) Capital Outlay on Railways .	.....	4,73,762	—4,73,762	.....	3,36,451	+3,36,451	.....	....	.....	— 8,15,213
Adjusting Heads	1,89,832	1,89,832	.....	4,45,557	4,45,557	.....	+2,55,725	....	+2,55,725	.....
Total Departmental Heads ..	9,33,850	64,10,387	—54,76,537	12,47,457	58,81,499	—46,34,042	+3,38,102	—24,495	—11,53,306	—16,82,194
Grand total	1,05,74,165	77,38,299	+28,35,866	1,09,99,918	72,03,734	37,96,184	+4,50,248	—24,495	+11,53,306	—16,87,871

I.—Principal Heads of Revenue.

Receipts.

The figures for 1892-93 show a net increase of Rs. 1,12,146 over the receipts of 1891-92.

Land Revenue ... ... Increase Rs. 60,508

The increase is due to extension of cultivation, progressive enhanced rates of assessment on waste land and *jangalburi* estates, reclassification by the cadastral survey, and improved house tax and fishery collections.

Opium ... ... Decrease Rs. 10,423

The falling off was caused by a smaller consumption of the drug. Moreover, the receipts of 1891-92 were swelled by abnormal sales.

Stamps ... ... Decrease Rs. 5,562

The smaller realisations are ascribed to less litigation in Sylhet.

Excise ... ... Decrease Rs. 16,009

This head receives a proportion of the opium receipts, and is therefore affected by the falling off under opium.

Provincial Rates ... ... Increase Rs. 1,370

The increase is the result of increased land revenue realisations.

Assessed Taxes ... ... Increase Rs. 5,250

The larger realisations were caused by a revision of assessments.

Forests ... ... Increase Rs. 46,700

The rise in receipts under this head of revenue occurred mainly under timber and minor forest produce, and was due to development of trade and successful collection of the duty on rubber.

Tributes ... ... Increase Rs. 30,695

The increase was due to the payment for the first time of tribute by the Manipur State.

The only other difference is a small decrease of Rs. 383 under Registration.

Expenditure.

The expenditure against Principal Heads of Revenue was Rs. 13,22,235 in 1892-93, against Rs. 13,27,912 in 1891-92, and thus showed a decrease of Rs. 5,677.

Excise refunds increased by Rs. 6,086, and Stamps and Excise expenditure by Rs. 4,673 and Rs. 4,701 respectively. The largest difference was a decrease of Rs. 14,512 under Land Revenue, owing to the deputation of senior officers to political duty and to a cheaper revenue-collecting agency. The other small differences do not appear to call for remark.

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

II.—DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

Receipts.

A net increase of Rs. 58,882 over the figures of 1891-92.

Law and Justice—Jails ... ... Decrease Rs. 2,553

The decrease is due to smaller receipts for convict labour.

Police ... ... Decrease Rs. 3,876

The falling off is ascribed to the fact that abnormal cash recoveries were made during 1891-92.

Education ... ... Decrease Rs. 3,154

A falling off occurred under fees, which is ascribed to sickness in Nowgong and to the greater success of private schools.

Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... Increase Rs. 4,282

The increase is due to a larger number of imported coolies.

Superannuation ... ... Increase Rs. 3,314

Increased Indian Civil Service subscriptions and recoveries from officers lent to the Manipur State account for the increased receipts under this head.

Miscellaneous ... ... Increase Rs. 78,099

The Manipur State paid an indemnity of Rs. 77,000, and unclaimed deposits credited to Government were higher than in 1891-92.

Civil Works ... ... Decrease Rs. 13,283

Receipts of 1891-92 were abnormal owing to the sale of the Gauhati Workshops and machinery to the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The other differences are small, and do not appear to call for notice.

Expenditure.

The comparison statement shows a decrease of about eight lakhs in expenditure, but this is the result of adjusting entries in the Public Works (Railway) books owing to the expenditure on the Assam-Bengal Railway having been written off the Government Accounts.

General Administration ... ... Increase Rs. 57,825

This increase is due principally to change of classification. The expenditure connected with the administration of Police, Jails, Registration, Excise, and Stamps is shown for the first time under this head. Moreover, the 1891-92 figures for salaries of officers show exceptional savings.

Law and Justice—Courts of Law ... ... Decrease Rs. 4,428

The decrease explained under Land Revenue expenditure affects this head, which bears a moiety of certain charges.

Law and Justice—Jails ... ... Decrease Rs. 12,136

The decrease is due to a smaller expenditure on supplies and on jail manufactures.

Police ... ... Decrease Rs. 75,546

The falling off is caused by change of classification explained under General Administration and by smaller expenditure on Lushai police.

Marine ... ... Decrease Rs. 39,556

No expenditure occurred during the year under report on construction, which swelled the 1891-92 figures by Rs. 49,000.

Medical ... ... Increase Rs. 18,230

The increase is due to the promotion of Civil Surgeons and to the creation of additional dispensaries.

Political ... ... Increase Rs. 1,59,813

The increased expenditure was caused by Lushai charges and *quasi*-Military expenditure.

Scientific and other Minor Departments ... ... Decrease Rs. 36,941

Charges on account of the census increased the 1891-92 figures.

Stationery and Printing ... ... Decrease Rs. 5,983

A falling off took place in the supply from central stores.

Miscellaneous ... ... Decrease Rs. 1,76,378

A large adjustment of Rs. 1,83,000 appeared in 1891-92, which was explained in last year's report.

Railways ... ... Decrease Rs. 16,30,931

Owing to the transfer of expenditure, which had been incurred on the Assam-Bengal Railway, to the Company, the Railway figures work out a net decrease of Rs. 16,30,931.

Buildings and Roads—Civil Works ... ... Increase Rs. 7,92,380

The increase occurred under the following heads—

	Rs.
Manipur Road (Imperial)	4,50,000
Provincial Expenditure	2,50,000
Local Roads	1,00,000

(*b*)—THE PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

Provincial contract.

277. As stated in Finance Department Resolution No. 1145, dated the 17th March 1892, the present contract, which commenced from 1st April 1892, is a consolidated one, and is not a collection of separate contracts for each Provincial head. The annual Provincial share of revenue has been fixed at Rs. 54,50,000 for five years to cover annual anticipated expenditure to this extent.

In 1892-93 the actuals worked out as follows:

	Rs.
The Provincial balance on 1st April 1892	13,59,000
Add Provincial Revenue	56,57,192
	70,16,192
Deduct Expenditure	56,44,312
Provincial balance on 1st April 1893	13,71,880

Contract Revenue.	Actual Revenue.
Rs. 54,50,000	Rs. 56,57,192 + Rs. 2,07,192
Expenditure.	Expenditure.
Rs. 54,50,000	Rs. 56,44,312 + Rs. 1,94,312

So that, although revenue and expenditure were in excess of contract figures, revenue covered expenditure by Rs. 13,000, and, as shown above, the Provincial balance improved to this extent. The contributions from Provincial to Local during the year amounted to Rs. 1,89,783, and the Local Board balances, which lapsed to Provincial on 31st March 1893, aggregated to Rs. 2,55,774, and thus the Provincial balance, which stood at Rs. 13,59,000 on 1st April 1892, reached Rs. 14,38,000 on 1st April 1893.

(*c*)—LOCAL FUNDS.

Local Funds.

278. The receipts and charges of Incorporated Local Funds are shown under the head "Local" in the General Statement of the Accounts of the Province. The following statement distinguishes between Local Boards and the Inland Labour Transport Fund.

	Receipts.								
	1891-92.			1892-93.			1892-93 compared with 1891-92, increase +, decrease —.		
	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Rates	5,48,129	....	5,48,129	5,49,499	.....	5,49,499	+1,370	.....	—1,370
Post Office	46	....	46	2	.....	2	—44	.....	—44
Police	53,449	....	53,449	54,682	.....	54,682	+1,233	.....	—1,233
Education	627	....	627	319	.....	319	— 308	.....	— 308
Medical	152	59	211	4	.....	4	— 148	—59	— 207
Minor Departments	.....	59,375	59,375	.....	64,043	64,043	.....	+4,668	—4,668
Superannuation	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stationery and Printing	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	5,003	....	5,003	5,966	.....	5,966	+963	.....	+ 963
Civil Works	1,04,710	....	1,04,710	1,04,693	.....	1,04,693	—17	.....	—17
Contribution	1,89,832	....	1,89,832	1,89,783	.....	1,89,783	—49	.....	—49
Total	9,01,948	59,434	9,61,382	9,04,948	64,043	9,68,991	+3,000	+4,609	+7,609

FINANCE.

Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

	Expenditure.								
	1891-92.			1892-93.			1892-93 compared with 1891-92, increase +, decrease —.		
	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.	Local Board.	Inland Labour Transport Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds and Drawbacks ..	298	.....	298	168	.....	168	—130	.....	—130
Provincial Rates	3,254	.....	3,254	2,295	.....	2,295	—959	.....	—959
Post Office	37,381	.....	37,381	38,176	.....	38,176	+ 795	.....	+795
General Administration ..	2,593	.....	2,593	2,806	.....	2,806	+ 213	.....	+213
Education	1,61,686	.....	1,61,686	1,64,973	.....	1,64,973	+ 3,287	.....	+3,287
Medical	46,790	27,361	74,151	57,865	24,645	82,510	+11,075	—2,716	+8,359
Minor Departments	650	27,156	27,806	908	32,485	33,393	+ 258	+5,329	+5,587
Stationery and Printing ..	.....	4	4	.....	270	270	.....	+ 266	+266
Miscellaneous	21,403	66	21,469	20,754	.....	20,754	— 649	— 66	—715
Civil Works	5,19,316	.....	5,19,316	6,13,773	.....	6,13,773	+94,457	.....	+94,457
Contribution	.....	.....	.....	2,55,774	.....	2,55,774	+2,55,774	.....	2,55,774
Total	7,93,371	54,587	8,47,958	11,57,492	57,400	12,14,892	+3,64,121	—2,813	+3,66,934

Local figures have been included and differences have been explained in preceding paragraphs, while the head "*Contribution from Provincial to Local*" *and vice versâ*, has already been dealt with. No contribution from Local to Provincial, *i.e.*, the Local Boards' balances credited to Provincial on the 31st March, appears in the accounts of 1891-92. This is to a great extent merely an adjusting entry, which will now appear each year on the authority of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 900G., dated the 13th February 1893.

The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure of the Excluded Local Funds of the province for the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

	Receipts.														
	1891-92.					1892-93.					1892-93 compared with 1891-92, increase +, decrease —.				
	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ..	.....	50	.....	..	50	.....	70	.....	..	70	...	+ 20	.....	..	+20
Assessed Taxes ..	89,490	1,539	.....	..	91,029	83,429	1,790	.....	.....	85,219	—6,061	+251	.....	..	—5,810
Interest ..	.....	.....	4,007	..	4,007	.....	.....	4,002	.....	4,002	.....	..	—5	..	—5
General Administration ..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Police ..	23,706	2,386	.....	..	26,092	26,779	2,054	.....	.....	28,833	+3,073	—332	.....	..	+2,741
Education ..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	131	.....	246	.....	377	+ 131	..	+246	..	+ 377
Medical ..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	400	+ 400	..	.....	..	+ 400
Minor Departments ..	28,842	588	.....	..	29,430	30,376	677	.....	.....	31,053	+1,534	+89	.....	..	+ 1,623
Miscellaneous ..	30,348	4,010	.....	352	34,710	30,151	4,919	.....	349	35,419	— 197	+909	.....	—3	+ 709
Public Works ..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Total ..	1,72,386	8,573	4,007	352	1,85,318	1,71,266	9,510	4,248	349	1,85,373	—1,120	+937	+241	—3	+ 55

	Expenditure.														
	1891-92.					1892-93.					1892-93 compared with 1891-92, increase + decrease —.				
	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Education Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station, and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Educational Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.	Municipal, Union, Station and Town Funds.	Cantonment Funds.	Assam Williamson Educational Funds.	Other Funds (Shillong Station Loan Sinking Funds).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds ..	....	150	....	..	150	20	....	....	....	20	+ 20	—150	....	..	—130
Land Revenue ..	....	20	....	..	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	—20	....	..	—20
Interest ..	604	....	....	..	604	574	....	....	....	574	—30	..	....	..	—30
General Administration..	18,641	663	....	..	19,304	18,962	671	....	....	19,633	+321	+8	....	..	+329
Police ..	5,800	307	....	..	6,107	5,997	316	....	....	6,313	+197	+9	....	..	+206
Education ..	4,285	....	2,057	..	6,342	3,805	....	2,494	....	6,299	—480	..	+432	..	—43
Medical ..	8,129	42	....	..	8,171	7,818	....	....	....	7,818	—311	—42	....	..	—353
Minor Departments ..	84,453	6,465	....	..	90,923	96,079	6,418	....	....	96,497	+5,621	—47	....	..	+5,574
Miscellaneous ..	5,727	234	283	580	6,824	9,276	423	....	350	10,054	+3,549	+194	— 283	—230	+3,230
Public Works ..	37,549	573	454	..	38,576	34,204	639	1,461	....	36,304	—3,345	+66	+ 1,007	..	—2,272
Total ..	1,65,193	8,454	2,794	580	1,77,021	1,70,735	8,472	3,955	350	1,83,512	+5,542	+18	+ 1,161	—230	+6,492

On the receipt side of this account, owing principally to short collection of house, latrine, and other taxes by the Sylhet Municipality, a decrease of Rs. 5,810 is shown under "Assessed Taxes." The year's result is a net increase of Rs. 55 owing to improved collections under other heads.

With regard to expenditure, the large increase of Rs. 5,574 under "Minor Departments" is due to increased conservancy and waterwork establishments principally at Shillong and Sibságar.

The excess under "Miscellaneous" and the falling off under "Public Works" are due chiefly to misclassification of Public Works expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,994 by the Shillong Municipality.

The Excluded Local Funds balance on 1st April 1892 was Rs. 33,268-7-7. The closing balance on 31st March 1893 was Rs. 35,128-11-11.

I.—LAND REVENUE.

Number of permanently-settled estates.

279. There were 49,946 permanently-settled estates on the revenue-roll of Sylhet at the close of the year under report, against 49,960 at the end of 1891-92. The decrease was due to the purchase by Government of 14 estates put up to auction for arrears of revenue and their transfer to the class of temporarily-settled *maháls*. In Goálpára and the Gáro Hills, the only other Assam districts with a permanent settlement, there was no change in the number of these estates, which remained 19 in the former district and 1 in the latter, as in the previous year.

Number of temporarily-settled estates.

280. The total number of temporarily-settled revenue-paying estates on the roll at the close of the year was 717,729, against 683,741 in the preceding year. An increase is shown in every district, except Lakhimpur, as the following table indicates:

Division.	District.	Number of estates.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
		1891-92.	1892-93.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Surma Valley ...	Cachar	11,014	11,130	116	.....	1·05	.....
	Sylhet	47,779	47,877	98	.....	·20	.....
Brahmaputra Valley...	Goálpára	13,777	14,515	738	.....	5·35	.....
	Kámrúp	165,985	177,619	11,634	.....	7·00	.....
	Darrang	105,934	106,419	485	.....	·45	.....
	Nowgong	135,528	151,409	15,881	.....	11·71	.....
	Sibságar	144,966	150,107	5,141	.....	3·54	.....
	Lakhimpur	53,877	53,642	.....	235	.....	·43
Hill districts ...	Nága Hills	316	318	2	.....	·63	.....
	Khási and Jaintia Hills ...	30	21	1	.....	3·33	.....
	Gáro Hills	4,508	4,662	154	.....	3·41	.....
	Total	683,714	717,729	34,250	235	.....	.....
	Net increase	...	...	+34,015		+4·98	

FINANCE

Land Revenue.

In Cachar the increase of 116 estates resulted from the addition of 122 and the removal of 6 estates. Of the estates added, 66 were newly settled and 56 were *jangalburi* leases, which became liable to payment of revenue on the expiration of their revenue-free terms. Of the estates removed, 2 were relinquished by the settlement-holders, 2 were declared *khás*, there having been no bid for them when put up to sale for arrears of revenue, while 2 were struck off under the Chief Commissioner's orders owing to the incorrectness of the leases drawn up. In Sylhet 101 estates were added and 3 were removed during the year. Of the estates added, 86 were newly settled and 15 (14 permanently-settled) were the result of purchase by Government for arrears, followed by a temporary resettlement. Of the 3 estates removed, 2 were acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and 1 was relinquished by the settlement-holder. In the Assam Valley, the increase is very marked in Kámrúp and Nowgong, the change being attributed to the settlement of certain mauzas on the results of the cadastral survey. The increase of 154 estates in the Gáro Hills is due to the settlement of unassessed and relinquished lands. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills, 1 estate was removed from the rent-roll, while 2 new leases were granted on account of building sites at the Cherra Sadr Bázár.

Current demand.

281. The current land revenue demand of the province rose from Rs. 42,14,067 to Rs. 42,78,690 during the year under report, showing an increase of Rs. 64,623, or 1·53 per cent., as compared with an increase of Rs. 86,739, or 2·10 per cent., in the previous year. The increase was shared by every district in the province, as the following statement will show:

District.	Permanently-settled estates.		Temporarily-settled estates.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cachar	.....	.....	3,43,456	3,44,188	3,43,456	3,44,188	732	....	·21	.....
Sylhet	3,66,492	3,66,364	2,78,501	2,80,999	6,44,993	6,47,363	2,370	....	·36	.....
Total Surma Valley	3,66,492	3,66,364	6,21,957	6,25,187	9,88,449	9,91,551	3,102	....	·31	.....
Goálpára	11,411	11,411	85,688	87,684	97,099	99,095	1,996	....	2·05	.....
Kámrúp	.....	.....	9,61,842	9,79,347	9,61,842	9,79,347	17,505	....	1·81	.....
Darrang	.....	.....	4,92,709	4,96,682	4,92,709	4,96,682	3,973	....	·80	.....
Nowgong	.....	.....	5,27,736	5,41,144	5,27,736	5,41,144	13,408	....	2·53	.....
Sibságar	.....	.....	8,57,323	8,72,484	8,57,323	8,72,484	15,161	....	1·76	.....
Lakhimpur	.....	.....	2,67,127	2,75,853	2,67,127	2,75,853	8,726	....	3·26	.....
Total Assam Valley	11,411	11,411	31,92,425	32,53,194	32,03,836	32,64,605	60,769	....	1·89	.....
Nága Hills	.....	.....	1,569	1,585	1,569	1,585	16	....	1·02	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills	.....	.....	5,077	5,380	5,077	5,380	303	....	5·96	.....
Gáro Hills	12	12	15,124	15,557	15,136	15,569	433	....	2·86	.....
Total Hill districts	12	12	21,770	22,522	21,782	22,534	752	....	3·45	.....
Grand total	3,77,915	3,77,787	38,36,152	39,00,903	42,14,067	42,78,690	64,623	....	1·53	.....

Explanation of increase and decrease.

282. In Cachar the increase was Rs. 732, due mainly to enhancement of demand on estates settled at progressive rates and to new settlements made during the year. In Sylhet the increase of Rs. 2,370 was owing to the above causes, as also to the increased assets of *khás mahál*s. The details of the variations in both these districts are summarised in the table below:

	Cachar. Rs.	Sylhet. Rs.
Increase—		
(1) Increase due to new settlements	425	1,496
(2) Ditto resettlements	3	1,042
(3) Ditto progressive rates	925	1,859
(4) Increased assets of *khás mahál*s	...	3,303
(5) Revenue on *jangalburi* estates brought under assessment for the first time on the expiration of their revenue-free terms	435	...
Total	1,788	8,200
Decrease—		
(1) Abatement of revenue or removal of estates	1,056	1,897
(2) Difference between the *tauji jama** and actual assets of *khás mahál*s ...	...	3,933
Total	1,056	5,830
Net increase	732	2,370

* The *tauji jama* is the revenue assessed upon an estate either at the time of the original settlement or at the time of revision, and it remains till it is altered at the next enquiry. This demand is often fictitious, *e.g.*, in the case of a permanently-settled estate bought in by the Government as a sale for arrears of revenue. This estate, though unsettled, retains until another settlement as the *tauji jama* the amount of revenue assessed on it at the permanent settlement.

In the Assam Valley, there was an increase of Rs. 60,769, against Rs. 81,325 in the preceding year. Details as to the increase and decrease in the several districts in this valley, as well as the different tenurés under which they occurred, are given in the subjoined statement:

District.	Annual leases.	Periodic leases.	*Nisf-khirdj* estates.	Special tenures.	Waste land grants.	Total.
Goálpára	+ 1,951	.....	.....	.....	+ 45	+ 1,996
Kámrúp	+28,583	—11,747	— 7	+684	— 8	+17,505
Darrang	+ 8,412	— 4,741	+339	.....	— 37	+ 3,973
Nowgong	+13,639	+ 133	— 4	— 4	—356	+13,408
Sibságar	+18,777	— 4,213	.....	— 3	+600	+15,161
Lakhimpur	+10,219	— 1,726	— 19	+ 28	+224	+ 8,726
Total	+81,581	—22,294	+309	+705	+468	+60,769

There was an increase in all the parganas of the Eastern Duárs. Some ryots are said to have migrated from the adjoining zemindari lands. Forest oppression, which was assigned as one of the reasons for the steady decline of revenue up to 1890-91, seems to have been reduced. In Kámrúp the increase has been contributed by both the subdivisions of Barpeta (Rs. 3,607) and Gauháti (Rs. 13,898). In the former an increase of Rs. 1,034 occurred in mauzas newly surveyed cadastrally. The Bájali tahsil contributed the largest increase, Rs. 1,705, owing to extension of cultivation and fewer relinquishments. All the mauzas in this tahsil showed the highest revenue they have ever produced. There was also an increase in the Roha tahsil (Rs. 953) and in some mauzas outside the tahsils (Rs. 1,026), due to extension of *pam* cultivation and to settlements on the results of the cadastral survey. The results in Gauháti are satisfactory when compared with those of the previous four years. In this subdivision the tahsils affected by *kála-azár* show the following results:

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boko	73,303	67,308	57,259	52,422	52,142	51,772
Chaigaon	43,783	43,005	40,816	39,229	37,955	38,236
Palasbari	88,870	88,634	88,162	86,836	87,133	92,876
Total	2,05,956	1,98,947	1,86,237	1,78,487	1,77,230	1,82,884

In the Gauháti tahsil, which showed a decrease of Rs. 2,387 in 1891-92, there was a decrease of Rs. 1,071 in spite of the settlement of one mauza (Dimoria) on the results of the cadastral survey, giving an increase of Rs. 1,343. The two mauzas (Panbari and Beltola) have not yet recovered from the effects of *kála-azár*. A part of the decrease in the tahsil is due to land being taken up by the Assam-Bengal Railway. The tahsils on the north bank show an increase of Rs. 9,323. This is shared by all the tahsils except Tambulpur. Mangaldai shows a decrease of Rs. 993, which occurred chiefly in the Sipajhar and Kalaigaon tahsils. Two mauzas (Bansgora and Sipajhar) in the former are said to have suffered from *kála-azár*. The Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts writes:—"Until the present wave of *kála-azár* has passed over, we must not look for any increase in the land revenue in Mangaldai, though of course re-assessment of itself will bring about an increase." In Tezpur there was an increase of Rs. 4,966 distributed over all the mauzas except one, and due mainly to cultivation by ex-tea garden coolies. The increase in Nowgong amounts to Rs. 13,408, due partly to the settlements of certain mauzas on the results of the cadastral survey and partly to the extension of mustard and *áhu* cultivation. The revenue derived from the lands in the *Chaparí* mauzas, which were taken up for cultivation in the preceding two years and which were measured and assessed for the first time in the supplementary settlement of 1892-93, also contributed to the increase. There was an increase in all the three subdivisions of Sibságar. In Jorhát and the Sadr it is attributed to remeasurement and reclassification and also to extension of cultivation. Test measurements account for a part of the increase in the Lakhimpur district. In the Khási and Jaintia Hills the increase is reported to be due to the assessment of newly-taken up *rájhábi* lands and also to the relinquished land retaken in the Jaintia Hills. Extension of cultivation accounts for the increase in the Gáro Hills.

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Arrear demand.

283. The arrear demand on the 1st April 1892 was shown in last year's report as Rs. 62,059. Subsequent proceedings and enquiries resulted in certain additions and reductions, which make the corrected arrear demand come to Rs. 65,633. Details are given in the statement below:

District.	Arrear demand as reported on 1st April 1892.	Changes made in the arrear demand in consequence of further enquiries made after 1st April 1892.		Arrear demand on 1st April 1892 as corrected by further enquiries after 1st April 1892.
		Additions.	Reductions.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	22,712	495	1,775	21,432
Sylhet	23,502	2,601	951	25,152
Goálpára	58	...	...	58
Kámrúp	1,119	240	...	1,359
Darrang	356	28	...	384
Nowgong	7,958	7	...	7,965
Sibságar	5,247	1,906	...	7,153
Lakhimpur	327	998	...	1,325
Nága Hills	6	...	...	6
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	25	...	25
Gáro Hills	774	...	...	774
Total	62,059	6,300	2,726	65,633

The additions and reductions in the Surma Valley districts were owing to causes similar to those enumerated in paragraph 296 of last year's report. In the Assam Valley the arrear revenue added in the course of the year was chiefly on account of land, which by some accident was not assessed at the regular and supplementary settlements. Of the addition in the Sibságar district, Rs. 605 represent the revenue levied in accordance with rule 24 of the Settlement Rules on land taken possession of before it was sold under section I of the said rules.

Total demand, collections, remissions, and balances.

284. The total demand, collections, remissions, and balances of each district are given in the subjoined statement:

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	3,65,620	3,56,491	63	9,066
Sylhet	6,72,515	6,57,900	1,438	13,177
Goálpára	99,153	99,140	13	...
Kámrúp	9,80,706	9,76,487	67	4,275
Darrang	4,97,066	4,96,342	...	724
Nowgong	5,49,109	5,14,594	...	34,515
Sibságar	8,79,637	8,58,271	48	21,318
Lakhimpur	2,77,178	2,76,874	...	304
Nága Hills	1,591	1,591	...	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills	5,405	5,405	...	...
Gáro Hills	16,343	15,987	...	356
Total	43,44,323	42,59,082	1,629	83,735

The total demand, including corrected arrears, was Rs. 43,44,323; of this, Rs. 42,59,082, or 98·04 per cent., were realised during the year, and Rs. 1,629, or ·04 per cent., were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 83,735, or 1·93 per cent., on the 1st April 1893. The balance outstanding twelve months before was Rs. 62,059, or 1·44 per cent. So far as the Surma Valley is concerned, the year under report shows a very satisfactory result, the outstanding balance at the close of the year having been reduced by more than Rs. 13,000 in Cachar and Rs. 1,000 in Sylhet. In the Assam Valley, on the other hand, the outstanding balance of the year was the heaviest since 1885-86. The balance due on 1st April 1893 was Rs. 34,515 in Nowgong and Rs. 21,318 in Sibságar, against Rs. 7,958 and Rs. 5,247, respectively, on the corresponding date of the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong thus explains the cause of the large balance in his district:

As compared with the figures of the preceding seven years, the outstanding balance at the close of the year under report was heavier, and it was partly due to the failure of crops in the preceding year and prevalence of *kála-ázár* and consequent inability of the ryots to pay up their revenue punctually; but it was mainly due to the delay in the completion of the *dariabadi* settlement of the year owing to all the lands taken up since 1890-91 having had to be measured and assessed in the *dariabadi* settlement instead of in the regular settlement on account of non-receipt of the cadastral settlement papers and the survey instruments in proper time, under circumstances explained in detail in the reviews of abstract statements showing the result of the regular and supplementary settlements for the year 1892-93.

In the Sibságar district, (1) Rs. 150 were due from the sadr tahsil, (2) Rs. 170 by the new lease rule holders, and (3) Rs. 20,998 by certain mauzadárs. The balance due by the tahsildár is reported to be irrecoverable. The Deputy Commissioner has directed further enquiries to be made about the effects of the defaulters. The defaulting mauzadárs have since paid in the greater portion of the amounts due from them, and for the recovery of the balance proceedings have been taken against their sureties. It is in course of recovery, and the Deputy Commissioner expects to

realise it in full. Of the balance in Kámrúp, Rs. 2,004 represent the revenue of the Boko tahsil stolen from the tahsil kutcherry. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 83,735, a large proportion (Rs. 71,778) has been realised since the close of the year. Details for each district are given below:

District.	Amount. Rs.
Cachar	7,929
Sylhet	5,869
Kámrúp	2,260
Darrang	600
Nowgong	32,802
Sibságar	21,931
Lakhimpur	304
Gáro Hills	83
Total	71,778

Remissions.

285. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,629 were allowed during the year, against Rs. 382 in the previous year. Of these, no less than Rs. 1,438 were remitted in Sylhet, the defaulters having no property. Out of the remission of Rs. 13 in the Goálpára district, Rs. 9 were on account of lands taken up for the erection of the Dhubri dispensary and Rs. 4 for lands cut off by the Brahmaputra. Rs. 67, remitted in the district of Kámrúp, were due from people who died of *kála-azár*, leaving no property. The remission of Rs. 48 in the Sibságar district represents the revenue of 1891-92 erroneously assessed by the cadastral settlement office.

Current demand of miscellaneous land revenue.

286. The following table compares the current demand of the year under each head with that of the previous year:

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Elephants—						
(*a*) License fees	9,232	9,602	370	.....	4·00	.....
(*b*) Royalty	12,350	8,500	.....	3,850	.....	31·17
Total Elephants	21,582	18,102	370	3,850	.....	.....
Net Decrease	.....	.....	3,480		16·2	
2. Fisheries	1,23,787	1,27,109	3,322	.....	2·68	.....
3. Poll tax	13,606	14,226	620	.....	4·55	.....
4. House tax	1,30,488	1,30,654	166	.....	·12	.....
5. Lime quarries	17,820	15,536	.....	2,284	.....	12·81
6. Stone quarries	201	201	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Coal mines and mineral oil ...	31,110	34,179	3,069	.....	9·86	.....
8. Sale of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue	8,783	8,530	.....	253	.....	2·88
9. Survey fees	8,745	8,922	177	.....	2·02	.....
10. Mutation and registration fees ...	1,603	618	.....	985	.....	61·44
11. Fees on separate accounts ...	357	411	54	.....	15·13	.....
12. Other miscellaneous items not specified above	6,446	9,025	2,579	.....	40·00	.....
Grand total	3,64,528	3,67,513	10,357	7,372	.....	.....
Net Increase	.....	.....	2,985		·81	

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287. There was an increase of Rs. 2,985, or ·81 per cent., over the figures of the previous year. This increase was shared chiefly by "Fisheries," "Coal mines," and "Other miscellaneous items." Detailed explanations of the increase and decrease under the several heads are given below :

Explanation of increase and decrease.

Elephants, decrease Rs. 3,480.—There was a small increase of Rs. 370 under "License fees," but the decrease under "Royalty" amounted to Rs. 3,850. No *mahâls* were worked in the Surma Valley or in the Gáro Hills district. In the Assam Valley, out of 39 *mahâls*, only 16 were worked during the year, against 18 in 1891-92. The decrease in royalty is principally due to the fact that during the year fewer elephants were caught in Kámrúp, Darrang, and Lakhimpur. In Nowgong, 22 elephants were caught in 1891-92, and none in 1892-93, the *mahâls* having remained closed. The Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp, reports that the decrease in royalty is, to a certain extent, due to one of the *mahâls* not having been properly worked by its lessee. In Darrang the decrease is mainly attributable to the paucity of elephants in the *mahâls*, caused by continual hunting operations being carried on.

Fisheries, increase Rs. 3,322.—In Cachar there was an increase of Rs. 1,409, attributed to higher bids at auction. The increase in Sylhet (Rs. 107) and in the Khási and Jaintia Hills (Rs. 79) is too small to call for any remarks. In Goálpára there has been a steady increase in fishery revenue since 1887-88. The settlement for 1892-93 shows a heavy decrease in the Dhubri subdivision. It is due to the surrender of a portion of the Godadhar fishery to the zemindár of Gauripur. Kámrúp shows the highest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 1,882, of which Barpeta contributed Rs. 719 and Gauháti Rs. 1,163. The subdivisional officer, Barpeta, reports that the speculation proved lucrative to the lessees, and hence the increase. The competition of one lessee and the settlement of 16 more fisheries during the year of report caused the improvement in the fishery revenue of the sadr subdivision. There was a decrease in the Mangaldai subdivision, which has been affected by *kála-azár*. The other subdivisions in which there has been a decrease of revenue are Nowgong, Golághát, Sibságar, and North Lakhimpur. The Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, explains that the decrease is chiefly attributed to several fisheries having been resold at a loss owing to non-payment of instalments of revenue on due dates. Spread of *kála-azár* during the year affected the revenue to some extent. In 1891-92 the fisheries in the Golághát and Sibságar subdivisions did not prove profitable to the lessees. The *mahâldárs* of the latter subdivision are said to have sustained loss in consequence of the weirs made for the protection of fish having been swept away by the floods of September 1891.

Poll tax, increase Rs. 620.—This tax obtains only in the districts of Sylhet and Lakhimpur. In the former there was a decrease of Rs. 170, attributed chiefly to the removal of some of the people paying the tax to lands held by tea planters and to the Native State of Hill Tippera. The increase of Rs. 790 in Lakhimpur is owing to the enhancement in the rate of assessment on Ghasi Miris from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. It is also due to the increase in the number of persons assessed.

House tax, increase Rs. 166.—The increase was contributed by Cachar and the Hill districts, and was owing to new houses coming under assessment for the first time. On the other hand, Kámrúp and Nowgong show decreases of Rs. 110 and Rs. 876 respectively. The decrease in the former is due to deaths and desertions in the Palasbari and Boko tahsils. The Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong explains that in mauzas Nij Jamunamukh and Namati the house tax paying portions were added by the cadastral survey party to those portions of the mauzas which are assessed to land revenue. The deficiency in this district is also attributed to the removal of Mikirs to the neighbouring hill districts on account of the poverty of the soil. Impressment of labour in 1890-91 is also said to have caused some removal of houses. In Sylhet no assessment on account of house tax was made during the year through the negligence of the naib tahsildar at Kanairghát.

Lime quarries, decrease Rs. 2,284.—Lime quarries are a source of revenue only in the Khási and Jaintia Hills. The quarries worked under the permit system, *viz.*, Sohbar, Barpunji, and Shella, are reported to be solely responsible for the decrease.

Coal mines, increase Rs. 3,069.—During the year coal mines were worked only in the districts of Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills. A sum of Rs. 9 was paid by the Assam Company on account of royalty on coal extracted from the Dikhu coal mines in Sibságar. Of the increase of Rs. 3,145 in Lakhimpur, Rs. 2,000 represent the revenue of a new lease for a petroleum concession granted to the Assam Railways and Trading Company from 1st of January 1892 for a term of 25 years; the balance, Rs. 1,145, resulted from an increase in the quantity of coal quarried in the mines. In the Khási Hills the sum of Rs. 5 (against Rs. 90 in the previous year) under this head represents a half share of the fees paid by Messrs. Kilburn & Co. on account of an exploring license.

Sale of waste land leases and redemption of land revenue, decrease Rs. 253.—The decrease in Sylhet, Kámrúp, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur amounts to Rs. 5,122, due to a smaller area being settled during the year than in 1891-92. Darrang shows an increase of Rs. 412. The amount of Rs. 4,869 against Cachar represents the redemption value paid on account of the redeemed Darmakhal leasehold grant, the only grant in this district which was in arrears.

Survey fees, increase Rs. 177.—This item depends almost entirely on the demand for waste lands under section I of the Settlement Rules. The increase under this head occurred in the districts of Kámrúp (Rs. 55), Darrang (Rs. 110), Sibságar (Rs. 712), and Lakhimpur (Rs. 1,010), and has more than counterbalanced the loss in Cachar (Rs. 37), Sylhet (Rs. 703), and Nowgong (Rs. 970). The Nowgong figures for 1891-92 (Rs. 1,025) were abnormal. There is not much real inquiry for waste lands in this district.

Mutation and registration fees, decrease Rs. 985.—In the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 542R., dated the 20th February 1892, mutation and registration fees were directed to be levied in court-fee stamps instead of in cash as heretofore. The receipts on this account, therefore, are now credited under "Stamps." In some districts the fees were erroneously realised in cash during the earlier part of the year, and, had it not been for this, the decrease under mutation fees would have been still greater.

Miscellaneous, increase Rs. 2,579.—This includes partition fees, fees on account of gold-washing leases, sale-proceeds of elephant tusks, and some other minor items. Fees in partition cases were realised in three districts only. In Kámrúp, the fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 644, against Rs. 415 in 1891-92. The increase is due to the area of the estates that have been partitioned being large. In Nowgong only Rs. 5 were received during the year. The Deputy Commissioner explains that fees due on the partition cases instituted during the year were not paid owing to the cases not having been disposed of. Rs. 49 were levied for the first time in Sibságar on this account. A sum of Rs. 110 under head "Gold-washing" was realised during the year. This was the fee for two licenses issued in the district of Lakhimpur. One license was granted to Mr. Jefferson for prospecting for gold and precious stones in the streams of the North Lakhimpur subdivision, at a fee of Rs. 100 per annum. The other license is to explore for gold in the Tippam hills in Lakhimpur. This was issued to Messrs. J. Alston and Goodfellow for an annual fee of Rs. 10. In the Gáro Hills, the sale proceeds of ivory rose from Rs. 1,282 in 1891-92 to Rs. 2,525 in 1892-93, the number of tusks brought in having been nearly double that of the previous year.

Arrear demand.

288. The arrear demand at the close of 1891-92 was shown as Rs. 32,270; but, as a result of enquiries since made, the figures come to Rs. 33,699 as shown in the statement below. The main addition was under item 2, and of this Rs. 700 were due to half the royalty arising from the capture during 1891-92 of 14 elephants in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, the fact of the capture not becoming known till after the close of the financial year.

Sources of miscellaneous land revenue.	Arrear demand as reported on 1st April 1892.	Changes made in arrear demand in consequence of further enquiries made after 1st April 1892.		Arrear demand on 1st April 1892 as corrected by further enquiries after 1st April 1892.
		Additions.	Reductions.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
License fees for catching elephants ...	72	...	...	72
Royalty on elephants	475	800	...	1,275
Fisheries	16,489	585	14	17,060
Poll tax	145	4	...	149
House tax	179	40	...	219
Miscellaneous	14,910	14	...	14,924
Total	32,270	1,443	14	33,699

Total demand, collections, and balances.

289. The total demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue, including arrears, was Rs. 4,01,212, of which Rs. 3,82,995, or 95·71 per cent., were realised, Rs. 4,159, or 1·04 per cent., were remitted, and Rs. 13,058, or 3·25 per cent., remained outstanding at the close of the year. Details for each district are given in the statement below:

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of		
					Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Cachar	22,624	21,986	.....	638	97·17	.....	2·82
Sylhet	59,547	49,325	893	9,329	82·84	1·48	15·66
Goálpára	1,755	1,755	.....	.....	100·00	.....	.....
Kámrúp	30,086	25,936	2,552	1,598	86·21	8·48	5·31
Darrang	13,774	13,774	.....	.....	100·00	.....	.....
Nowgong	26,102	25,316	346	440	96·99	1·32	1·69
Sibságar	32,162	32,162	.....	.....	100·00	.....	.....
Lákhimpur	75,027	74,629	.....	398	99·47	.....	.....
Nága Hills	46,158	45,783	375	.....	99·19	·81	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills	52,315	51,693	.....	622	98·81	.....	1·19
Gáro Hills	41,662	41,629	.....	33	99·92	.....	·08
Total	4,01,212	3,83,995	4,159	13,058	95·71	1·04	3·25

In Cachar there was a balance of Rs. 638, due by the lessee of a fishery *mahál*. Steps are reported to have been taken for the realisation of the amount. In Sylhet the amount (Rs. 9,329) remaining unrealised at the close of the year is still large, though the percentage of arrear (15·66 per cent.) shows a substantial reduction as compared with the previous year (19·87 per cent.). The Deputy Commissioner has since been requested to take steps for its speedy realisation. Rs. 1,598, outstanding in Kámrúp, were due from two farmers of certain fisheries in the Gauháti subdivision. It is reported that since the close of the year Rs. 10 have been paid by one of the farmers, Rs. 620 have been recovered by the sale of the other defaulter's property and held in deposit, and the balance, Rs. 968, has been realised from his surety. The Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, explains that Rs. 440 were due on account of two fisheries, the lessee of which died, leaving no property from which the amount could be recovered. The farmer paid the instalments of revenue before his death on due dates, and, as no security was taken, there is no chance of the amount being recovered. As regards Rs. 398 outstanding in Lakhimpur, the Deputy Commissioner reports that Rs. 100, due in North Lakhimpur on account of royalty of an elephant, are under realisation. Out of the balance of Rs. 298 in the Dibrugarh subdivision, Rs. 198, due from a Miri gam on account of poll tax, have since been realised. The remainder, Rs. 100, represents the royalty of an elephant. The *maháldár*

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who caught the animal did not report the capture in due time, and therefore the demand was not known within the year. It is reported that proceedings have been taken against the *maháldár*, and the amount is under recovery. The outstanding balance of Rs. 622 in the Khási and Jaintia Hills is reported to have been since recovered.

The abstract below gives the main heads under which the balances occurred:

Source of miscellaneous land revenue.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
License fees for catching elephants	22	...	22
Royalty on elephants	800	...	800
Fisheries	10,514	1,418	11,932
Poll tax	250	21	271
House tax	18	15	33
Total	11,604	1,454	13,058

The amount realised up to date is Rs. 5,899.

Remissions.

290. During the year a sum of Rs. 4,159 was remitted,—Rs. 2,552 in Kámrúp, Rs. 346 in Nowgong, Rs. 886 in Sylhet, and Rs. 375 in the Nága Hills. The amounts against Kámrúp and Nowgong represent fishery revenue, which could not be recovered either from the farmers or from their sureties, who were found to possess no property. The remission in Sylhet was also on account of the defaulters having no property. The remissions in the Nága Hills district were entirely on account of royalty on elephants.

Annual settlements at full rates in the Assam Valley

291. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of annual leases at full rates in each district of the Assam Valley:

District.	1891-92.				1892-93.				Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number of settlements.	Area settled in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	Number of settlements.	Area settled in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	
				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs)	13,389	63,539	4·75	83,918	14,132	65,523	4·63	85,905	+ 1,987
Kámrúp	98,728	202,305	2·04	3,46,437	111,615	218,880	1·96	3,75,020	+ 28,583
Darrang	60,935	107,089	1·75	2,01,815	62,908	111,243	1·79	2,10,227	+ 8,412
Nowgong	79,846	150,323	1·88	2,58,992	95,007	156,567	1·64	2,72,631	+ 13,639
Sibságar	57,855	82,777	1·43	1,53,552	63,877	92,850	1·45	1,72,329	+ 18,777
Lakhimpur	32,006	49,062	1·53	91,192	32,296	54,535	1·68	1,01,411	+ 10,219
Total	342,739	655,095	1·91	11,35,906	378,925	699,598	1·85	12,17,523	+ 81,617

The total increase in the number of holdings comes to 10·56 per cent. Gauháti contributes 12·70 per cent., and Nowgong 18·98 per cent., of the increase. In these subdivisions certain mauzas were settled for the first time on the results of the cadastral survey, and separate *pattas* were issued for each survey area or village circle. The general increase is shared by all the subdivisions except Tezpur, where there was a decrease in the number of holdings, though there was, nevertheless, an increase in area and revenue. In this subdivision large plots of land covered by comparatively few *pattas* are said to have been taken up by time-expired coolies, while the relinquishments were in respect of a great number of *pattas* with a smaller total area. The settlement of the year was effected in this subdivision in the ordinary manner, and not on the basis of the cadastral survey. The usual small transfer of periodic leases to the annual category continued during the year.

Periodic settlement at full rates in the Assam Valley.

292. The statement below shows the number, area, and revenue of periodic or decennial leases at full rates in each district at the end of the past two years:

District.	1891-92.				1892-93.				Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number.	Area in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	Number.	Area in acres.	Average area in each holding.	Revenue.	
				Rs.				Rs.	Rs.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs)	1	192	192	319	1	192	192	319	.....
Kámrúp	64,696	271,298	4·19	5,12,330	63,442	265,480	4·18	5,01,534	—10,796
Darrang	44,767	131,661	2·94	2,55,599	44,176	128,142	2·91	2,50,858	— 4,741
Nowgong	55,568	122,518	2·20	2,45,572	56,280	121,768	2·16	2,45,705	+ 133
Sibságar	86,549	347,457	4·01	6,69,121	85,665	345,269	4·03	6,64,908	— 4,213
Lakhimpur	21,741	85,032	3·91	1,57,561	21,215	84,072	3·96	1,55,835	— 1,726
Total	273,312	958,158	3·50	18,40,502	270,779	944,873	3·48	18,19,159	—21,343

FINANCE. *Land Revenue.*

Nowgong is the only district which shows an increase in revenue from periodic leases. It is due to reclassification in consequence of the cadastral survey in certain mauzas. The area decreased, but the number of *pattas* increased. In the Mangaldai subdivision 471 acres of land were transferred to the *nisf-khiráj* area. Gradual relinquishments of decennial leases have continued throughout the division, while very few new leases are issued. In 1885-86 there were 286,114 decennial holdings, yielding a revenue of Rs. 19,35,218. There are now 270,779 holdings, with a revenue amounting to Rs. 18,19,159 only. The reduction in the number of decennial leases has gone on at the rate of 2,191 leases per year, in spite of the tendency of the cadastral survey to increase the number.

Nisf-khiráj holdings in the Assam Valley.

293. The following statement shows, for each district of the Assam Valley, the number, area, and revenue of estates assessed at half rates during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93:

District.	Settled for one year.						Settled for ten years.						Up to which year settled.
	Number.		Area in acres.		Revenue.		Number.		Area in acres.		Revenue.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,538	1,538	153,334	153,323	92,527	92,520	.....
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	78	16,320	16,320	9,691	9,691	.....
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	5,551	5,542	4,550	4,546	1898-99
Sibságar	3	3	4	4	7	7	346	346	5,007	5,007	3,441	3,441	.....
Lakhimpur	2	1	102	50	99	50	25	25	1,264	1,262	1,186	1,216	.....
Total	5	4	106	54	106	57	2,012	2,012	181,476	181,454	1,11,395	1,11,414	.....

District.	Settled for twenty years from 1879-80.						Total.								Increase or decrease in area.	Increase or decrease in revenue.
	Number.		Area in acres.		Revenue.		Number.		Area in acres.		Assessed area in acres.		Revenue.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		
					Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Kámrúp	..	..	....	....	..	..	1,538	1,538	153,334	153,323	97,347	97,340	92,527	92,520	— 11	— 7
Darrang	13	14	17,605	18,076	8,577	8,916	91	92	33,925	34,396	24,923	25,251	18,268	18,607	+471	+339
Nowgong	..	..	....	....	..	..	25	25	5,551	5,542	5,551	5,542	4,550	4,546	— 9	— 4
Sibságar	..	..	....	....	..	..	349	349	5,011	5,011	5,011	5,011	3,448	3,448	....	....
Lakhimpur ..	..	..	....	....	..	..	27	26	1,366	1,312	1,366	1,312	1,285	1,266	— 54	— 19
Total	13	14	17,605	18,076	8,577	8,916	2,030	2,030	199,187	199,584	134,198	134,456	1,20,078	1,20,387	+397	+309

Of the 2,030 estates shown above, 4, with an area of 54 acres and Rs. 57 revenue, are settled for one year; 2,012, with an area of 181,454 acres and Rs. 1,11,414 revenue, are settled for ten years, while 14, covering an area of 18,076 acres, with Rs. 8,916 revenue, are settled for twenty years. In the Mangaldai subdivision, one estate, covering an area of 471 acres and yielding a revenue of Rs. 339, was added during the year. This estate was originally held as *nisf-khiráj* by a member of the Darrang Rája's family, and, being alienated in contravention of the conditions of the grant, it was assessed at *khiráj* rates, but the transfer was set aside by the Civil Court, and the estate has returned to the possession of the family of the original owners; it has accordingly been reconverted to *nisf-khiráj*. The area and revenue of one estate in Nowgong were corrected at the instance of the cadastral survey. Two estates in the North Lakhimpur subdivision were resettled for ten years. Although there was a decrease in area, the revenue shows an increase by Rs. 30 owing to changes in classification. Of the two annually-settled estates in the Dibrugarh subdivision, one estate, covering an area of 52 acres, was resumed and assessed at full rates on the death of the holders (the descendants of the late Bor Senapati), who held it as a pension grant.

FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

Special settlements in the Assam Valley.

294. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of holdings settled on special terms in each district of the Assam Valley during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 :

	1891-92.			1892-93.			Increase or decrease.	Rates at which settled.
	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.		
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	*Annual.*
Dhubri (town)	394	119	890	369	116	854	— 36	*Basti* at Rs. 2, Bázár at Rs. 5 per *bigha.*
								Periodic.
„ (*Latka*)	11	220	420	11	220	420	...	At ordinary rates.
Goálpára (*Chur*) ...	1	675	6	1	675	6	...	By public auction.
Total Goálpára	406	1,014	1,316	381	1,011	1,280	— 36	
								Annual.
Chamua (Barpeta)	1	515	951	1	515	951	...	At ordinary rates.
Gauháti (town) North Gauháti ...	255	178	1,308	262	180	1,322	+ 14	At Rs. 2 a *bigha.*
Gauháti (town) South „ ...	735	437	5,037	729	388	4,756	—281	One, nine, and fifteen years, Rs. 2 to Rs. 100.
								Annual.
Jalukbari *khat* (Gauháti) ...	1	298	251	1	298	251	...	Ordinary rates for cultivated portions, waste revenue-free.
Total Kámrúp	992	1,428	7,547	993	1,381	7,280	—267	
Six-pie *lákhiraj* estates (Tezpur)...	2	677	34	2	677	34	...	At six pie per *bigha* of cultivation.
								Annual.
Aunîati *khát* (Nowgong) ...	1	1,993	1,131	1	1,993	1,127	— 4	At ordinary rates.
Coffee cultivation (Nowgong) ...	1	686	257	1	686	257	...	At 6 annas per acre.
Total Nowgong	2	2,676	1,388	2	2,679	1,384	— 4	
Ten-twenties, Golághát ...	1	14	19	1	14	19	...	Land revenue above Rs. 10, in some cases above Rs. 20, remitted.
Ditto, Jorhát ...	14	162	247	12	151	244	— 3	
Ditto, Sibságar ...	12	259	518	12	259	518	...	
Total Sibságar	27	435	748	25	424	781	— 3	
Six-pie *lákhiraj* estates (North Lakhimpur)	7	2,087	77	7	2,087	77	...	Six pie per *bigha* of cultivation.
Khiráj khát (Dibrugarh) ...	2	155	299	2	172	327	+ 28	At ordinary rates.
Total Lakhimpur	9	2,242	376	9	2,259	404	+ 28	
Total	1,438	8,475	11,445	1,412	8,431	11,163	—282	

FINANCE.
Land Revenue.

In Dhubri town there was a falling off in the number of leases as well as in the revenue, due to the encroachments of the Brahmaputra. The decrease in revenue in Gauháti is owing to land having been taken up by the Assam-Bengal Railway. Only 602 acres out of 1,993 belonging to the Auniati *khát* in Nowgong were assessed during the year. The area assessed in the previous year was 605 acres. This slight decrease is attributed to ordinary fluctuations in cultivation. In the Jorhát subdivision two *pattas* of the tenures known as ten-twenties, covering an area of 11 acres, were sold for arrears of revenue, and the holdings were settled with the purchaser at full rates. In the Dibrugarh *khiráj khát*s there was an extension of cultivation.

295. The following statement shows the number, area, and revenue of different classes of tenure in each district of the Assam Valley during the year 1892-93:

Tenures in the Assam Valley districts.

District.	Permanently settled.			Annual leases.			Decennial leases.		
	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	19	347,667	11,411	14,502	66,314	86,765	12	412	739
Kámrúp	..	..	..	111,615	218,880	3,75,020	63,442	265,430	5,01,534
Darrang	..	..	..	62,008	111,213	2,10,227	44,176	128,142	2,50,358
Nowgong	..	..	..	95,007	156,567	2,72,631	56,280	121,768	2,45,705
Sibságar	..	..	..	63,877	92,850	1,72,329	85,665	345,269	6,64,908
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	32,296	54,535	1,01,411	21,215	84,072	1,55,335
Total for 1892-93	19	347,667	11,411	379,305	700,389	12,18,383	270,790	945,093	18,19,579
1889-90	19	347,667	11,411	368,189	583,788	10,02,530	269,738	961,675	18,17,722
1890-91	19	347,667	11,411	320,418	605,710	10,50,016	274,379	965,567	18,48,223
1891-92	19	347,667	11,411	343,134	655,889	11,36,802	273,324	958,892	18,41,873

District.	Special tenures.			*Nisf-khiráj.*			Waste land grants.			Total revenue-paying area.		
	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Number.	Area in acres.	Revenue.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Goálpára	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	360	180	14,534	414,753	99,095
Kámrúp	993	1,381	7,280	1,538	153,323	92,520	31	6,338	2,993	177,619	645,352	9,79,347
Darrang	2	677	34	92	34,396	18,607	141	39,315	16,956	106,419	313,773	4,96,682
Nowgong	1	1,993	1,127	25	5,542	4,546	96	34,752	17,135	151,409	320,622	5,41,144
Sibságar	25	424	781	349	5,011	3,448	191	60,075	31,018	150,107	503,629	8,72,484
Lakhimpur	9	2,259	404	26	1,312	1,236	96	39,047	16,937	53,642	181,225	2,75,853
Total for 1892-93	1,030	6,734	9,626	2,030	199,584	120,387	556	179,887	85,219	653,730	2,379,354	32,64,605
1889-90	41	5,708	2,616	2,028	199,431	1,18,217	499	170,034	82,827	580,514	2,268,303	30,35,323
1890-91	1,108	6,369	9,207	2,027	199,313	1,19,710	504	167,242	83,944	598,455	2,280,908	31,22,511
1891-92	1,030	6,260	8,921	2,030	134,231	1,20,078	549	181,046	84,751	620,086	2,283,986	32,03,836

The changes in the annual and decennial holdings as well as in the *nisf-khiráj* estates and special tenures have been discussed under their respective heads.

SECTION 1. *Salt.*

The following table gives the average area and revenue of each class of estates for the past seven years :

Year.	Annual leases.		Decennial leases.		Special tenures.		*Nisf-khirdj.*		Waste land grants.	
	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.	Average revenue per acre.	Average area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
1886-87 ...	1 10 5	2·04	1 13 11	3·5	0 8 2	82·4	0 9 5	97·7	0 6 1	335·01
1887-88 ...	1 11 0	1·95	1 14 0	3·5	0 7 4	113·3	0 9 5	97·7	0 6 8	333·97
1888-89 ...	1 11 4	1·95	1 14 1	3·6	0 6 11	119·0	0 9 5	97·8	0 7 2	329·27
1889-90 ...	1 11 6	1·89	1 14 3	3·57	0 7 4	139·22	0 9 6	98·34	0 7 10	340·75
1890-91 ...	1 11 9	1·89	1 14 7	3·52	1 7 2	5·75	0 9 7	98·33	0 8 0	331·83
1891-92 ...	1 11 9	1·91	1 14 9	3·51	1 6 10	6·08	0 14 4	66·12	0 7 6	329·77
1892-93 ...	1 11 9	1·84	1 14 9	3·49	1 6 10	6·53	0 9 7	98·31	0 7 6	323·53

Area and classification of land assessed at full and half rates in the Assam Valley.

296. The following statement shows the area of the different classes of land,—*basti*, *rupit*, *faringati*—assessed at full and half rates in each district of the Assam Valley. Waste land grants and special tenures are not included in this statement, but it includes lands held by tea planters on ordinary terms.

District.	*Basti.*		*Rupit.*		*Faringati.*		Total to end of 1892-93.			Total to end of 1891-92.		
	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Total.	Full rate.	Half rate.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Goálpára (Eastern Duárs) ..	5,823	....	40,684	....	19,208	....	65,715	....	65,715	63,731	.....	63,731
Kámrúp	40,650	12,163	208,726	57,294	235,234	33,833	484,310	97,340	581,650	473,603	97,347	570,950
Darrang	21,601	1,822	163,563	13,043	54,221	10,380	239,385	25,251	264,636	238,750	24,923	263,673
Nowgong	24,847	1,118	146,493	1,444	106,995	2,980	278,335	5,542	283,877	272,841	5,551	278,392
Sibságar	48,823	153	248,180	2,801	140,816	2,057	438,119	5,011	443,130	430,234	5,011	435,245
Lakhimpur	10,508	149	75,297	1,031	52,802	132	138,607	1,312	139,919	134,094	1,366	135,460
Total	151,952	15,411	882,243	69,613	609,276	49,432	1,644,472	134,456	1,778,927	1,613,253	134,198	1,747,451
	167,363		952,856		658,708		1,778,927			1,747,451		

Comparing this statement with the similar statement given in paragraph 309 of last year's report, we get the following results in the matter of extensions of cultivation in the different classes.

Year.	*Basti.*	*Rupit.*	*Faringati.*	Total.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	163,824	937,575	646,052	1,747,451	30,96,486
1892-93	167,363	952,856	658,708	1,778,927	31,57,069
Total ...	+3,539	+15,281	+12,656	+31,476	+60,583

II.—SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

SECTION 1.

SALT.

Cachar salt wells.

297. The salt wells of Cachar, which are the only source of revenue under this head, were leased for a sum of Rs. 37, the same amount as in the preceding year.

SECTION 2.

EXCISE.

Changes in system for the administration of excise.

298. The revised form of licenses for the sale of opium, *madak*, and *chandu*, referred to in paragraph 311 of the report for the year 1891-92, came into force from 1st April 1892. The most important changes introduced by the revised form are the prohibition of the consumption of opium and its preparations on the premises of licensed shops, and limiting the possession and sale of *madak* and *chandu* to one *tola* instead of 5 *tolas* allowed heretofore. During the year under report sanction was given to the retail sale of imported spirituous and fermented liquors by dâk bungalow *khansamas* to *bonâ fide* travellers, and a form of license was prescribed. The license is issued free of charge. From the beginning of the current year the rate of duty on all three classes of *ganja* has been raised by Re. 1 per seer, and is now charged as follows:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Chur	8	0	0
Round	7	4	0
Flat	6	0	0

Revenue demand.

299. The following statement shows the revenue demand under each head of excise for the past five years:

Heads of excise.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	2,54,329	2,79,262	3,42,981	3,51,258	3,84,987
Rum—					
Wholesale licenses	200	150	50	100	50
Retail	8,488	6,879	8,889	8,979	6,827
Still-head duty	2,000	11,723	9,912	12,280	17,778
Total Rum	10,688	18,752	18,851	21,359	24,655
Imported liquors—					
Wholesale licenses	1,650	1,550	1,400	1,400	1,358
Retail	13,897	11,824	13,658	13,144	12,225
Total Imported Liquors	15,547	13,374	15,058	14,544	13,583
Tari	231	295	295	125	182
Pachwai	1,385	1,834	2,012	1,509	1,190
Ganja—					
Licenses	1,04,202	1,16,744	1,29,163	1,39,948	1,67,663
Duty	1,33,580	1,36,317	1,43,276	1,46,767	1,39,533
Total *Ganja*	2,37,782	3,53,061	2,72,439	2,86,715	3,07,196
Bhang—					
Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total *Bhang*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium and its compounds—					
Licenses	2,41,026	2,54,029	2,45,816	2,85,636	2,89,117
Duty	13,97,325	14,80,184	15,56,919	16,29,867	15,87,097
Total	16,38,351	17,34,213	18,02,735	19,15,503	18,76,214
Miscellaneous	376	508	712	621	624
Grand total	21,58,689	23,01,299	24,55,083	25,91,634	26,08,631

The excise revenue of the province has steadily increased since 1888-89, and during the year under report there has been a further increase of Rs. 16,997, or ·69 per cent., over the preceding year.

SECTION 2. *Excise.*

The increased demand was mainly due to the results under country spirits and *ganja*, while opium and its preparations (*madak* and *chandu*) showed a considerable falling off. As compared with the previous year, the demand increased in the districts of Sylhet, Darrang, Sibságar, and in all the Hill districts, the largest increase occurring in Sylhet (Rs. 17,054), after which come Sibságar (Rs. 16,702), and Darrang (Rs. 14,522). The remaining districts show a decrease, which was most marked in Nowgong (Rs. 14,111), Lakhimpur (Rs. 8,387), and Cachar (Rs. 7,753). In Sylhet the increase was mainly due to country spirits and *ganja*, that under the former head having been caused by the higher upset prices fixed for the shops and by competition among the vendors, and under the latter by increased receipts under license fees, and also, though to a less degree, by the extended use of *chur* and round *ganja*, which bear a higher rate of duty. It is noteworthy that this increase in revenue from *ganja* was accompanied by a decrease in the consumption of the drug. The increase in Sibságar was caused mainly by larger receipts under license fees for country spirits in consequence of better settlements having been effected, though it was also contributed to by larger receipts under the heads of *ganja* and license fees for opium. In Darrang the increase was chiefly due to the duty on opium and to license fees under country spirits, the advance under the first of these heads being more apparent than real, as a heavy falling off occurred in the previous year in consequence of the retail price having risen abnormally on account of the very high prices paid for the shops in the sadr subdivision. The large decrease in Nowgong was confined to opium and its compounds, and is attributed partly to the fact that many consumers from Darrang purchased opium at the Nowgong shops during the previous year in consequence of the high retail price which prevailed in their own district. In Lakhimpur the falling off was due to the results under opium, the consumption of which declined by upwards of 23 maunds in consequence of the dulness of the rubber trade and the large quantities of opium taken out of the treasury during the opening months of 1892. The falling off in Cachar occurred mainly under country spirit license fees and duty on *ganja* and opium. A decrease in the revenue, amounting to Rs. 2,293, again took place in Goálpára, for which opium license fees and duty are mainly responsible. There can, however, be little doubt as to the truth of the statement made on previous occasions, that smuggling of opium takes place from the border districts of Bengal owing to the duty there being considerably below that levied in Assam. It is noteworthy that the number of shops of all descriptions settled during the year under report showed a decrease in every one of the plains districts, with the result that the total number of shops for the province as a whole fell from 1,522 in the previous year to 1,400. On the other hand, the license fees increased from Rs. 7,97,375 in the preceding year to Rs. 8,62,677 during the year under report. The Chief Commissioner shares the objections of the Commissioner of Excise to the creation of monopolies in connection with the settlement of excise shops. Not only are monopolies open to great objections for administrative reasons, but they are equally open to objection from a financial point of view, inasmuch as they must tend in the long run to decrease the revenue, while stimulating consumption by facilitating smuggling and the secret use of drugs.

Collections.

300. Out of Rs. 26,08,631, the total revenue demand of the year, Rs. 1,63,099 were realised in advance in 1891-92, leaving Rs. 24,45,532 recoverable during the year under report. The whole of this, except Rs. 368 (namely, Rs. 180 in Darrang and Rs. 188 in Sibságar) outstanding on account of licenses at the close of the year, and Rs. 152 (namely, Rs. 30 in Goálpára, Rs. 11 in Nowgong, and Rs. 111 in Sibságar) remitted on account of license fees under country spirits, was realised during the year. In addition to the current collections, Rs. 276 outstanding from the preceding year and Rs. 1,728 collected in excess on account of license fees and duty, and Rs. 50 levied in Sylhet on account of wholesale license for the vend of imported wines in 1891-92 and not included in the demand for that year, together with Rs. 1,40,215 advance collections for 1893-94, were collected during the year. Thus the total revenue collections in 1892-93 under excise amounted to Rs. 25,87,281, against Rs. 26,03,286 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,005, or 0·61 per cent. The original budget estimate of receipts for the year 1892-93 was placed at Rs. 25,10,000; this was raised by the Government of India to Rs. 25,50,000. It was subsequently twice revised, once in June 1892 and a second time in January 1893. The last revision placed the estimate at Rs. 25,96,500, and the actual collections made during the year being Rs. 25,87,281, the revised estimate exceeded the actual collections by Rs. 9,219 only. This was owing to smaller advance collections under country spirits, *ganja*, and opium license fees made in 1892-93 for the year 1893-94.

Charges.

301. The charges of the Department for the past two years are compared below:

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Commissioner of Excise and his establishment	3,041	...
District excise establishment	4,212	4,194
Travelling allowance of excise office establishment	5	...
Cost of hydrometers	...	3
Contingencies	114	76
Cost of conveying opium within the province	413	606
Preventive police, net cost	383	360
Refunds	2,138	9,321
Rewards	3,312	13,083
Total	13,617	27,643

SECTION 2. *Excise.*

In addition to the charges debitable to "Excise," the above table includes Rs. 3,060, being the salary of clerks who do excise work in Sylhet and the Assam Valley districts, but whose pay is debitable to "Land Revenue," and Rs. 360, the net cost of the preventive police in the Khási Hills, debitable to "Police"; also a sum of Rs. 2,320 paid as rewards in opium cases, but which was debited to the budget of the Opium Agent, Behar. If these charges are excluded from the above table, the charges borne by the Excise Department amount to Rs. 21,903, showing an increase of Rs. 11,737. The proportionate charges on account of the Commissioner of Excise's pay and travelling allowance and the proportionate cost of his establishment, which are, under the orders of the Government of India contained in Finance and Commerce Department No. 1985, dated the 12th May 1892, debited to "18—General Administration" with effect from 1st April 1892, have been excluded from the excise charges for the year 1892-93; and if, for the sake of comparison, the sum of Rs. 3,041, being the charges under this head, is excluded from the figures for 1891-92, the total actual increase is Rs. 14,778. This increase is due to larger refunds of license fees collected in advance on the day of sale on account of excise shops the settlements of which were not confirmed, as well as to larger rewards paid to police officers by whom greater activity was displayed in detecting excise cases during the year under report.

Country spirits.

302. The revenue demand on account of country spirits for the whole province aggregated Rs. 3,84,987, against Rs. 3,51,258 during the previous year, and thus increased by Rs. 33,729, or 9·60 per cent., the increase having been common to all districts except Cachar and the Gáro Hills. In the Gáro Hills the decrease was insignificant, and in Cachar it amounted to Rs. 7,647, and was due partly to the closure of certain shops, and partly to the unsatisfactory settlement of the shops in the Silchar subdivision. The increased revenue throughout the province generally was produced without any addition to the number of shops, which, on the contrary, decreased from 194 in the previous year to 192 during the year under report. There can, however, be little doubt that a more or less substantial increase in the number of shops for the sale of country liquor will follow as a natural consequence on the extension of the Assam-Bengal Railway works and the influx of foreigners in connection therewith. Indeed, the need for more shops has already made itself felt, and the number of shops for the current year (1893-94) has been increased by 10. Sufficient care seems to have been taken in fixing the upset prices of the shops during the year under report, and only 4 shops (1 in Sylhet and 3 in Goálpára), against 8 in the previous year, were settled at the fixed minimum price, all others having been leased at higher prices. Moreover, it is explained that the four shops in question are all really shops located for the purpose of the prevention of smuggling. As in the previous year, the average retail price varied from 6 annas to 1 rupee a bottle in each valley, the minimum selling price of 6 annas a bottle having been enforced throughout the province except in the Khási and Jaintia Hills, where the limit is 8 annas. The result of the testing done during the year to ascertain the strength of country spirits sold shows that, with the exception of Cachar, North Sylhet, Kámrúp, North Lakhimpur, and the Gáro Hills, where the strength has been increased, weaker liquor, as compared with the preceding year, was sold for the same price in almost all districts of the province.

Rum.

303. Thirty-one retail rum licenses and one wholesale license were issued in 1892-93, against 38 retail and 2 wholesale licenses in 1891-92. One wholesale license was issued in Lakhimpur during the year under report, against 2 in the previous year. In Darrang the only garden license was not renewed, and in Sibságar 6 out of the 7 shops remained closed, not having fetched suitable prices. The revenue demand on account of license fees was Rs. 6,877 in 1892-93, against Rs. 9,079 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,202. The Dibrugarh rum distillery turned out 10,402 gallons of rum, paying a duty of Rs. 17,778, against 7,457 gallons with a duty of Rs. 12,280 in the preceding year. Thus the total revenue demand on account of rum for the year 1892-93 was Rs. 24,655. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,172 was collected in advance in 1891-92, and the balance, Rs. 23,483, together with an advance collection of Rs. 333 on account of 1893-94, was realised during the year. The total collections thus amounted to Rs. 23,816, against Rs. 21,256 in 1891-92, resulting in an increase of Rs. 2,560, due to larger collections on account of still-head duty on rum issued from the Dibrugarh distillery. Under the present provincial contract, which came into force from 1st April 1892, this province now obtains no credit for the duty on rum imported from other provinces and consumed in Assam. During the year under report 3,447 gallons of rum were imported into the province from Bengal, against 10,796 in the previous year.

Imported liquor.

304. During the past year 89 licenses (wholesale 28, hotel retail 7, steamer retail 10, and general retail 44) were in force, against 97 (wholesale 28, hotel retail 8, steamer retail 19, and general retail 42) in the previous year. The total revenue demand of the year shows a decrease of Rs. 961, or 9·60 per cent., as compared with 1891-92. The decrease is common to all heads, though the bulk of it occurred under general retail licenses. But this decrease is more apparent than real. The year under report being the last year of the triennial settlement, in all cases except the shops in Sylhet, 3 shops in the district of Goálpára, and one in Nowgong, 10 months' fees have been taken as the demand for the year, against 12 months' fees in 1891-92. The total collections amounted to Rs. 14,938, against Rs. 14,668 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 270.

Tari.

305. As in previous years, licenses for the sale of *tari* were issued in the towns of Gauháti and Dibrugarh only. Two licenses for the sale of fermented *tari* and fresh *tari* were issued for Rs. 182 in the year under report, Rs. 125 being the price in the preceding year of 4 licenses for the sale of fermented and 3 for that of fresh *tari*. Of the total demand, Rs. 31 were realised in advance in 1891-92, and the balance, Rs. 151, together with an advance of Rs. 19 for 1893-94, was collected during the year.

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306. During the year under report the number of shops settled remained the same as in the previous year; but the demand fell to Rs. 1,190 from Rs. 1,509 in 1891-92. This tends to show that there is really very little demand for *pachwai* at shops when it can be prepared at home with facility and at a trifling cost. The police have done much to prevent illicit manufacture of *pachwai* and its distillation into country spirit. Of the total demand of the year, Rs. 89 were realised in advance in 1891-92, and the balance, Rs. 1,101, together with an advance collection of Rs. 136 for 1893-94, was collected during the year. Thus, the total collections were Rs. 1,237, against Rs. 1,330 in 1891-92.

Pachwai.

307. The subjoined statement compares the revenue demand on account of *ganja* from both license fees and duty during the past two years:

Ganja.

District.	License fees.			Duty.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	25,872	35,000	+9,128	29,543	18,402	—11,141
Sylhet	44,261	58,130	+13,869	63,969	66,384	+2,415
Goálpára	10,404	13,447	+3,043	14,799	15,069	+270
Kámrúp	13,401	12,724	—677	14,053	12,401	—1,652
Darrang	12,545	8,645	—3,900	3,067	3,216	+149
Nowgong	2,414	2,724	+310	2,261	3,751	+1,490
Sibságar	15,673	17,128	+1,455	9,613	11,460	+1,847
Lakhimpur	13,886	18,107	+4,221	8,462	8,260	—202
Nága Hills	275	630	+355	594	275	—319
Khási „	1,055	890	—165	406	315	—91
Gáro „	162	238	+76	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,39,948	1,67,663	+27,715	1,46,767	1,39,533	—7,234

The revenue derived from *ganja* during the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 20,481, as compared with the previous year, having advanced from Rs. 2,86,715 to Rs. 3,07,196. This increase was entirely due to receipts under license fees, which advanced from Rs. 1,39,948 in the previous year to Rs. 1,67,663, whereas the amount realised as duty decreased from Rs. 1,46,767 to Rs. 1,39,533. Receipts under the head of license fees increased in all districts of the province except Kámrúp, Darrang, and the Khási Hills, but the increase was most marked in the Surma Valley, where it amounted to Rs. 22,997, or 82·97 per cent. of the total increase throughout the province. The only case in which any considerable decrease occurred was that of Darrang, where it amounted to Rs. 3,900, and was due to the shops having been purchased during the previous year for abnormally high and speculative prices. Under the head of duty it is noteworthy that while the realisations decreased in the Surma Valley districts (from Rs. 93,512 in the previous year to Rs. 84,786), a small increase occurred in the Assam Valley districts (from Rs. 52,255 to Rs. 54,157). In the case of the Surma Valley this result was entirely due to a falling off of Rs. 11,141, which occurred in the Cachar district, and was caused by a large decrease of consumption in consequence of a rise in the retail price of the drug which followed upon the creation of a monopoly. The variations which took place in the Assam Valley do not call for detailed remarks. Taking the province as a whole, it is satisfactory to notice that an increase of revenue was obtained in spite of a reduction in the number of shops settled (from 277 in the previous year to 272), and that this result was accompanied by a falling off in the consumption of the drug from 700 maunds to 620 maunds, or by 11·43 per cent., the falling off in consumption having been common to all districts except Nowgong, Sibságar, and the Gáro Hills.

As regards consumption, however, it should be explained that one general cause of decline was the substitution to a considerable extent of *chur* for flat *ganja*, the former of which is estimated by the Commissioner of Excise to contain $\frac{15}{16}$ parts of pure *ganja*, while the latter contains only $\frac{10}{16}$ parts. As a matter of fact, the consumption of *chur ganja* increased from 28 maunds in 1891-92 to 116 maunds, while the consumption of round *ganja*, which is estimated to contain $\frac{14}{16}$ parts of pure *ganja*, similarly increased from 61 maunds in the previous year to 101 maunds, so that the falling off in the consumption of true *ganja* was considerably less than the figures would at first sight appear to indicate, and amounted only to 12 maunds and 30 seers. It is to be expected that a further decrease of consumption will take place in consequence of the duty on each kind of *ganja* having been raised by one rupee per seer with effect from the 1st April 1893.

308. The table below exhibits the revenue demand on account of opium license fees and duty during the past two years. The license fees on account of *madak* and *chandu* are excluded, but the duty on opium used in the manufacture of *madak* and *chandu* is included.

Opium.

District.	License fees.			Duty.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	13,466	19,900	+6,434	35,522	31,743	—3,779
Sylhet	8,318	9,936	+1,618	32,652	28,926	—3,726
Goálpára	6,084	4,455	—1,629	21,036	17,319	—3,717
Kámrúp	23,902	24,945	+1,043	1,83,397	1,79,020	—4,377
Darrang	48,116	38,164	—9,952	2,11,880	2,33,508	+21,628
Nowgong	22,699	26,038	+3,339	2,85,522	2,66,340	—19,182
Sibságar	70,920	77,350	+6,430	4,28,341	4,21,335	—7,006
Lakhimpur	77,686	77,919	+224	4,20,450	3,97,214	—23,236
Hill districts	7,330	7,016	—314	11,067	11,692	+625
Total	2,78,521	2,85,714	+7,193	16,29,867	15,87,097	—42,770

The total revenue demand from opium during the year under report shows a decrease of Rs. 35,577, or 1·86 per cent., as compared with the previous year, having been Rs. 18,72,811, against Rs. 19,08,388 in 1891-92. This decrease was caused by smaller receipts under the head of duty (Rs. 15,87,097, against Rs. 16,29,867), license fees showing a small increase (from Rs. 2,78,521 to Rs. 2,85,714). As stated in paragraph 321 of last year's report, steps were taken to reduce the number of shops in the Assam Valley, as had already been done in the Surma Valley, with the result that the number of shops in the former valley was reduced from 875, at which figure it stood in 1891-92, to 788 during the year under report; but to this must be added some shops on the sanctioned list which were not settled owing to the absence of adequate bids. The reduction thus effected was common to every district in the Assam Valley.

Turning now to the results in the several districts, and excluding the Hill districts, where the opium revenue is insignificant, it may be observed that only two districts in the province, namely, Cachar and Darrang, showed an increase in the revenue demand from opium as compared with the preceding year. In Darrang the increase amounted to Rs. 11,676 and in Cachar to Rs. 2,655. All the remaining districts showed a decrease, which was most considerable in Lakhimpur (Rs. 23,012) and Nowgong (Rs. 15,843). The following statement shows to what extent license fees and duty increased or decreased in the several districts:

District.	Increase or decrease from		Net increase or decrease.
	License fees.	Duty.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	+6,434	—3,779	+2,655
Sylhet	+1,618	—3,726	—2,108
Total Surma Valley districts	+8,052	—7,505	+547
Goálpára	—1,629	—3,717	—5,346
Kámrúp	+1,043	—4,377	—3,334
Darrang	—9,952	+21,628	+11,676
Nowgong	+3,339	—19,182	—15,843
Sibságar	+6,430	—7,006	—576
Lakhimpur	+224	—23,236	—23,012
Total Assam Valley districts	—545	—35,890	—36,435

These figures show that, whereas license fees increased in all districts except Goálpára and Darrang, the amount realised in the shape of duty decreased everywhere except in Darrang. In Darrang exceptional circumstances existed in the shape of what may be called an artificial rise in the retail price during the preceding year, which was followed by smaller realisations from duty, and which tended to cause a decrease in license fees and an increase in duty, but no explanation, unless it be a decrease of consumption, coupled with smuggling from the adjacent Bengal districts, can be given of the results in Goálpára, which showed a falling off under both heads. Speaking

SECTION 2. *Excise.*

generally, and in the absence of exceptional circumstances, it is only natural that a rise in license fees should be accompanied by a fall in the receipts from duty, and this is, in fact, what happened during the year under report in the case of all districts except Darrang and Goálpára. The large decrease, which took place under the head of duty in the Lakhimpur district, is attributed to slackness in the rubber trade and in part also to smuggling, some foreign contraband opium having been seized in that district during the year. In the other important district of Sibságar, the increase which took place under license fees was counterbalanced by a falling off under duty, with the result that the total revenue demand showed a small decrease. The considerable decrease in receipts under the head of duty in Nowgong is ascribed to the fact that the Darrang consumers confined their purchases to their own district, the retail price having been more moderate than in the previous year, when it was abnormally high. The two districts of Sibságar and Lakhimpur contribute the largest proportion of revenue from opium in the province. After the temporary check in 1887-88 the revenue in these two districts much improved during the succeeding four years; but during the year under report there has again been, as noticed above, a falling off, as the following figures will show:

District.	Increase or decrease in the total revenue demand.					
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sibságar	−16,900	+9,842	+15,520	+32,084	+15,663	−576
Lakhimpur	−9,641	+1,980	+35,337	+10,667	+48,344	−23,012
Total	−26,541	+11,822	+50,857	+42,751	+64,007	−23,588

The following table shows the consumption of opium during the past five years in the five districts of Assam Proper, to which the bulk of consumption is confined. During the past year the consumption was 1,333 maunds 29 seers 2 chhataks, against 1,367 maunds 25 seers 4 chhataks in the foregoing year.

District.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase or decrease in 1892-93 as compared with 1891-92.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Kámrúp	159	170	145½	154	150½	−3½
Darrang	202½	207½	188¾	178	200¼	+22¼
Nowgong	221½	243	202¾	231¼	211¼	−20
Sibságar	380½	397½	357½	355¾	351	−4¾
Lakhimpur	332	358¾	313¾	353½	329¾	−23¾
Total	1,295½	1,376¾	1,208¼	1,274½	1,242¾	−31¾

So far as the amount taken out from the treasury is evidence of actual consumption, a decrease in consumption took place as compared with the previous year in all the plains districts of the province except Darrang, while a slight increase took place in two out of the three Hill districts. The increase in Darrang is sufficiently explained by the remarks made in the foregoing paragraph of this section. Taking the province as a whole, the decrease shown is 35 maunds 36 seers and 2 chhataks (1,333 maunds 29 seers and 2 chhataks, against 1,369 maunds 25 seers and 4 chhataks during 1891-92). Continuous and persistent efforts have been made by this Administration to reduce the number of shops to such a limit as is required merely to supply the legitimate requirements of the people. The Commissioner of Excise observes that the working of the past year has shown that the reduction effected in some districts is greater than should have been allowed, and it has been found necessary to sanction the opening of some additional shops during the current year.

Of 866 shops settled during the year under report, only 21 failed to realise more than the minimum prices. In this connection the following comparative figures are interesting:

	Total number of shops settled.	Number of shops, the upset prices of which were fixed at higher figures than in the previous year.	Number of shops settled at or above the upset prices fixed for the year.
1891-92	953	561	582
1892-93	866	448	692

Madak and *chandu.*

309. The number of shops for the manufacture and sale of *madak* and *chandu* settled for the year 1892-93 was 16, against 24 in 1891-92. The decrease was due to the fact that, on account of the prohibition to consume on the premises of licensed shops, the 8 shops sanctioned for the district of Sylhet were not taken up. In addition to these 16 shops, the permission granted in previous years to the 3 shops (1 in Nowgong and 2 in Goálpára) licensed to sell crude opium, to deal in these drugs, has been continued. The revenue demand on account of the licenses for the exclusive sale of *madak* and *chandu* fell from Rs. 7,115 in the preceding year to Rs. 3,403 in the year under report, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 3,712. The total collections of the past year were Rs. 3,608, against Rs. 6,407 in 1891-92. During the year 10 maunds 32 seers 11 chhataks crude opium were used in the preparation of *madak* and *chandu*, against 16 maunds 15 seers 4 chhataks thus used in 1891-92.

Offences against the excise laws.

310. The table below exhibits the number of persons prosecuted and convicted for breaches of the excise and opium laws in the past two years:

District.	Persons arrested.		Persons convicted.		Fines imposed.		Fines realised.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surma Valley districts ...	138	227	118	182	1,450	4,792	1,355	2,450
Assam „ „ ...	390	542	304	466	7,406	11,566	7,081	11,122
Hill districts ...	18	51	14	42	170	838	168	641
Total	546	820	436	690	9,026	17,196	8,604	14,213

The number of cases brought to trial during the year under report was 754, against 456 in the preceding year, of which 660 were of an important nature, compared with 323 in 1891-92. It is satisfactory to note that the proportion of important cases to the total number of cases instituted was better in 1892-93 than in the preceding year. Convictions were obtained in 82·9 per cent. of the cases brought to trial, against 80·4 per cent. in 1891-92, and the ratio of persons convicted to arrested and brought to trial was 84 per cent. in 1892-93, against 80 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the 660 important cases, 110 were under the Opium Act, and of these 81 related to the unlicensed sale and illicit possession of excise opium, 4 to illegal possession and sale of excise opium imported from beyond the province, 5 to illicit possession and sale of contraband opium, 11 to unlicensed preparation and sale of *madak* and *chandu*, and 9 to the illicit cultivation of poppy. Of the 550 cases under the Excise Act, 136 were offences connected with country spirits, 89 with *ganja*, 83 with *bhang*, 240 with *pachwai*, and 2 with imported liquor. The large increase in important cases was shared by all districts except Cachar and Lakhimpur, in each of which districts there is a small decrease. In the Nága and the Gáro Hills the number remained the same in both years. The largest increase (123) occurred in Sylhet, and was due to an increase in the cases for the illegal possession of *pachwai*. The total amount of fines imposed in the 625 cases in which conviction was obtained during the year amounted to Rs. 17,196, of which Rs. 14,213, or 82·65 per cent., were realised. The total amount of rewards distributed during the year under report (including Rs. 3,126 ordered to be distributed in the preceding year) amounted to Rs. 14,324. Thus, 78·78 pre cent. of the fines realised were distributed in rewards during 1892-93.

SECTION 3.

STAMPS.

Realisation of the stamp revenue.

311. As in previous years, the revenue for the year 1892-93 was realised under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.

Receipts of the Department.

312. The total gross receipts of the year derived from the sale of stamps of all denominations used under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act, and of plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, together with duty and penalty levied under sections 34 and 37, and the duty paid under section 38 of the Indian Stamp Act, and other miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 8,15,265, against Rs. 8,20,824 in 1891-92, showing a decline of Rs. 5,559, or 0·68 per cent. But compared with 1890-91, the revenue collections during the year under report show an increase of Rs. 47,617, or 6·20 per cent. If we except the year 1891-92, the revenue of the past year is in excess of any year since the formation of the province.

The original budget estimate under receipts was placed at Rs. 7,90,000 for the year 1892-93, but was raised by the Government of India to Rs. 8,50,000. In June 1892 the estimates were revised and reduced to Rs. 8,20,000 on the basis of the actual revenue collections in 1891-92, and the results of the year under report show that the actual revenue fell short of the revised estimates by Rs. 4,735 only.

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

The following table exhibits separately the revenue derived under the Indian Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act for each of the nineteen years since 1874-75, when the province was separated from Bengal. Of the total revenue of the year, the Indian Stamp Act contributed nearly 30 per cent. and the Court Fees Act 70 per cent.

Year.	Revenue under the General Stamp Acts, XVIII of 1869 and I of 1879.	Revenue under Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.	Total Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	1,38,795	3,35,827	4,74,622
1875-76	1,44,950	3,61,165	5,06,115
1876-77	1,38,299	3,49,033	4,87,332
1877-78	1,67,079	3,81,094	5,48,173
1878-79	1,98,560	3,86,011	5,84,571
1879-80	2,13,861	3,96,482	6,10,343
1880-81	1,99,906	4,13,713	6,13,619
1881-82	1,93,339	4,43,781	6,37,120
1882-83	2,17,170	4,99,765	7,16,935
1883-84	2,06,774	5,40,877	7,47,651
1884-85	2,11,688	5,60,870	7,72,558
1885-86	2,23,400	5,59,319	7,82,719
1886-87	2,02,123	5,40,031	7,42,154
1887-88	1,84,834	6,01,992	7,86,826
1888-89	1,90,533	5,36,240	7,26,779
1889-90	2,12,890	5,90,138	8,03,033
1890-91	2,20,594	5,47,054	7,67,648
1891-92	2,29,831	5,90,993	8,20,824
1892-93	2,44,022	5,71,243	8,15,265

From the above table it will be seen that the revenue collections under the Indian Stamp Act show a steady increase since 1888-89. Under the Court Fees Act the revenue has fluctuated during the past eight years, and the decrease in the total revenue of the year under report has been brought about by the falling off under this head of revenue.

313. The following statement shows separately the revenue collections under the two Stamp Acts in each district of the province during the past two years :

Receipts, district by district.

District.	Receipts under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and the Court Fees Act, 1870, during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.				Total.	
	Under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879.		Under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	23,167	26,269	41,242	44,869	64,409	71,138
Sylhet	1,36,056	1,44,867	3,28,278	3,13,745	4,64,334	4,58,612
Goálpára	15,025	14,307	43,124	37,358	58,149	51,665
Kámrúp	17,357	17,705	58,179	52,245	75,536	69,950
Darrang	6,249	5,900	24,493	23,671	30,742	29,571
Nowgong	4,974	4,945	23,094	22,866	28,068	27,811
Sibságar	12,076	12,621	43,292	43,651	55,368	56,272
Lakhimpur	12,695	14,391	24,209	25,184	36,904	39,575
Nága Hills	263	397	376	1,437	639	1,834
Khási „	1,499	2,129	3,925	5,497	5,424	7,626
Gáro „	460	396	781	720	1,241	1,116
Manipur	10	95	...	...	10	95
Total	2,29,831	2,44,022	5,90,993	5,71,243	8,20,824	8,15,265

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

It will be seen that there is an increase in six districts (including Manipur) and a decrease in the remaining six, the highest increase (Rs. 6,729) occurring in Cachar and the heaviest decrease (Rs. 6,484) in Goálpára. Of the districts which show an increase, in Cachar the increase is nearly equally distributed over both non-judicial and judicial stamps, and was due to the district becoming settled after the frontier disturbances of the two previous years. There have, moreover, been a larger number of sales and mortgages of immoveable property owing to special causes, *viz.*,—

(1) A number of the time-expired garden coolies and people living in the border of Sylhet have acquired lands in this district by purchase, with a view to settling down permanently.

(2) The abnormal increase in the prices of food-grains for a portion of the year led to sales of holdings.

(3) Some Muhammadans sold their lands to defray the expenses of a pilgrimage to Mecca.

In addition to the increased institution of civil suits in this district, the increase under judicial stamps was also due to notices of demand for arrears of revenue having been issued more regularly. In Sibságar the total increase amounts to Rs. 904, and is due to both kinds of stamps. The increase of Rs. 545 under non-judicial stamps is attributed to the increased sale of eight-anna stamps for coolie agreements, and of Rs. 359 under judicial stamps to a large number of such stamps required in connection with a case relating to letters of administration. Of the increase of Rs. 2,671 in Lakhimpur, Rs. 1,696 is under non-judicial stamps and Rs. 975 under judicial stamps. The former is attributed to larger sales of eight-anna stamps for coolie agreements and the latter to the institution during the year of more civil suits of small values. The increase of Rs. 1,195 in the Nága Hills is very large for that district. The bulk of this increase (Rs. 1,061) occurred under judicial stamps, and was due to some civil suits for large amounts having been instituted during the year. The cause of an increase (Rs. 134) under non-judicial stamps, which is also comparatively large for the district, has not been explained. In the Khási Hills also the increase of Rs. 2,292 was shared by both non-judicial and judicial stamps, though by far the greater portion (Rs. 1,572) occurred under the latter head. This increase was due to the sale to one person of two impressed court-fee stamps of the value of Rs. 1,000 each; but for this abnormal sale there would have been a decrease of Rs. 428 in the revenue under this head, due to the institution of a smaller number of cases. The increase of Rs. 630 under non-judicial stamps was due partly to document stamps of higher value having been sold during the year, partly to the increased sale of one-anna receipt stamps in consequence of the location of the Assam-Bengal Railway offices at Shillong, but principally to the amount paid for embossing blank cheques with stamps on behalf of the Assam-Bengal Railway. The increase of Rs. 85 in Manipur is owing to the re-establishment of order after the disturbances. Now, turning to the districts which show a decrease, it will be seen that in Sylhet the increase (Rs. 8,811) under non-judicial stamps has been more than counterbalanced by the decrease (Rs. 14,533) under judicial stamps resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 5,722. The sale of document stamps (which in this district contributes nearly 95 per cent. of the revenue under the Indian Stamp Act) has shown a steady increase during the past four years, and the net increase under non-judicial stamps during the year under report is mainly due to a further increase in the sale of document stamps. The Deputy Commissioner attributes this increase to the condition of the bulk of the people, which led them to borrow money or to sell their property. The decrease under judicial stamps has also been ascribed to the scarcity in the district, which obliged the mass of the people to refrain from litigation as far as possible. The decrease of Rs. 6,484 in Goálpára is due to both classes of stamps. Under non-judicial stamps the falling off amounts to Rs. 718, which has been accounted for by the fact that, unlike the preceding years, there have been very few resettlements of lands by zemindárs during the year under report. The revenue under judicial stamps was abnormally high in 1891-92, chiefly owing to heavy civil suits instituted by some Marwari traders against the Bijni estate. The absence of this cause during the year under report accounts for this decrease. The revenue from this source is, however, larger than in any preceding year, excepting 1891-92. The decrease of Rs. 5,586 in Kámrúp is due to the falling off under judicial stamps, non-judicial stamps showing a small increase of Rs. 348. In this district, also, there was a very large increase in realisations under the Court Fees Act in 1891-92, and though the revenue of the year under report shows a falling off of Rs. 5,934, compared with 1891-92, the figures are higher than in the five years preceding 1891-92. The decrease is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to a falling off in the number of civil cases instituted during the year. The further increase in the revenue under the Indian Stamp Act is due to the increase in money-lending transactions and contracts in consequence of operations in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway. The total decrease of Rs. 1,171 in Darrang was shared by stamps under both Acts. The decrease in judicial stamps was mostly due to the smaller sale of impressed stamps owing to diminished litigation, while the small decrease under non-judicial stamps does not require any explanation. In Nowgong the slight decrease of Rs. 257 in the total revenue, shared by both classes of stamps, was due to ordinary fluctuations rather than to any special cause. The decrease of Rs. 125 in the Gáro Hills, which is nearly equally divided between judicial and non-judicial stamps, is small, and does not require any special explanation.

Incidence of stamp revenue.

314. Taking the eight plains districts of the province, the incidence of stamp revenue per head of population was highest (3 annas 4 pies) in Sylhet and lowest (1 anna 3 pies) in Nowgong. The general incidence in the above eight districts was 2 annas 7 pies in 1892-93, against 2 annas 9 pies in 1891-92.

Percentage of revenue.

315. Of the total revenue, Cachar contributed 8·73 per cent., Sylhet 56·25 per cent., Goálpára 6·34 per cent. Kámrúp 8·58 per cent., Darrang 3·63 per cent., Nowgong 3·41 per cent., Sibságar 6·90 per cent., Lakhimpur 4·85 per cent., and the three Hill districts and Manipur 1·31 per cent.

SECTION 3 — *Stamps.*

316. The bulk of the receipts under non-judicial stamps was, as in previous years, derived from the sale of document stamps. The total revenue collections under this head amounted to Rs. 2,21,539 during the year under report, against Rs. 2,09,129 in 1891-92, showing an increase of Rs. 12,410, or 5·93 per cent. The following statement exhibits the sale of these stamps in each district of the province during the past two years :

Document stamps.

District.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	21,260	24,311	3,051	...
Sylhet	1,29,404	1,36,941	7,537	...
Goálpára	12,183	11,435	...	748
Kámrúp	15,066	15,277	211	...
Darrang	5,318	4,952	...	366
Nowgong	4,175	4,155	...	20
Sibságar	10,071	10,821	750	...
Lakhimpur	10,298	12,024	1,726	...
Nága Hills	97	189	92	...
Khási „	857	1,088	231	...
Gáro „	400	346	...	54
Manipur	...	...	...	...
Total	2,09,129	2,21,539	12,410	...

It will be seen from the above statement that there is an increase in all the districts of the province except Goálpára, Darrang, Nowgong, and the Gáro Hills, which districts show a decrease. The highest increase (Rs. 7,537) occurs in Sylhet, and next comes Cachar with an increase of Rs. 3,051, while the largest decline (Rs. 748) is in the district of Goálpára. In Sylhet and Lakhimpur there has been an increase continuously for the past four years, while in Cachar the revenue under this head has recovered from the temporary check experienced in 1891-92.

317. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 10,498 during the year under report, against Rs. 10,182 in 1891-92, showing a further increase of Rs. 316, or 3·10 per cent. An increase is noticeable in all districts except in Cachar, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, which show a decrease. The largest decrease (Rs. 131) occurred in the district of Sibságar, and has been attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to there having been fewer money transactions owing to the abolition of the Manipur Transport Office. The next noticeable decrease (Rs. 67) is in Darrang, for which no satisfactory explanation can be given. The small falling off in the other two districts was probably due to ordinary fluctuations. Of the districts which show an advance in revenue, the largest increase (Rs. 134) occurred in Kámrúp. The increase in this district, as also in Nowgong and the Khási Hills, is attributable to the establishment of railway offices and the commencement of work of the Assam-Bengal Railway. No explanation has been given for the increase in the other districts, and none is required, as in each case it is insignificant.

One-anna revenue stamps.

318. There is a net decrease of Rs. 7 under this head, due to the decrease of Rs. 8 in Sylhet. Such stamps are issued in the two Surma Valley districts and the greater portion in Sylhet.

Other sorts of adhesive stamps.

319. The sale proceeds of stamps under this class (consisting chiefly of pleaders' and mukhtiars' certificate stamps) amounted during the year to Rs. 7,187, compared with Rs. 5,869 in 1891-92, showing an increase of Rs. 1,318, or 22·45 per cent. Of this increase, Rs. 1,225 is due to Sylhet alone, and is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the overcrowding of the Bar.

Other general stamps.

320. Under *hundí* stamps there has been a further net increase of Rs. 84 during the year under report, compared with the preceding year. These stamps are in use in the plains districts only. Three districts (Cachar, Goálpára, and Nowgong) show an increase, the figures in Darrang remain the same for both years, while there is a small decrease in the remaining four districts. The largest increase (Rs. 164) is noticeable in Goálpára, in which district the greater portion of these stamps are sold. The cause of increase in this district during the year under report has not been explained.

Hundí stamps.

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

Miscellaneous receipts.

321. The following statement exhibits the number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by the Civil Courts and the Deputy Commissioners under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, as also the amount of duty and penalty levied during the past two years :

District.	Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Civil Courts under section 34.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by Civil Courts.		Number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Deputy Commissioners under section 37.		Amount of duty and penalty realised by Deputy Commissioners.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ...	7	5	54	27	4	10	23	71
Sylhet ...	42	18	262	118	173	206	1,301	1,497
Goálpára ...	20	6	156	38	2	6	121	32
Kámrúp ...	28	27	238	228	12	9	71	121
Darrang ...	17	17	90	92	10	7	41	54
Nowgong ...	17	11	90	59	5	1	48	5
Sibságar ...	39	41	268	258	6	6	48	46
Lakhimpur ...	23	23	147	197	16	9	104	65
Nága Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khási „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro „ ...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	195	148	1,316	1,017	228	254	1,757	1,891

From the above statement it will be seen that there has been a decrease both in the number of cases and the duty and penalty levied by Civil Courts under section 34 of the Act, while there has been an increase under both these items under section 37. The increase and decrease in both cases were due mainly to the district of Sylhet.

In addition to the collections shown in the above statement, a sum of Rs. 101 was levied for stamping, by the Collector of Calcutta, documents engrossed on unstamped papers, and Rs. 313 for embossing stamps on blank cheques by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta ; Rs. 39 were also paid as duty and penalty under section 38 and Rs. 12 as adjudication fees. In 1891-92 Rs. 194 were realised for stamping, by the Collector of Calcutta, Rs. 29 as duty under section 38, and Rs. 7 as adjudication fees.

SECTION 3.

Stamps.

322. The statement below shows the total revenue obtained from the sale of court-fee stamps (adhesive and impressed), stamps for copies, and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, during the past two years :

Judicial stamps.

District.	Court-fee stamps.		Increase.	Decrease.	Stamps for copies.		Increase.	Decrease.	Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.		Increase.	Decrease.	Miscellaneous receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.			1891-92.	1892-93.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ...	38,197	41,751	3,554	...	1,927	1,985	58	...	1,118	1,133	15	...	...	...	...	...	41,242	44,869	3,627	...
Sylhet ...	3,04,426	2,89,155	...	15,271	16,816	17,578	762	...	7,036	7,012	...	24	...	...	...	...	3,28,278	3,13,745	...	14,533
Goálpára ...	39,395	34,008	...	5,387	3,151	2,773	...	378	578	577	...	1	...	...	...	...	43,124	37,358	...	5,766
Kámrúp ...	54,608	48,906	...	5,702	2,400	2,140	...	260	1,171	1,199	28	...	...	...	...	...	58,179	52,245	...	5,934
Darrang ...	23,280	22,212	...	1,068	741	926	185	...	472	533	61	...	...	...	...	...	24,493	23,671	...	822
Nowgong ...	21,918	21,730	...	183	567	588	21	...	614	648	...	66	...	...	...	...	23,094	22,866	...	228
Sibságar ...	40,147	40,571	424	...	2,200	2,098	...	102	945	982	37	...	...	...	...	...	43,292	43,651	359	...
Lakhimpur ...	22,906	23,520	614	...	861	1,125	264	...	442	539	97	...	...	...	...	...	24,209	25,184	975	...
Nága Hills ...	358	1,415	1,057	...	9	9	...	...	9	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	376	1,437	1,061	...
Khási „ ...	3,656	5,217	1,561	...	174	197	23	...	95	83	...	12	...	...	...	...	3,925	5,497	1,572	...
Gáro „ ...	714	644	...	70	49	66	17	...	18	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	781	720	...	61
Total ...	5,49,600	5,29,129	...	20,471	28,895	29,485	590	...	12,498	12,629	131	...	...	...	...	...	5,90,993	5,71,243	...	19,750

During the year under report the total revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 5,71,243, against Rs. 5,90,993 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of Rs. 19,750, or 3·34 per cent. This decrease was due to the falling off in the districts of Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, and the Gáro Hills, the remaining five districts showing an increase. The causes of this increase or decrease have already been explained.

Court-fee stamps.

323. Compared with the preceding year, the net decrease under this head amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 20,471, and was due to the districts of Sylhet, Goálpára, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, and the Gáro Hills, about three-fourths of the net decrease occurring in the district of Sylhet alone. The largest increase (Rs. 3,554) took place in Cachar.

Stamps for copies.

324. The sale-proceeds of stamps for copies show a net increase of Rs. 590, contributed by all districts except Goálpára, Kámrúp, and Sibságar, which show a decrease, the figures for the Nága Hills remaining the same for both years. In Goálpára there was a very large increase of Rs. 1,151 in 1891-92 owing to the increase in litigation in that year. The decrease of Rs. 378 in the year under report is partly accounted for by the unusual increase in the previous year, as also by the decrease in the number of cases in 1892-93. The decrease in the number of civil suits also accounts for the decrease of Rs. 260 in Kámrúp. In this district there was an increase amounting to Rs. 365 in 1891-92 over 1890-91. The decrease of Rs. 102 in the district of Sibságar has been attributed to fewer appeals having been instituted during the year under report. Of the districts which show an increase, the revenue in Sylhet from this source advanced by Rs. 762 in spite of the heavy decrease in court-fee stamps. The reduction in the rate of copying fees apparently accounts for this increase. In Darrang the increase has been attributed to settlement proceedings following on the cadastral survey in the Sadr subdivision, and in Lakhimpur to the increase in the number of civil suits of small value, as also to the ryots having had to take copies of *pattas* and *chithas*, &c., from the Collectorate with a view to file objections to the operations of the cadastral survey. The increase in the other districts is small, and does not require any explanation.

Plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps.

325. Compared with 1891-92, the sale-proceeds of plain paper in 1892-93 show a net increase of Rs. 131. Six districts show an increase and five a decrease. The largest increase (Rs. 97) took place in Lakhimpur, and the largest decrease (Rs. 66) in Nowgong. An increase in the number of revenue-petitions filed in connection with the cadastral survey led to the increase in the districts of Darrang and Lakhimpur. The cause of decrease in Nowgong has not been explained, and the variations in the other districts were not due to any special causes.

Agreement of Comptroller's and departmental figures under receipts.

326. On comparing the figures returned by the Comptroller, Assam (Rs. 8,15,265-12-6), with those reported by the district officers (Rs. 8,15,265), a difference of 12 annas 6 pies only is noticeable. This difference is owing to the exclusion of fractional parts of a rupee from the departmental accounts.

District charges (Statement No. II).

327. The total charges incurred during the year under report on account of discount and commission allowed to licensed vendors and postal officials on the sale of non-judicial stamps amounted to Rs. 7,358, against Rs. 6,882 in 1891-92, showing an increase of Rs. 476. This increase was due to the increased sale of this class of stamps during the year under report. The total amount of discount allowed on the sale of judicial stamps, including stamps for copies and plain paper used with adhesive court-fee stamps, however, shows a decline of Rs. 141 on account of the decrease in the sales, the figures for the past two years being Rs. 9,110 and Rs. 8,969 respectively. If to the above charges Rs. 258, representing contingent charges (including Rs. 30 paid as rewards to informers in two stamp cases in the district of Sylhet), be added, the total charges will amount to Rs. 16,586, against Rs. 16,233 in 1891-92, showing an increase of Rs. 353. The total expenditure during the year under report as returned by the Comptroller, Assam, however, comes to Rs. 16,589-6-11, showing an excess of Rs. 3-6-11 owing to the exclusion of fractional parts of a rupee from the departmental accounts.

Refunds.

328. The total refunds granted during the year under report under the two Stamp Acts amounted to Rs. 4,179, against Rs. 4,873 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of Rs. 694. Of this, Rs. 1,240 represented refunds under the Indian Stamp Act and Rs. 2,939 refunds under the Court Fees Act.

Deducting the district charges paid in cash from the gross revenue collections under stamps, the net revenue of the past two years is shown below:

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Gross revenue	8,20,824	8,15,265
Deduct—Charges on account of discount, contingencies, and refunds ...	21,106	20,765
Net revenue	7,99,718	7,94,500

The proportionate charges on account of pay and cost of establishment of the Superintendent of Stamps, which in previous years used to be debited to "6—Stamps" in a certain fixed proportion, were, under the orders contained in Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, letter No. 1985, dated the 12th May 1892, made debitable to "18—General Administration" with effect from the 1st April 1892. These charges have, therefore, been excluded from the figures for the year under report.

If to the cash payments of Rs. 20,765 a sum of Rs. 13,043, representing the cost of stamps supplied from the Central Store in Calcutta to the local and branch depôts in this province, which has been adjusted by book debit, be added, the total expenditure of the department will amount Rs. 33,808, and the net revenue will be reduced to Rs. 7,81,457, against Rs. 7,84,451 in 1891-92.

SECTION 3. *Stamps.*

With reference to the orders of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, contained in Resolution No. 299 of the 30th April 1879, the following table is submitted, showing separately the receipts on account of non-judicial and judicial stamps and the district charges paid in cash under each head :

	Non-judicial stamps.	Judicial stamps.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross revenue	2,44,022	5,71,243
Deduct—District charges, including refunds	8,732	12,033
Net revenue	2,35,290	5,59,210

329. The following statement shows the receipts from the sale of ordinary and service postage labels and telegraph stamps during the past two years :

Ordinary and service postage labels and telegraph stamps.

District.	Ordinary postage stamps.		Service labels.		Telegraph stamps.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	32,394	27,839	2,159	2,231	9,448	9,770	44,001	39,840	...	4,161
Sylhet	50,778	53,125	6,522	6,884	3,776	3,802	61,076	63,811	2,735	...
Goálpára	14,795	13 205	1,786	1,847	11,162	7,262	27,743	22,414	...	5,329
Kámrúp	12,214	13,035	2,692	2,757	8,031	6,687	22,937	22,477	...	460
Darrang	23,586	24,296	2,507	2,366	231	374	26,324	27,036	712	...
Nowgong ...	10,655	11,710	817	952	710	890	12,182	13,552	1,370	...
Sibságar ...	52,433	38,073	4,877	3,385	22,379	9,582	79,689	51,040	...	28,649
Lakhímpur ...	25,974	27,991	2,165	2,185	7,539	6,213	35,678	36,389	711	...
Nága Hills ...	16,339	9,933	2,153	1,440	13,463	62	31,955	11,435	...	20,520
Khási „ ...	9,771	12,157	9,698	9,785	26,555	16,817	46,024	38,759	...	7,265
Gáro „ ...	1,089	1,190	402	398	...	...	1,491	1,588	97	...
Manipur	...	5,171	...	400	2,365	5,117	2,365	10,688	8,323	...
Total	2,50,028	2,37,823	35,778	34,630	1,05,659	66,576	3,91,465	3,39,029	...	52,436

Ordinary postage labels.

330. The total receipts from this class of stamps show a net decrease of Rs. 12,205 during the year under report compared with the preceding year, but an increase of Rs. 33,756 compared with 1890-91, the figures for the three years being Rs. 2,04,067, Rs 2,50,028, and Rs. 2,37,823 respectively. In 1891-92 there was an abnormal increase of Rs. 45,961, contributed chiefly by the districts of Sibságar, the Nága Hills, and Cachar, which districts were connected with the operations against Manipur. The decrease in the year under report has been mainly brought about by the decline in sales in those three districts owing to the absence of the special cause which operated in the previous year. In Goálpára also there has been a decrease of Rs. 1,490 compared with 1891-92, which is attributed to the transfer of Messrs. Macneill & Co.'s workshop and office from Dhubri to Goalundo. In the remaining districts (including Manipur) there is an increase. In Manipur Rs. 5,171 worth of stamps was issued during the year under report, against none in the previous year, when the district was in a more or less unsettled state. Besides the case of Manipur, the only other noticeable increase occurred in Sylhet, Lakhimpur, and the Khási Hills. In the first two it is due to a general increase in correspondence, while in the latter it has been ascribed, and probably rightly so, to the establishment of the railway offices.

Service labels.

331. Under "Service labels" there has been a net decrease of Rs. 1,148, due mostly to the decrease of Rs. 1,492 in Sibságar and Rs. 713 in the Nága Hills. The special cause which led to the decrease under "Ordinary postage labels" in these districts applies to this case also. Excepting Darrang and the Gáro Hills, in which there has likewise been a small decrease, all the other districts show some increase.

Telegraph stamps.

332. There has been a very large decrease of Rs. 39,083 in the sales of telegraph stamps during the year under report compared with 1891-92 ; but the figures compare favourably with 1890-91, showing an increase of Rs. 10,908 compared with the results of that year. In 1891-92 there was an unusually large increase of Rs. 49,991, owing to the special circumstances of that year, and this increase was chiefly in the districts of Sibságar, the Nága Hills, and the Khási Hills. The decrease in the year under report is chiefly due to these same three districts, the special causes which led to the large use of telegraph stamps no longer existing. The only other appreciable decrease (Rs. 3,900) occurred in the district of Goálpára, and has been, as in the case of "Ordinary postage labels," attributed to the transfer of Messrs. Macneill

& Co.'s workshop and office to Bengal. Two other districts (Kámrúp and Lakhimpur) show a decrease. In the previous year there was an increase in each of these districts in consequence of work connected with the Manipur outbreak and the Hukong Valley expedition. In the remaining districts (except in the case of the Gáro Hills, in which there is no telegraph office) there has been an increase, that in Manipur (amounting to Rs. 2,752) being the largest.

333. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year under report for offences against the stamp laws was 66, against 57 in the preceding year, as per details given below :

Prosecutions.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Cachar	...	3
Sylhet	14	12
Goálpára	4	6
Kámrúp	3	...
Darrang	10	2
Nowgong	...	...
Sibságar	24	37
Lakhimpur	2	6
Total	57	66

The total number of prosecutions instituted during 1892-93 is in excess of the two preceding years by 5 and 9 respectively, but the number is still much below the figures for any of the six years preceding 1890-91. Out of the eight plains districts, no prosecution was undertaken in Kámrúp during the past year, and in Nowgong during the past two years. In Cachar, Goálpára, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur there has been an improvement, while in Sylhet and Darrang the results of the year compare unfavourably with those of the preceding year. In Darrang the decline from 10 in 1891-92 to 2 in 1892-93 is specially noticeable. Three persons involved in the three cases in the district of Cachar were convicted and fined Rs. 10-8. Two of these cases were for giving unstamped receipts for sums exceeding Rs. 20, and the third for executing on plain paper a document which should have been written on a stamped paper of the value of Rs. 2. The punishments inflicted in all these cases, specially in the cases of not stamping receipts (in which the accused were fined Rs. 5 and 8 annas respectively), were very light. In Sylhet the number of cases fell from 14 in 1891-92 to 12 in 1892-93. Twenty-four persons were brought to trial, of whom 17 were convicted and fined Rs. 227, 6 were acquitted, and 1 person remained under trial at the close of the year. The whole of the fines imposed was realised during the year, and a sum of Rs. 30 was distributed as rewards to informants in two cases. Of the 12 cases, 6 were for executing deeds on insufficiently stamped paper, 5 for writing them on plain paper, and only one for giving an unstamped receipt. In Goálpára 6 persons were brought to trial in 6 cases, all of whom were convicted and punished with a total fine of Rs. 35. Of these cases, one was for drawing up a deed of conveyance on an eight-anna instead of a one-rupee stamp paper, and the remaining five cases were for not affixing receipt stamps to receipts for amounts exceeding Rs. 20. As the accused in the latter cases were ignorant men, a fine of Rs. 5 on each was considered sufficient. It is noticeable that all these 5 cases were detected by the income tax office at Dhubri. In Darrang there had been an increase of 8 cases in 1891-92 compared with the preceding year, and this number represents the decrease during the year under report. Only two prosecutions were instituted for furnishing unstamped receipts, in which two persons were convicted and fined Rs. 35. Sibságar is the only district of the province in which a sufficiently large number of prosecutions was instituted during the year under report. In the 37 cases prosecuted, 39 persons were brought to trial, of whom 37 persons were convicted and fined Rs. 415, and 2 were acquitted. Of these 37 cases, 19 were for executing documents on plain paper, 16 for executing them on plain paper with a receipt stamp attached, and 2 for executing unstamped receipts for sums exceeding Rs. 20. Compared with the other two classes of cases, the number of cases in connection with failure to stamp receipts was small. In the 6 cases tried in Lakhimpur during the year under report, 6 persons were brought to trial, of whom 4 were convicted and fined Rs. 45. One was acquitted, and one person died before the case was decided. Of these 6 cases, 2 were for executing documents on unstamped paper, 2 for engrossing them on insufficiently stamped paper, while the remaining two were for giving receipts for money exceeding Rs. 20 on plain paper. As in the preceding year, no prosecution was instituted in the Hill districts.

Taking the province as a whole, it may be said that more attention is necessary in the matter of guarding our stamp revenue and looking out for and detecting offences connected with it; and it may further be said that in many districts the punishments inflicted have not been sufficiently severe to act as warnings and deterrents. Of all our districts, the officers in Sibságar have done best.

334. During the year under report there were 190 licensed vendors of stamps in the province, against 189 in 1891-92, as per details given below :

Licensed stamp vendors.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Cachar	8	7
Sylhet	109	110
Goálpára	14	17
Kámrúp	23	22
Darrang	7	7
Nowgong	7	7
Sibságar	7	8
Lakhimpur	9	8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	1	1
Gáro Hills	4	3
Total	189	190

SECTION 4. *Elephants.*

There has been an increase in the number of licensed vendors in the districts of Sylhet, Goálpára, and Sibságar, while in Cachar, Kámrúp, Lakhimpur, and the Gáro Hills the number has been reduced by one in each district. As in the previous year, the naib tahsildár at Katigora in Cachar and the tahsildár at Pratabgarh and the naib tahsildár at Hakaluki in Sylhet sold court-fee stamps to persons paying in land revenue. During the year under review the tahsildár at Kanairghát in Sylhet was similarly allowed to sell adhesive court-fee stamps, and an advance of Rs. 50 in stamps was granted to him for the purpose. As in the preceding year, the postmaster of Nowgong sold all descriptions of stamps, and he has been included in the table above. Three other post office officials, *viz.*, the sub-postmasters of Dum Duma, Jaipur, and Dhakuakhána in the district of Lakhimpur, had also licenses during the year to sell all kinds of stamps, but they did no business whatever.

In addition to the 190 licensed vendors shown above, 225 postmasters, sub-postmasters, and branch postmasters sold one-anna revenue stamps to the public, against 213 such officers in 1891-92, as per details given below :

District.	Number.		Amount.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	19	21	570	603
Sylhet	47	40	800	890
Goálpára	29	30	979	928
Kámrúp	22	22	340	343
Darrang	18	18	279	246
Nowgong	15	15	325*	490
Sibságar	29	45	678	607
Lakhimpur	25	25	1,285	1,177
Nága Hills	5	5	166	192
Khási „	3	3	228	350
Gáro „	1	1	49	50
Total	213	225	5,749*	5,376

With the increase of 12 in the number of postal officials engaged in the sale of one-anna revenue stamps, the increase in the sale of such stamps was Rs. 127 only. All the districts of the province except Goálpára, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur contributed to this increase. In Sibságar, where 16 extra postal officials were licensed to sell these stamps during the year under report, there has been a decrease of Rs. 71 in the value of stamps taken by them. But, taking the provincial results as a whole, the sale of these stamps through the agency of the Postal Department shows a gradual and steady improvement.

Fraudulent abstraction of stamps.

335. There was no case of adhesive court-fee or other stamps being abstracted from the records of any of the courts or offices in this province.

The rules for the custody, sale, and defacement of stamps, and those for the periodical examination of the stock of stamps were observed during the year under report.

SECTION 4.

ELEPHANTS.

Elephants.

336. The revenue demand of the year from this source was Rs. 18,102 (license fees Rs. 9,602 and royalty Rs. 8,500), against Rs. 21,582 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 3,480. There was a small increase of Rs. 370 under "License fees," but the decrease under "Royalty" amounted to Rs. 3,850. No *maháls* were worked in the Surma Valley or in the Gáro Hills district. In the Assam Valley, out of 39 *maháls*, only 16 were worked during the year, against 18 in 1891-92. The decrease in royalty is principally due to the fact that during the year fewer elephants were caught in Kámrúp, Darrang, and Lakhimpur. In Nowgong 22 elephants were caught in 1891-92, whereas none were captured in 1892-93 owing to the *maháls* having remained closed. The Deputy Commissioner, Kámrúp, reports that the decrease in royalty is, to a certain extent, due to one of the *maháls* not having been properly worked by its lessee. In Darrang the decrease is mainly attributable to the paucity of elephants in the *maháls*, which has been caused by continuous hunting.

* Revised figures.

SECTION 5.

LAC.

337. The revenue derived from lac *mahál* during the year 1892-93 was Rs. 30, which was collected in the district of Sibságar, as compared with Rs. 20 collected in the previous year in the same district. Lac.

SECTION 6.

RUBBER.

338. The yield of India-rubber from the Government forests in the province during the year was 3,250 maunds, against 4,227 maunds in 1891-92 and 3,076 maunds in 1890-91. From the 1st November 1892 the system of farming out the right to tap rubber to contractors was discontinued, and a duty at the rate of Rs. 12 a maund was imposed on all rubber, whether the produce of Government forests or imported from across the border. Although it was some time before the new arrangement was thoroughly understood by those interested, it has, on the whole, worked smoothly, and, in spite of the trade returns of the year showing a fall in the quantity of rubber exported from Assam to the adjoining districts of Bengal, as compared with the quantity exported in the preceding year, the decrease is not ascribed to the change of system noticed above, but to ordinary fluctuations, and it is expected that the figures for the year 1893-94 will show that no actual falling off has taken place. From a financial point of view, the arrangement has been decidedly successful, as will appear from the following statement, which shows that receipts have doubled during the year under report as compared with 1891-92: Rubber.

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Cachar	.....	2,157
Goálpára	.....	509
Kámrúp	.....	893
Darrang	21,005	12,275
Lakhimpur	4,000	34,390
Sibságar and Nága Hills	270	673
Khási and Jaintia „	310	386
Total	25,585	51,283

The only rubber plantations in the province are those in Kámrúp and Darrang. No extensions were made in the Kámrúp plantation, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 438. The extensions in the Darrang plantations have been noticed in paragraph 184 of this report.

SECTION 7.

INCOME TAX ACT, II OF 1886.

339. No orders of importance were issued during the year in connection with the working of the Act, but the following may be mentioned: New rules and orders.

(1) Communication No. 3531S.R., dated the 30th August 1892, from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, interpreting the provisions of section 33 of Act II of 1886.

(2) Resolution No. 220S.R., dated the 17th January 1893, of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, laying down the procedure for claiming a refund of the income tax deducted from the monthly salary of a person who receives a salary of Rs. 41-10-8 or more a month, but whose total income from all sources is, owing to absence on leave, less than Rs. 500 for the year.

340. The agency employed on enquiry and assessment was in most cases the same as in previous years. In the Eastern Duárs of the Goálpára district the mauzadárs were employed for this purpose, in the Kámrúp district the services of mauzadárs and tahsildárs, and in the Nowgong district those of mauzadárs, were utilised in connection with the work of revision. System of assessment and revision.

The assessees under Part I are mostly employés of tea companies, and the assessment was, as usual, based on the information supplied by the principal officers of companies and other private employers. Assessment and collection under this Part, as a general rule, give very little trouble; but considerable difficulty was experienced in the districts of Cachar, Kámrúp, and Sibságar, owing to frequent changes among employés and to alterations in their salaries after the submission of returns, which are rarely reported.

341. The following is a summary of the financial results of the last six years: Gross and net receipts.

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.	1889-90. Rs.	1890-91. Rs.	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Gross receipts ...	2,20,008	2,14,486	2,20,059	2,14,662	2,20,935	2,26,311
Net „ ...	2,16,804	2,12,993	2,18,397	2,12,795	2,18,711	2,24,895

Thus, the year under review shows the highest gross and the highest net receipts since the introduction of the Act.

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

342. The following statement shows the total assessment and collection of the tax under all Parts of the Act :

Total assessment and collection of tax in each district.

District.	Demand.			Collections.		
	Current.	Arrears.	Total.	Current.	Arrears.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	26,001	1,594	27,595	24,640	1,194	25,834
Sylhet	67,402	1,973	69,375	67,070	1,537	68,607
Goálpára	20,453	749	21,202	20,313	481	20,794
Kámrúp	13,903	97	14,000	13,648	113	13,761
Darrang	16,554	160	16,714	16,264	160	16,424
Nowgong	8,479	132	8,611	8,021	114	8,135
Sibságar	29,966	334	30,309	28,006	267	28,273
Lakhimpur	27,752	1,061	28,813	24,219	754	24,973
Nága Hills	2,092	.....	2,092	2,072	.....	2,072
Khási and Jaintia Hills	12,172	.....	12,172	12,172	.....	12,172
Gáro Hills	1,839	34	1,873	1,839	34	1,873
Forest Department	2,191	.....	2,191	2,191	.....	2,191
Manipur	700	.....	700	700	.....	700
Total	2,29,504	6,134	2,35,638	2,21,155	4,654	2,25,809*

The above figures do not include penalties realised in the year or advance collections made in 1891-92, but they include advance collections made for the year 1893-94. The total collections increased by Rs. 5,220 as compared with the figures of the previous year. Five districts, *viz.*, Sylhet, the Khási and Jaintia Hills, Darrang, the Gáro Hills, and Kámrúp, contributed to the increase in the order named, while the remaining six districts showed a falling off.

343. The following statement shows, in an abstract form, the collections under the several sources, excluding penalties and fines, and also the percentage which each source bears to the total collections, as compared with 1891-92 :

Sources of income.

	Number of assessees.			Amount of tax.			Percentage to total tax.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase or decrease.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase or decrease.	1891-92.	1892-93.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Salaries, &c., paid by Government...	858	801	— 57	37,533	38,242	+709	17·02	16·94
Ditto ditto Local authorities ...	81	81	.....	906	909	+3	·41	·40
Ditto ditto Companies, section 9 (1) ...	1,267	1,236	— 31	70,086	72,820	+2,734	31·77	32·25
Ditto ditto Companies, section 9 (2) ...	230	176	— 54	10,921	9,158	—1,763	4·95	4·05
Total Part I	2,436	2,294	—142	1,19,446	1,21,129	+1,683	54·15	53·64
Part II.—Profits of companies ...	3	3	.....	692	713	+21	·31	·32
„ III.—Interests on securities ...	.....	.....	.....	237	196	—41	·11	·09
„ IV.—Other sources ...	4,854	5,039	+185	1,00,214	1,03,771	+3,557	45·43	45·95
Grand total	7,293	7,336	+ 43	2,20,589	2,25,809	+5,220	100·	100·

* Includes an excess collection of Rs. 148, and an advance collection of Rs. 132 made for the year 1893-94.

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

Seven hundred and sixty-six salaries and 35 pensions paid by Government were taxed during the year, against 819 salaries and 39 pensions in 1891-92, the amounts realised being Rs. 37,186 and Rs. 1,056 respectively as compared with Rs. 36,467 and Rs. 1,066 in the previous year. There were considerable increases under "Salaries paid by Government" in the Khási and Jaintia Hills as well as in Sylhet, the Gáro Hills, and in the Manipur State. No change took place in the receipts from salaries paid by local authorities, the number of assessees and the amount of tax remaining the same as in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly under section 9 (1), and was due to salaries paid to officers of the Assam-Bengal Railway. The decrease under section 9 (2) was due chiefly to the transfer of the workshop of Messrs. Macneill & Co. from Dhubri to Goalundo. The increase of Rs. 21 in the collections under Part II of the Act was due to larger realisations from the Sylhet Loan Company. The receipts under "Part IV.—Other sources" show an increase of Rs. 3,557 over the preceding year. The increase was most marked in the districts of Sylhet, Sibságar, and Darrang, and was due to careful revision of assessments. The district of Goálpára shows a decrease of Rs. 1,588, which was due to the transfer of certain firms and to exemption allowed in one case where certain dealers suffered heavy losses. The total collections under Part IV (including arrears, advances for future years, and penalties) amounted to Rs. 1,04,160, or 46·03 per cent. of the total realisations under the Act, as compared with Rs 1,00,451, or 45·46 per cent., in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs 50,768, or 22·43 per cent., were contributed by the Surma Valley, Rs. 49,696, or 21·97 per cent., by the Assam Valley districts, and Rs. 3,696, or 1·63 per cent., by the Hill districts. In the preceding year the collections from the Surma Valley, Assam Valley districts, and Hill districts were Rs. 46,242, or 20·93 per cent., Rs. 51,046, or 23·10 per cent., and Rs. 3,163, or 1·43 per cent., respectively. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,374, against Rs. 2,222 on the 1st April 1892, of which Rs. 1,128 have been since collected, Rs. 45 have been remitted, Rs. 1,046 have been reported irrecoverable, and Rs. 155 are in course of realisation. Of the amount reported as irrecoverable, Rs. 1,046 were due from the assessees in the Sibságar district.

Fines and penalties.

344. The demand on account of penalties was Rs. 500, against Rs. 353 in the previous year, of which Rs. 497 were realised during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3 in Sylhet, which was reported by the Deputy Commissioner as irrecoverable. The subjoined table shows the details for each district:

District.	Part I.			Part IV.		
	Number of persons on whom penalties were imposed.	Amount imposed.	Amount collected.	Number of persons on whom penalties were imposed.	Amount imposed.	Amount collected.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Cachar	3	18	18	2	20	20
Sylhet	12	98	95	197	354	354
Goálpára... ...	...	...	...	2	5	5
Nowgong ...	...	...	...	3	5	5
Total	15	116	113	114	384	384
Total collections ...	...	...	...	Rs. (113+384), or Rs. 497.		
„ demand ...	...	...	...	Rs. (116+384), or Rs. 500.		

During the year no penalties were imposed in the province under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code for omitting to supply the information required under section 41 of Act II of 1886. Penalties were imposed in most cases for default of payment on due date. Cachar shows a decrease of Rs. 87, which seems to indicate that greater punctuality was observed in the payment of the tax than during the preceding year.

Revision by Collectors.

345. The following is a comparative statement of the figures of 1891-92 and 1892-93 for the whole province as regards the revisional work of Collectors:

	Total number of assessees.	Number of objections.	Petitions rejected.	Tax reduced.	Entirely exempted.	Pending disposal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	5,148	1,123*	662	128	326	4
1892-93	5,543	1,372†	805	164	406	1
Increase or decrease ...	+395	+149	+143	+36	+80	−3

* This includes 3 cases in which the tax was enhanced.

† This does not include 4 cases which were pending at the close of 1891-92.

SECTION 7. *Income Tax.*

Of 5,543 persons originally assessed under Part IV, 1,372, or 24·75 per cent., presented objection petitions, against 1,123, or 21·81 per cent., in the preceding year. The total number of assessees increased by 7·67 per cent., and the number of objections increased by 13·26 per cent. There was an improvement in Cachar and Lakhimpur, but there was an increase in the number of objections lodged in Sylhet, Kámrúp, Nowgong, and Goálpára. The result of revision by Collectors was a reduction of Rs. 10 911, against Rs. 8,268 in the preceding year. Of the total number of objections (1,376, inclusive of 4 pending at the close of 1891-92) filed in the whole province, the number of successful objections was 550, or 42·2 per cent., against 454, or 40·4 per cent., in the previous year. The only case under section 25 of the Act pending in the province was one in Nowgong.

346. Revision by Commissioners.

Of the 969 persons whose petitions of objections were rejected or whose taxes were partially reduced, 82, including 2 of the previous year, filed applications for revision before Commissioners, as compared with 39 in the preceding year. In 54 cases the petitions were rejected, in 5 the assessments were modified, and in 15 they were cancelled, while 8 cases remained undisposed of at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for 1891-92 being 30, 4, 3, and 2 respectively. Fourteen appeals were preferred to the Chief Commissioner from the orders of Deputy Commissioners, against 7 in the previous year, 10 of which were from Sylhet, one from the Khási and Jaintia Hills, and 3 from Cachar. Of these appeals, 11 were rejected, and 3, against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, were pending at the close of the year, in one of which the order of enhancement has since been set aside. The total amount remitted on revision by Commissioners was Rs. 292, against Rs. 76 in the previous year.

347. Coercive processes.

No prosecutions were instituted under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code during the year. The following abstract compares the statistics of processes issued on defaulters in the whole province during the past two years:

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase or decrease.
Number of processes issued	3,480	3,999	+519
„ cases in which moveable property was attached ...	519	367	—152
„ „ „ moveable property was sold ...	15	10	— 5
„ „ „ immoveable property was attached ...	1	...	— 1

The average percentage for the whole province of the number of processes issued to the number of persons finally assessed under Part I fell from 78·9 in the preceding year to 74·05; that under Part IV rose to 57·6 from 49·5 in the previous year. In all districts, except Cachar, the Nága Hills, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills, the percentage was higher than in the previous year. The total number of cases in which moveable property was attached under Parts I and IV was 367, against 519 in the previous year. Although there was a decrease in the aggregate number of cases in the whole province, the district of Kámrúp shows a large increase of 159 cases, which is reported to be due to the more stringent enforcement of the law during the year under report. There were 10 sales of moveable property in the whole province during the year, compared with 15 in the previous year. The small decrease in the number of sales calls for no remark. It is satisfactory to observe that in no case was it necessary to have recourse to attachment or sale of immoveable property.

348. Expenditure.

The following statement compares the expenditure of the past two years under the different heads:

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	871	998	+127
Travelling allowance	5	1	—4
Commission	141	52	—89
Contingencies	23	22	—1
Total	1,040	1,073	+33

The total expenditure during each of the past three years was Rs. 939, Rs. 1,040, and Rs. 1,073, respectively, showing a gradual increase. The increase under "Establishment" is due to the temporary entertainment of five clerks for three months at Rs. 20 each per mensem in the district of

Sylhet—one under the Sadr assessor and the other four for the subdivisions of Karimganj, Habiganj, South Sylhet, and Sunámganj. Of the total commission paid for the collection of the tax, Rs. 49 were paid to the principal officers of companies in Tezpur and Rs. 3 to those in Nowgong. No commission was paid during the year to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company for collection of the tax from their employés. The question of the collection of the tax by the Company from their employés and of the rates of commission to be paid has recently been raised by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways in this province, who, it is understood, has referred the matter to the Government of India. As in previous years, the work of supervision and assessment was done by the district staff, and notices were issued by the ordinary process-serving establishment.

Refunds.

349. The statement below compares the total refunds made during the last two years:

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Cachar	115	13
Sylhet	63	59
Goálpára	911	156
Kámrúp	15	15
Darrang	19	10
Nowgong	13	4
Sibságar	26	...
Khási and Jaintia Hills	72	86
Total	1,234	343

Thus there was a decrease of Rs. 891 in the total refunds made during the year as compared with those made in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in Cachar (Rs. 102), Sylhet (Rs. 4), Goálpára (Rs. 755), Darrang (Rs. 9), Nowgong (Rs. 9), and Sibságar (Rs. 26). The slight increase in the Khási and Jaintia Hills calls for no remarks.

Classification of assessees.

350. The following statement gives an abstract of the classification, together with the proportion of assessees and the tax paid by each class to total collections:

Nature of income.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax. Rs.	Percentage of assessees to total number of assessees.	Percentage of tax to total collections.
Salaries, &c., paid by Government	801	38,242	10·92	16·94
Ditto ditto Local authorities	81	909	1·10	·40
Ditto ditto Companies	1,412	81,978	19·25	36·30
Profits of Companies	3	713	·04	·32
Interest on securities	.....	196	.....	·09
Professions	424	10,083	5·78	4·47
Commerce	2,277	50,763	31·04	22·48
Transport, &c.	49	643	·66	·28
Trade	1,896	33,012	25·85	14·62
Manufacture	146	2,284	1·99	1·01
Property	120	4,268	1·64	1·89
Commission paid to mauzadárs	117	2,369	1·59	1·05
Ditto ditto planters	10	349	·14	·15
Total	7,336	2,25,806	100·	100·

SECTION 7.

Income Tax.

Thus, it will be seen that the largest contributions were from the following sources :

(1) Salaries, &c., paid by Companies.
(2) Commerce.
(3) Salaries, &c., paid by Government.
(4) Trade.

The "Salaries, &c., paid by Companies" naturally occupy the first place owing to the continued development of the tea industry throughout the province. More than three-fourths of the total collection under this head were paid by managers of tea gardens, 715 in number, of whom 325 are in the Surma Valley. The principal sources of income under "Commerce" are "Money-lending and changing" and "General merchants." The former business is extensively carried on in the Sylhet district, where Rs. 21,853, or about one-half of the total collections under "Commerce," were realised from 1,046 persons. Among general merchants there were 710 assessees, who paid Rs. 18,076, or rather more than one-third of the total realised from "Commerce." The districts showing the largest numbers of such assessees are Lakhimpur, Goálpára, and Sylhet. Government officers, including mauzadárs and servants of local authorities, pay over 18 per cent. of the tax. The total collections under the head "Trade" amounted to Rs. 33,012, of which Rs. 26,362 were paid by 1,478 assessees, who were mostly petty dealers. The collections from other sources of income were comparatively small, being about 10 per cent. of the total amount realised in the whole province

CHAPTER VI

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

SECTION 1.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration of births and deaths where carried on.

351. There has been no extension during the year of the areas in which vital statistics are registered.

Statistics of births and deaths in the province.

352. The following table shows the results of the registration of births and deaths in the past two years:

District.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Number of births registered.		Number of deaths registered.		Ratio of births per mille of population.		Ratio of deaths per mille of population.	
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
I.—Surma Valley—									
Cachar	367,542	9,673	10,215	12,393	12,162	26·32	27·79	33·72	33·09
Sylhet	2,154,593	73,457	74,009	67,941	74,442	34·09	34·81	31·53	34·55
Total Surma Valley ...	2,522,135	83,130	85,224	80,334	86,604	32·96	33·79	31·85	34·33
II.—Assam Valley—									
Goálpára	452,304	14,706	16,760	16,240	15,842	32·51	37·06	35·91	35·02
Kámrúp	634,249	13,523	18,078	17,976	24,686	21·32	28·50	28·34	38·92
Darrang	307,761	7,963	8,293	10,870	12,744	25·87	26·95	35·32	41·41
Nowgong	344,141	7,598	7,600	9,114	10,266	22·08	22·09	62·48	29·83
Sibságar	457,274	9,956	11,763	9,106	12,204	21·77	25·72	19·91	26·68
Lakhimpur	254,054	5,513	7,004	5,349	8,056	21·70	27·57	21·01	31·71
Total Assam Valley ...	2,449,782	59,259	69,498	68,655	83,798	24·19	28·36	28·02	34·22
III.—Khási and Jaintia Hills (selected areas only)	49,167	1,159	1,187	1,167	1,382	23·57	24·14	23·74	28·11
Grand total	5,021,034	143,548	155,909	150,156	171,784	28·59	31·05	29·91	34·21

Every district shows an increase in the birth rate over that of the previous year, but the most marked improvement is seen in the Kámrúp, Lakhimpur, Goálpára, and Sibságar districts, the rates having increased from 21·32, 21·70, 32·51, and 21·77 to 28·50, 27·57, 37·06, and 25·72 respectively. There is still much room for improvement, particularly in the districts of Nowgong, Cachar, Darrang, and in the Khási and Jaintia Hills. The number of deaths registered rose from 150,156 in 1891 to 171,784 in 1892, and the death rate per mille of population from 29·91 to 34·21. The increase was common to both valleys and the Khási and Jaintia Hills. The registered death rate for the province exceeds the birth rate by 3·16, as compared with an excess of 1·32 per mille in 1891. The death rate in the Surma Valley, which for the past two years was less than the birth rate, exceeded it for the year under review, the figures being 34·33 and 33·79 per mille respectively. The death rate in the Cachar district (33·09) is still greatly in excess of the birth rate (27·79). The Deputy Commissioner has explained that one cause of this great disparity of rates is

SECTION I. *Births and Deaths.*

that "a great part of the population both in Silchar and Hailákándi is 'non-resident,' *i.e.*, it consists of Government officials, pleaders and mukhtiars, and shopkeepers, &c., whose families live elsewhere, *i.e.*, in Sylhet and Dacca." The Chief Commissioner, however, can accept this as only a very partial explanation, and has no doubt that stricter supervision would secure results on which more reliance could be placed. In the Assam Valley, Goálpára is the only district in which the registered birth rate exceeded the death rate, the excess having been 2·04 per mille. In the Darrang district, the death rate exceeded the birth rate by 14·46 per mille, in the Kámrúp district by 10·42, and in the Nowgong district by 7·74. The registered death rate was greater in every district of the province in 1892 than in the previous year, except in the Cachar and Goálpára districts. The results doubtless indicate more accurate registration of deaths, but the actual mortality has probably been greater in most districts of the province.

353. The following tables show the statistics of births and deaths in sadr and subdivisional towns, where registration is compulsory :

Statistics of births and deaths in the sadr and subdivisional towns.

Sadr towns (registration compulsory).	Population according to the census of 1891.	Total births registered during the year.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Total ratio of births per mille of the population.	Total ratio of deaths per mille of the population.
Silchar	7,523	80	302	10·63	40·14
Sylhet	14,027	111	302	7·91	21·53
Dhubri	4,825	30	89	6·21	18·44
Gauháti	10,817*	242	728	22·37	67·30
Tezpur	4,011	81	324	20·19	80·78
Nowgong	4,815	56	339	11·63	70·40
Sibságar	5,249	124	169	23·62	32·20
Dibrugarh	9,876	337	442	34·12	44·75
Shillong	6,720	149	85	22·17	12·65
Total	67,863	1,210	2,780	17·83	40·96

Subdivisional towns (registration compulsory).	Population.	Total births registered during three year.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Total ratio of births per mille of the population.	Total ratio of deaths per mille of the population.
Hailákándi	650	12	17	18·45	26·15
Karimganj	3,349	58	87	17·32	25·98
Maulvi Bázár	2,629	16	28	6·08	10·65
Habiganj	4,161	101	146	24·27	35·09
Sunámganj	3,139	73	68	23·26	21·66
Goálpára	5,440	109	173	20·03	31·80
Barpeta	11,887*	337	564	28·35	47·44
Mangaldai	699	11	50	15·73	71·53
Jorhát	2,159	50	82	23·16	37·98
Golághát	2,211	34	84	15·37	37·99
North Lakhimpur	1,244	54	58	43·41	46·62
Total	37,568	855	1,357	22·76	36·12

The statistics of births and deaths in the nine sadr and eleven subdivisional towns, where registration is compulsory, show an increase under both heads, as compared with the figures for the previous year; but, on comparing the totals with the figures for the whole province, there is little doubt that the system of registration in both the sadr and, to a less degree, in the subdivisional towns is still very defective. The birth rate in the sadr towns varies from 6·21 per mille in Dhubri to 34·12 in Dibrugarh,

* Includes compulsory registration area outside the municipality.

while the death rate per mille, excluding deaths in dispensaries, varies from 6·63 in Dhubri to 55·19 in Gauháti, and, including deaths in dispensaries, from 18·44 in Dhubri to 80·78 in Tezpur. The total average death rate of the subdivisional towns approximates closely to the average for the whole province, but the birth rate, 22·76, as compared with an average of 31·05 for the province, shows clearly a slackness of supervision on the part of district officers. The birth rate for Maulvi Bázár is 6·08, compared with a death rate of 10·65 including, and 9·12 excluding, deaths in dispensaries. No reliance whatever can be placed on such figures, or on those furnished for the Sylhet and Dhubri sadr towns. The death rate for Shillong is equally open to suspicion. The figures for Gauháti show a marked improvement; and this result is undoubtedly due to the personal interest taken in registration by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Teunon. A slight improvement is noticeable in the subdivisional towns of Hailákándi, Golághát, and Jorhát; but, even after making every allowance for the effect which *kála-azár* has upon both the birth and death rates, the figures for Mangaldai are still obviously incorrect. The death rates for North Lakhimpur and for Barpeta are also apparently too high, as neither town was visited by an epidemic. Registration in Kohima was introduced in May 1891. The statistics for this town are reported to be still very inaccurate.

The figures showing maximum and minimum birth and death rates for each registration circle in the province leave no room for doubt that, though there has been a distinct improvement in the system of registration throughout the province as a whole, individual towns have grossly neglected the repeated orders of the Chief Commissioner. In reviewing the Sanitary Report for 1891, the Chief Commissioner referred to certain measures which he proposed to adopt with a view to effecting an improvement in the registration of vital statistics; he further impressed on Deputy Commissioners and subdivisional officers the necessity for punishing for neglect of their duties those who are responsible for reporting such statistics, that is, in Assam Proper the unpaid village gaonburas, and in Goálpára and the Surma Valley the paid rural police. The Chief Commissioner has little doubt that if each Deputy Commissioner were to adopt the measures initiated by the Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp, more accurate results for the province would be secured. The Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, has recently submitted a set of draft rules with a view to improve the accuracy of vital statistics furnished by district officers, and these are now under separate consideration. The number of prosecutions instituted and convictions obtained in areas where registration is compulsory was three times as large as the number in the previous year, the figures being 118 prosecutions and 94 convictions, against 42 and 33, respectively, in 1891. Gauháti town heads the list with 36 prosecutions and 32 convictions. In Shillong, Karimganj, Maulvi Bázár, Sunámganj, Dhubri, Tezpur, and Sibságar there were no prosecutions. In non-compulsory areas an improvement is noticeable in the number of punishments imposed on gaonburas and chaukidárs who failed to report, the figures being 823 against 517 in the previous year. The improvement is, however, confined almost solely to the Kámrúp district, the number of gaonburas punished in that district having risen from 5 in 1891 to 342 in 1892. No punishments were awarded in the Lakhimpur district, and only 4 in Darrang.

354. The following table shows the chief causes of mortality in the province for the past two years, and the average of the preceding five years:

Provincial mortality from the chief diseases.

	Registered deaths for the past seven years under the chief causes of mortality.		
	Average 1886-1890.	1891.	1892.
Cholera	14,303	23,882	21,552
Small-pox	1,485	2,361	1,452
Fevers	69,698	75,965	93,971
Dysentery and diarrhœa	14,924	14,418	15,685
Injuries	1,763	1,597	2,016
Other causes	25,142	31,933	37,108
All causes	127,315	150,156	171,784

The number of deaths registered in the province increased from 150,156 in 1891 to 171,784 in the year under review; it was also largely in excess of the average of the five years from 1886 to 1890, which was 127,315. The increase occurs under all diseases, except cholera and small-pox, which show a decrease; but the principal increase is under "Fevers," the deaths from this cause being more than 18,000 in excess of those during the previous year. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that the large increase in the recorded mortality of the year is attributable partly to improvement in registration and partly to a heavier rainfall throughout the province. A favourable feature in the figures is the smaller number of deaths from cholera and small-pox, under both of which heads, and especially cholera, there was a large advance last year as compared with the preceding year's figures. The number of deaths registered under "Cholera" was 21,552, against 23,882 in 1891, and under small-pox 1,452 against 2,361. The number of deaths from small-pox in 1892 is the smallest registered since the year 1879. Deaths from

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

cholera, however, though less than those of the preceding year, exceed the average for the quinquennial period 1886-90 by 7,249 deaths (the rate per mille being 4·29, against 2·84 of the quinquennial period), and the mortality was greater than in any other preceding year since 1884, when 22,276 deaths occurred. The districts which show an increase in deaths from cholera are Kámrúp, Sylhet, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills. Under "Fevers" 93,971 deaths were registered, against 75,965 in the preceding year, and of this number, 6,734 deaths were due to *kála-azár*, against 9,937 in 1891. From the figures recorded against the several districts affected by *kála-azár* it would appear that, though there is a substantial decrease in Goálpára and Kámrúp, this disease is advancing steadily in Nowgong and Darrang. Eight dispensaries were opened or sanctioned in the Nowgong district, and two in the Darrang district during the year under report, with the special object of coping with this disease. "Other causes" show 37,108 deaths, or 5,175 in excess of those registered in the previous year. Of this number, 1,247 were recorded as deaths from *beri-beri* of Ceylon or anæmia of coolies (*anchylostomiasis*). In 1891 only 125 deaths were registered under this head, and this goes to show that more attention is now paid to the correct registration of *anchylostomiasis* on tea gardens, although doubtless the figures do not completely represent the mortality from this disease amongst garden labourers. In October 1892 the Sanitary Commissioner was directed to have further and systematic enquiries made by Civil Surgeons, in order to determine whether *beri-beri* as observed on tea gardens is an imported disease or not, and also to ascertain the extent to which *kála-azár* and *beri-beri* prevail among natives of the province and settled immigrants outside tea gardens in each of the tea districts. It was further suggested that if either disease were found among the indigenous people of Sylhet and Cachar, enquiries should be made whether it was to be found in the neighbouring districts of Eastern Bengal.

SECTION 2.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR INSPECTION.

355. The following table compares the immigration of all classes of coolies into the province during the past two years :

Importations.—Provincial figures.

		1891.	1892.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Act ...	Sardári adults ...	9,241	13,513	+4,272	+46·2
	Contractors' adults ...	16,071	14,942	—1,129	— 7·0
Non-Act ...	Adults ...	12,627	13,347	+ 720	+ 5·7
Total		37,939	41,802	+3,863	+10·1
Children		11,969	14,248	+2,279	+19·0
Grand total		49,908	56,050	+6,142	+12·3

It will thus be seen that, while for the province generally a considerable increase in immigration took place under the head of sardári adults and in the case of children, the increase was less marked under the head of non-Act adults, and there was an actual decrease in the case of contractors' adults. No special explanation can be given of the increased immigration, which was probably due to the opening of new gardens, to extensions of cultivation, and to efforts made by managers to supplement the labour force in cases in which, for some reason or other, it had become inadequate. As regards the Cachar district, where a considerable increase occurred under all heads, the Deputy Commissioner remarks that during the year under report the *tilas* of the early days of tea cultivation were on many gardens deserted in favour of well drained loamy flats for which fresh labour was required. In the South Sylhet subdivision of the Sylhet district several new gardens were opened out during the year under report, or just at the close of the previous year.

Importations.—District and valley statistics.

356. The following table gives the statistics of importations for each district of the province separately :

District.	Act adults.			Non-Act adults.			Total of Act and non-Act adults.			Children.			Grand total, including children.		
	1891.	1892.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1891.	1892.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1891.	1892.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1891.	1892.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	1891.	1892.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Cachar ..	2,396	3,079	+ 28·50	2,393	3,220	+ 34·55	4,789	6,299	+ 31·53	736	1,162	+ 57·88	5,525	7,461	+ 35·04
Sylhet ..	486	1,020	+ 109·87	7,567	7,175	— 5·18	8,053	8,195	+ 1·76	3,891	4,260	+ 9·48	11,944	12,455	+ 4·27
Total Surma Valley	2,882	4,099	+ 42·22	9,960	10,395	+ 4·36	12,842	14,494	+ 12·86	4,627	5,422	+ 17·18	17,469	19,916	+14·00
Kámrúp ..	361	340	— 7·35	156	44	— 71·79	523	384	— 26·57	179	213	+ 18·99	702	597	—14·95
Darrang ..	4,932	4,962	+ ·60	292	386	+ 32·19	5,224	5,348	+ 2·37	1,837	2,091	+13·82	7,061	7,439	+ 5·35
Nowgong ..	1,017	1,166	+ 14·65	685	507	—25·99	1,702	1,673	— 1·70	492	500	+ 1·63	2,194	2,173	— ·96
Sibságar ..	6,489	7,611	+ 17·29	458	889	+ 94·10	6,947	8,500	+ 22·35	2,405	3,348	+ 39·21	9,352	11,848	+ 26·68
Lakhimpur ..	9,625	10,277	+ 6·77	1,076	1,126	+ 4·64	10,701	11,403	+ 6·56	2,429	2,674	+ 10·09	13,130	14,077	+ 7·21
Total Assam Valley	22,430	24,356	+ 8·58	2,667	2,952	+ 10·68	25,097	27,308	+ 8·81	7,342	8,826	+ 20·21	32,439	36,134	+ 11·39
Grand total ..	25,312	28,455	+ 12·41	12,627	13,347	+ 5·70	37,939	41,802	+ 10·18	11,969	14,248	+19·04	49,908	56,050	+ 12·31

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

These figures show that the increase under the head of Act adults was common to all districts of the province, except Kámrúp, and was especially marked in both districts of the Surma Valley and in the districts of Nowgong and Sibságar in the Assam Valley. Under the head of non-Act adults an increase occurred in the districts of Cachar, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, while a decrease took place in Sylhet, Kámrúp, and Nowgong. In the case of children the increase was common to all districts of the province, and is a satisfactory feature in the returns of the year, as showing that the Assam gardens are growing in popularity in the districts of recruitment. The above results, so far as they show a decided increase in Act importations into both of the Surma Valley districts, accompanied by a falling off (though not large) in non-Act importations into the Sylhet district, are noteworthy. No explanation is forthcoming of these results except in regard to Sylhet, the Deputy Commissioner of which district writes:

> It would appear that new gardens and extensions have to be worked by Act labour, as the non-Act coolie is aware of the unhealthiness of such gardens, and will not go to them. It is significant that the demand for labour on such clearings is met by an increase in the supply of Act coolies, there being concurrently a falling off in the number of free immigrants.

The small falling off under the head of non-Act adults in the Sylhet district is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the fact that the figures for the previous year were abnormally large. The general increase of importations into the Sylhet district was common to all the subdivisions except Karimganj, where the number of non-Act adults imported fell from 4,366 in the previous year to 3,904. No detailed remarks are called for on the figures for the Assam Valley, except as regards Kámrúp and Nowgong, these being the only districts which show a decrease of importations, as compared with the previous year, under the head of either Act adults or non-Act adults.

As regards the figures for the Kámrúp district, the Deputy Commissioner observes that the commencement of work on the Assam-Bengal Railway, which had operated to increase the importations of the previous year (managers having imported more largely with the object of taking up railway contracts), ceased to have any effect in this direction by the close of the year under report, as "the railway had disappointed most, if not all, contractors and would-be contractors." The falling off under the head of non-Act adults in the Nowgong district is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the fact that Mikirs, Kacharis, and other time-expired coolies who have now settled on Government lands supply much local labour to the tea gardens.

357. The following tabular statement distributes the adult immigrants according to their sex between the various localities of recruitment:

Nationality of immigrants.

Nationality of immigrants.		Act.				Non-Act.		Total.	
		Garden sardárs.		Contractors.					
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal	Men ...	657	872	1,123	1,151	579	828	2,359	2,851
	Women...	587	739	1,235	1,248	619	721	2,441	2,708
Total		1,244	1,611	2,358	2,399	1,198	1,549	4,800	5,559
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Men ...	750	1,066	1,272	705	3,616	3,048	5,638	4,819
	Women...	392	772	1,107	531	3,387	3,074	4,886	4,377
Total		1,142	1,838	2,379	1,236	7,003	6,122	10,524*	9,196
Behar	Men ...	711	1,206	620	591	545	555	1,876	2,352
	Women...	465	837	481	395	399	489	1,345	1,721
Total		1,176	2,043	1,101	986	944	1,044	3,221	4,073
Chota Nagpur ...	Men ...	2,467	3,393	4,919	4,867	1,502	1,464	8,888	9,724
	Women...	2,259	2,951	4,425	4,046	985	1,189	7,699	8,186
Total		4,726	6,344	9,344	8,913	2,487	2,653	16,557*	17,910
Nepal	Men ...	13	8	90	16	6	6	109	30
	Women...	34	14	26	4	4	3	64	21
Total		47	22	116	20	10	9	173	51
Madras	Men ...	483	762	439	266	209	515	1,131	1,543
	Women...	379	605	312	273	196	473	887	1,351
Total		862	1,367	751	539	405	988	2,018	2,894
Bombay	Men ...	18	3	12	.....	10	11	40	14
	Women...	12	.....	9	.....	6	10	27	10
Total		30	3	21	.....	16	21	67	24

* Includes figures for Central Provinces also.

SECTION 2.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

Nationality of immigrants.	Act.				Non-Act.		Total.	
	Garden sardars.		Contractors.					
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam ... ... { Men ...	.....	.....	1	18	505	672	506	690
Women...	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	37	58	37
Total	.....	.....	1	18	563	709	564	727
Central Provinces ... { Men ...	.....	180	.....	461	.....	95	.....	736
Women...	.....	105	.....	370	.....	49	.....	524
Total	.....	285	.....	831	.....	144	.....	1,260
Orissa ... ... { Men ...	8	.....	.....	.....	1	48	9	48
Women...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	6	60
Total	14	.....	.....	.....	1	108	15	108
Total ... ... { Men ...	5,107	7,490	8,476	8,075	6,973	7,242	20,556	22,807
Women...	4,134	6,023	7,595	6,867	5,654	6,105	17,383	18,995
Grand total...	9,241	13,513	16,071	14,942	12,627	13,347	37,939	41,802

This statement, in which the statistics for the Central Provinces are for the first time separately given, shows greater activity of recruitment from all localities except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Nepal, and Bombay. It is doubtful, however, if there was any material decrease for the province generally in the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as the figures for the previous year, with which the comparison is made, include importations from the Central Provinces, which are shown separately for the year under report and aggregated 1,260 persons. The increase which took place was fairly shared between Bengal, Chota Nagpur, and Madras, and was especially marked in the case of Chota Nagpur. The considerable falling off which occurred under the head of contractors' coolies imported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to a less extent from Behar, Chota Nagpur, Nepal, and Madras, is noteworthy, as is also the larger number of coolies imported through the agency of garden sardárs from all localities except Nepal and Bombay, from which places, however, the importations are insignificant. The number of non-Act immigrants increased in all cases except from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Nepal. The total number of importations from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh decreased in the case of every district in the province except Cachar, where it increased from 1,225 in the previous year to 1,695. But in connection with the statistics under this head it has to be remembered that there is reason to fear that coolies from the North-Western Provinces, amongst others, are not unfrequently shown by the recruiting agencies as "junglies" or immigrants from Chota Nagpur, for whom a higher price is obtained. Similarly, Cachar was the only district in the province which showed an increase during the year under report in the number of Act coolies from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh imported through contractors, all other districts showing a more or less considerable decrease under this head. Immigration from Madras shows a further and considerable development, not the least satisfactory feature of which is the tendency shown, pre-eminently in the case of the Surma Valley and to a less extent in the more important labour districts of the Assam Valley, for these importations to fall to a greater extent than during the previous year under the non-Act category. Unfortunately, however, there is reason to fear that the coolies imported from Madras are often of poor physique. The following tables show the relative order in which each locality of recruitment stands in respect of Act and non-Act importations :

(*a*) *Act Importations.*

Locality of recruitment.	Recruited by		Total number of labourers imported during 1892.
	Garden sardárs.	Contractors.	
(1) Chota Nagpur	6,344	8,913	15,257
(2) Bengal	1,611	2,399	4,010
(3) North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,838	1,236	3,074
(4) Behar	2,043	986	3,029

(*b*) *Non-Act Importations.*

	Number of coolies imported.
(1) North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,122
(2) Chota Nagpur	2,653
(3) Bengal	1,549
(4) Behar	1,044

The various localities of recruitment thus stood in the same relative position as during the previous year in regard both to Act and non-Act importations.

358. The proportion of women amongst adult immigrants from the chief localities of recruitment is given below :

Female immigrants.

Locality of recruitment.	Percentage of women to men among							
	Sardári immigrants		Contractors' immigrants.		Non-Act immigrants.		All adult immigrants.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892	1891.	1892.
Bengal	47·2	45·8	52·3	52·0	51·6	40·1	50·8	48·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	34·3	42·0	46·5	42·9	48·3	50·2	46·4	47·6
Behar	39·5	40·9	43·6	40·0	42·2	43·8	41·7	42·2
Chota Nagpur	47·7	46·5	47·3	45·4	39·6	44·8	46·3	45·7
Total	44·7	44·7	47·2	45·9	44·7	48·1	45·8	46·2

There was thus a satisfactory increase in the percentage of women in the case of sardári and non-Act immigrants (except those imported from Bengal, and as regards sardári immigrants from Chota Nagpur). On the other hand, a decrease is shown in the proportion of women amongst contractors' immigrants with reference to each locality of recruitment. As observed by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, this decrease is to be regretted, amongst other reasons, because the importations of batches without an adequate proportion of women in many cases means large desertions.

359. The following table gives the number of Act coolies imported during the past two years into each district, and shows the average number imported by each sardár :

Contractors' and sardári coolies.

District.	Sardári coolies.		Number of certificates granted to gard n sardars.		Average number of recruits per sardár.		Contractors' coolies.		Percentage of increase or decrease of importations during 1892 as compared with 1891.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	Sardári.	Contractors'.
Cachar	1,520	2,031	593	495	2·5	4·1	876	1,048	+ 33·6	+ 19·6
Sylhet	410	717	288	301	1·4	2·3	76	303	+ 74·8	+298·6
Total Surma Valley ...	1,930	2,748	886	796	2·1	3·4	952	1,351	+ 42·3	+ 41·9
Kámrúp	173	275	48	10	3·6	27·5	194	65	+ 58·9	— 66·5
Darrang	1,628	2,453	459	446	3·5	5·5	3,304	2,509	+ 50·6	— 24·0
Nowgong	524	602	220	141	2·3	4·2	493	564	+ 14·8	+ 14·4
Sibságar	2,499	4,189	978	1,187	2·5	3·5	3,990	3,422	+ 67·6	— 14·2
Lakhimpur	2,487	3,246	819	811	3·0	4·0	7,138	7,031	+ 30·5	— 1·5
Total Brahmaputra Valley ...	7,311	10,765	2,524	2,595	2·8	4·1	15,119	13,591	+ 47·2	— 10·1
Grand total	9,241	13,513	3,410	3,391	2·7	3·9	16,071	14,942	+ 46·2	— 7·0

The increase in the number of sardári coolies imported into the province generally was very considerable, and was common to all districts. The number of certificates granted to sardárs showed an increase only in the case of the districts of Sylhet and Sibságar, all other districts showing a decrease. On the other hand, the average recruits per sardár increased in all cases. No explanation is forthcoming in the district reports of these results, which can therefore only be ascribed to greater resort to, and increased activity on the part of, sardárs.

Under the head of contractors' coolies the increase which took place in both the Surma Valley districts is noteworthy ; but as regards the Sylhet district, it should be explained that one garden alone (Chandpur in the Habiganj subdivision) imported no less than 126 such coolies out of the total of 303 imported into that district. In all the districts of the Assam Valley, except Nowgong, where,

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however, the increase was inconsiderable, a more or less considerable decrease took place in the number of labourers recruited through the agency of contractors.

Cost of importation.

360. There is no new information to be recorded under this head.

Transit of immigrants to the Assam Valley.

361. During the year under report 25,421 immigrants started from the recruiting districts for Assam, against 20,319 in the previous year, showing an increase of 5,102. The casualties *en route* to Dhubri, that is, the number of coolies who died or absconded, were returned by the depôt managers as 87 (47 died and 40 absconded) against 2 (one died and one absconded) in the previous year; detentions *en route* owing to sickness were returned as 259, against 4 in the preceding year. The increase in the returns under these heads is due to more correct registration by the depôt managers. As regards the route adopted between the recruiting districts and Dhubri, the statistics show that 11,768 coolies (against 12,451 in 1891) came *viâ* Goalundo, and 13,308 (against 7,862 in 1891) *viâ* Kaunia-Jatrapur. The Kaunia route was thus far more largely used than during the previous year. Of the total number of immigrants who arrived at Dhubri, 1,427 (against 1,668 in the previous year) were recruited by licensed sardárs, and the remainder, 23,649 (against 18,645 in 1891) came up under the free system. Of these latter, 297 (against 109 in the previous year) passed as free immigrants, and of the balance, 15,946 (against 13,900 in the previous year) were put under contract, and 6,632 (against 4,636 in 1891) were passed as dependents attached to them, the number rejected being 774 (against 718 during the previous year). Of the free coolies placed under contract, 2,835 were recruited by licensed sardárs, 3,374 by unlicensed sardárs, and 12,302 by contractors. The figures for the previous year under these heads were 1,543, 4,739, and 12,254 respectively, so that the statistics for the year under report show a considerable development in the system of recruitment by licensed and unlicensed sardárs, especially the latter, while the number of coolies recruited by contractors stood at almost exactly the same figure as in 1891. The Civil Surgeon examined 16,730 immigrants (against 13,648 in the previous year) before they were placed under contract, of whom 15,947 (against 12,930 in 1891) were passed and 783* (against 718 in the previous year) were rejected. Of those rejected, 288 were sent on as dependents and 226 as free by the depôt managers, and 269 (with 243 dependents) were returned to their homes by the depôt managers. The corresponding figures for 1891 were 259, 143, and 314 respectively. No immigrant was returned to his or her home by the Civil Surgeon, whereas eleven immigrants were so returned during the previous year. Of the total number of free coolies rejected, 21 had been recruited by licensed sardárs, 451 by unlicensed sardárs, and 311 by contractors. Comparing the rejections with the total number recruited by each recruiting agency, the figures show that, whereas the percentage of rejections to recruits in the case of licensed sardárs was under 1 per cent., in the case of unlicensed sardárs it was 5·3 per cent., and in that of contractors 2·5 per cent. So far, therefore, as coolies put under contract at Dhubri are concerned, it would appear that the best class of coolies was recruited by licensed sardárs and the next best by contractors, while unlicensed sardárs show the worst results in this respect. It is satisfactory to notice that no complaints were received by the Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára from the managers of tea gardens as to the unfitness of coolies sent up from the Dhubri depôts. The depôts continue to be well reported on by inspecting officers.

Transit of immigrants to the Surma Valley.

362. In connection with the figures given in this paragraph, it has to be remembered that our sources of information in regard to what happens during the transit of immigrants *en route* from Goalundo to their destinations in the Surma Valley districts are confined (1) to the way-bills issued at Goalundo, and (2) to the statistics given in the registers maintained at the debarkation depôts in the districts in question. These sources of information should provide complete particulars regarding Act coolies, though even in their case the statistics are defective, owing to the fact that the way-bills are not regularly returned to the Deputy Commissioners by the garden managers as required by the Assam rules, while the Deputy Commissioners report that the rule framed by the Bengal Government, which requires a copy of all such way-bills to be transmitted by the Embarkation Agent to the labour district officers, is not complied with. The necessary steps are being taken to remedy these defects, and the Chief Commissioner has recently prescribed a penalty under section 145 of the Act to meet cases in which employers fail to comply with the rules in this respect. But, even if the rules were strictly adhered to, the requisite particulars would only be available in regard to labourers recruited under the Act, and the fact would remain as it is, that we have no separate information in regard to coolies recruited under the free system, in regard to whom way-bills are not required, and who do not pass through the debarkation depôts, but proceed direct to the gardens. It is true that some information under this head is supplied to the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet by the local agents of the India General Steam Navigation Company so far as immigrants who travel by steamer are concerned; but it is open to doubt whether this information is of much real value, and in any case it cannot touch the case of the large number of free immigrants who travel by country boat. The following *resumé* of the reports made by the Deputy Commissioners of the Surma Valley districts must be read subject to the above explanation.

The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reports that out of 3,499 immigrants despatched from Goalundo in 271 batches, 25 batches, comprising 387 coolies, were sent direct by steamer, and 249 batches, comprising 3,112 coolies, were forwarded by steamer as far as Fenchuganj, and thence by country boat. The deaths on the journey aggregated 29 against 44 in the previous year, but to these must be added 35 deaths (against 30 in 1891) which occurred in the debarkation depôts. The total number of deaths during transit or at the debarkation depôts thus aggregated 64 against 74 in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner attributes the smaller number of deaths to the working of the Sanitary Rules issued under the Bengal Act, I of 1889, and observes that the fact of no case of infringement of these rules having been brought to notice serves to show that the rules have been

* This includes 9 coolies who were rejected out of 95 remaining at the end of 1891.

complied with throughout. The general results certainly show some improvement as compared with the previous year, which may have been partially due to the effect of the rules issued under Act I (B.C.) of 1889; but the Chief Commissioner is certainly not prepared to accept the Deputy Commissioner's conclusion that the mere fact of no case of infringement of these rules having been brought to notice indicates that no such infringement has taken place. As regards Sylhet, the figures supplied by the local agents of the India General Steam Navigation Company show that out of 12,455 coolies imported, 7,104, or 57·0 per cent., used the despatch steamers for transit from Goalundo to Fenchuganj, as against 18·6 in 1891 and 43·9 per cent. in 1890. There has thus been a considerable improvement in the extent to which advantage was taken of the steamer service, and this is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the fact that the passage rates charged were reduced by the Steamer Company. Eleven deaths on the steamer were reported from cholera and one from diarrhœa, while two coolies died on their way from the Madna steamer station to the Habiganj depôt. As regards the comforts provided for immigrants during their journey, the Deputy Commissioner writes:

> There is a medical officer and a supply of pure drinking water on board the steamers for the use of the immigrants who are also supplied with cooked meals. The hospital assistant at Fenchuganj always inspects the coolies on board the steamers immediately on their arrival, and I have also directed the subdivisional officer of Karimganj to occasionally board the steamers that pass his subdivisional headquarters, and enquire as to the comforts provided for the coolies. Besides the Government depôts, there are also some private depôts at Fenchuganj, where the free coolies recruited by local agents and coming up by steamers are properly housed and provided with food.

363. The following statement shows the extent to which the debarkation depôts were used during the year under report:

Debarkation depôts.

District.	Number of depôts.	Total number of immigrants to district.	Number that passed through depôts.	Number detained at depôts.				Contracts cancelled at depôts.	Expenditure.	
				Through want of a guide.	In hospital.	For segregation.	For the night only.		Building.	Establishments, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	2	7,461	3,457	223	256*	429	453	31	298 9 0	5,131 2 7
Sylhet	5	12,455	2,398	.....	27	96	266	...	422 0 6	1,373 1 9
Kámrúp	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Darrang	1	7,439	7,606	4,955	90	...	1,223	...	274 14 3	1,307 14 11
Nowgong ...	1	1,609	1,789†	86	25	100	563	...	.....	358 8 1
Sibságar	3	11,848	12,076‡	5,995	186	743	2,189	...	431 8 6	2,316 14 8
Lakhimpur ...	1	14,077	12,510	2,425	97	...	4,071	...	300 0 0	1,076 10 0
Total	13	54,889	39,836	13,684	681	1,368	8,765	31	1,727 0 3	11,564 4 0
Total for 1891 ...	13	49,206	633,708	9,175	368	858	9,940	...	6,902 0 0	9,508 15 10

The number of depôts remained the same as in the previous year. As usual, only a small proportion of the immigrants into Sylhet passed through the depôts in that district. The number of coolies detained at the depôts owing to the want of a guide is still considerable, and largely increased, as compared with the previous year, in the districts of Darrang and Sibságar. In August 1892 orders were issued by the Chief Commissioner prescribing the levy of a higher charge in cases in which coolies are detained at depôts for a longer period than one day owing to the want of a guide. The effect of these orders will probably be more apparent in the returns of the current year. The figures show a considerable increase in the number of immigrants detained at depôts both in hospital and for purposes of segregation. This result is due to the particularly unhealthy character of the year and the prevalence of cholera. The larger expenditure under the head of depôt establishments is due to the addition of a new hospital with separate establishments in connection with the depôt at Silchar.

364. The number of labourers and dependents despatched from Dhubri was 24,517 (against 19,552 in the previous year), of whom 62 (against 30 in the previous year) died *en route* to the gardens. Besides these, 11,296 immigrants (against 11,776 in 1891) were shipped at Goalundo for gardens in the Assam Valley, amongst whom 20 deaths occurred between Goalundo and Dhubri, 3 between Dhubri and Gauhâti, 15 between Gauhâti and Tezpur, and 13 between Tezpur and Dibrugarh, against 11, 13, 8,

Mortality at Dhubri and during transit on the Brahmaputra.

* With 73 relatives.

† This includes 180 immigrants for other districts.

‡ This includes 1,352 immigrants for Dibrugarh and North Lakhimpur.

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and 5 respectively during the previous year. The increase in deaths between Goalundo and Dhubri and between Gauháti and Dibrugarh was thus considerable. The total casualties during the journey through the Assam Valley were as follows :

	Number of deaths.		
	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
At Dhubri	59	11	70
On board the steamers	48	14	62
At ports of debarkation—			
Gauháti	...	...	...
Tezpur	42	2	44
Silghat	2	2	4
Kokilamukh	16	4	20
Disangmukh	27	9	36
Nigriting	8	...	8
Mohanamukh	31	3	34
Total	233	45	278
Total for 1891	83	31	114

These figures show a lamentable amount of mortality, which, however, was largely due to the prevalence of cholera. The Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára reports that cholera continued throughout the year except during the months of August, September, and October, and the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang remarks that the disease was of an unusually virulent type. So far as the results at Dhubri are concerned, it is noteworthy that the number of immigrants who arrived at Dhubri with the disease was 44 against 17 in the previous year.

365. The following figures given by the Deputy Commissioners of Cachar and Sylhet refer only to coolies imported under the Act who passed through the depôts :

Mortality during transit to the Surma Valley districts.

District.	Year.	Number of immigrants who left Goalundo.	Deaths.		
			En route.	In hospital.	Total.
Cachar ...	1892	3,457	29	35	64
	1891	3,348	44	30	74
Sylhet ...	1892	2,399	1	10	11
	1891	729	1	...	1

Although in the case of Cachar the mortality has decreased as compared with the previous year, it was nevertheless considerable. Of the total number of deaths, 54 in the case of Cachar and 10 in the case of Sylhet were due to cholera.

366. During the year under report a careful watch was, as usual, kept in regard to complaints of fraudulent practices in connection with recruitment, and action was, when necessary, invariably taken. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára writes :

Cases of kidnapping, fraudulent recruitment, and enticement.

Enquiries in connection with the fraudulent recruitment of coolies were made on three accounts, *viz.*, (*a*) on receipt of letters either from the magistrates of the recruiting districts or from the relatives of the missing persons, (*b*) of complaints made by the coolies themselves at the time of registration, and (*c*) when the registering officer suspected any fraud in the recruitment of young women who appeared at Dhubri unaccompanied by any relatives. In 1892, 155 enquiries in all were made, against 95 in the previous year, of which 56 were of the first, 3 of the second, and 96 of the third description. Of the first class, 39 persons were not traced and ten enquiries are pending. Seven persons were traced, of whom one was reported of full age, so the matter was dropped. In the case of four persons, their guardians refused to prosecute the abductors. This is possibly due to the fact that their cases were weak. In one case the abductor was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 363, Indian Penal Code, but he was acquitted on appeal by the Judicial Commissioner of Hazaribagh, as in the opinion of the latter the evidence that the woman was under 16 was insufficient. One case was dropped, as no criminal offence was disclosed. One case which had been shown as pending in my previous year's report, was dropped, as the person came back and went up to Assam.

The three persons complaining before the registering officer were forwarded to the magistrates of the recruiting districts. The guardians of two persons took no measures against the accused, and regarding one the magistrate said that he was of full age, so no further action could be taken in the matter.

Of the 96 persons regarding whom enquiry was made by the registering officer, 28 were traced and 49 were not traced. The cases of 19 persons are still pending. In eight cases it was shown that there was no fraud, as the persons in question came of their own accord. The relatives of four did not take any steps to recover them, as the contracts were apparently executed by persons of full age, and they could not get them cancelled. In 15 cases the guardians took no action. In one case the accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Of 3 pending enquiries mentioned in last year's report, 2 persons were not traced in their villages, and 1 came again to Assam of her own accord.

The following figures relate to complaints during each of the past two years in the several districts except Goálpára :

District.	Complaints.		True cases.		False cases.		Not proved.		Pending.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Darrang	4	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
Nowgong	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sibságar	9	11	1	...	...	2	4	3	4	6
Lakhimpur	29	19	1	1	5	5	15	9	8	4
Total	42	36	3	3	6	8	20	14	13	11

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These figures show that for the province generally the number of complaints decreased from 42 in the previous year to 36. True cases stood at the same figure (3) as for 1891. False cases advanced from 6 to 8, and cases not proved and pending fell from 20 and 13 to 14 and 11 respectively.

In Cachar no case of fraudulent recruitment was brought to notice. In Sylhet two cases of fraudulent recruitment were brought forward in connection with two batches of coolies, one for the Satgaon and the other for the Kurmacherra garden in the South Sylhet subdivision. As regards these cases, the Deputy Commissioner writes :

A woman in the first batch made some complaint before the Magistrate of Habiganj (the depôt through which her batch passed), who referred the matter to the subdivisional officer of South Sylhet, who in his turn made a reference to the Magistrate of Midnapur about the woman. The Magistrate of Midnapur, after local enquiry, ascertained that she was a widow with two children, and led an immoral life, and consequently no particular search was made for her when she was missed. As she has left behind two little children, I considered there was some truth in her statement that she had been enticed away by misrepresentations, and I accordingly directed the subdivisional officer of South Sylhet to send her back to her home at Government expense.

As regards the other batch, reference was made to the Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta, who reported that the coolies had freely admitted their contracts before him. Probably the coolies changed their minds, having been frightened by what they heard about the gardens they were booked for. No complaint, however, came from their relatives residing in the recruiting districts, so they were sent to serve out their contracts on the gardens for which they were recruited.

In Kámrúp one case of fraudulent recruitment was brought to notice, the particulars of which are thus described by the Deputy Commissioner :

On the 16th September 1892 the native doctor of the steamer *Marwari* reported that a coolie woman, named Barada, shipped from Mr. P. W. Baptist's depôt at Dhubri for the Dekom tea estate in Dibrugarh, complained that she had been fraudulently recruited by one Joiboron Arkati, who had also taken ornaments and money from her. The statements of the woman, of her companions, and of the doctor of the steamer were taken, and the woman was permitted to proceed to Dibrugarh pending further enquiries. Copies of the statements made by the woman were sentto the Deputy Commissioners of Dhubri and of Manbhum, and to the subdivisional officer of Raniganj, for enquiry in their districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Purulia reported that the woman, after being deserted by her husband, had left her father's house with Joiboron, but that she had no ornaments or money with her. From the enquiries made at Purulia, and from the fact that the woman complained immediately on discovering that the steamer had left Dhubri without Joiboron, I was of opinion that the woman had entered into contract and proceeded on board in the belief that the recruiter Joiboron was to accompany her. I was therefore of opinion that the contract (entered into before Deputy Commissioner, Dhubri) should be cancelled and the woman returned to her country, and reported to the Commissioner for any further enquiry and necessary action at Dibrugarh. The Commissioner has now informed me that the woman has found a new husband on the garden at Dibrugarh and has no wish to return.

In Darrang enquiries were made into three cases (including one pending from the previous year), which are thus described by the Deputy Commissioner :

The Superintendent of Emigration requested me to enquire into the case of an adult woman called Piari, *alias* Rijni. The woman and others of her gang were examined, but it turned out that she had come of her own accord. She had not the smallest desire to have her contract cancelled.

Some Ganjamis, recruited by Mr. Moore of Barjuli, ran away, and warrants issued for their arrest under section 175. The Magistrate of the Ganjam district refused to execute the warrants on the ground that the men (who were recruited by Mr. Moore in person) were not of the coolie class, had been cruelly treated at Barjuli, and had been taken to Assam under a false impression. I made a long and exhaustive enquiry from other members of the gang, and forwarded the proceedings to Ganjam. No action, however, appears to have been taken, though some months have elapsed.

In one case a coolie girl's relatives wrote to me that she was under legal age, though she had given her contract at Dhubri. In this case I cancelled her contract. She was apparently about ten years old.

In regard to the case last mentioned, further enquiries are being made regarding the circumstances under which the girl was passed at Dhubri.

In Nowgong one case of kidnapping was brought to notice, the following description of which is given by the Deputy Commissioner :

The District Superintendent of Police, Jabalpur, brought to notice that on the 1st October 1891 one Bhapute Mitra, a recruiter, was said to have recruited one Samaiya, son of Ganga, caste Kurmi, aged eighteen years, under false pretences, and after detaining him four days sent him off on the 5th idem to Babu Mathura Krishna Ghosh at Purulia. The recruiter left the district immediately, and, after considerable correspondence, Babu Mathura Krishna Ghosh had admitted that the lad reached him, and was passed on to Binod Bihari Dutt of Purulia on the 11th November last, who states that the lad was sent on to Salona tea garden in Nowgong on the above date as Sanuk, No. 481, age twenty-five. Mr. Logan, through whose depôt the man passed, says that one Sonai passed through his depôt on the 16th November 1891 for the Salona Tea Company. An enquiry was made about the coolie in Salona and all the gardens of the Kondoli division, but he could not be identified in any of the gardens of this district.

In regard to the cases left pending in the Sibságar district from the previous year, one was disposed of as false, the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas having reported that the woman was not a minor, and that she had left her home of her own free will. In another case enquiry was discontinued, as the two women concerned were found to have absconded. In a third case, relating to 15 coolies of the Missamara garden, enquiry showed that, with the exception of one coolie who had absconded, all had been sent back to Bengal by the manager. In the last case enquiry is still pending in consequence apparently of some misapprehension on the part of the authorities of Manbhum. During the year under report, 11 cases of alleged fraudulent recruitment (against 9 cases in the previous year) were brought forward in the Sibságar district. Of these cases, eight were of the ordinary type, the complaint made being that the women were enticed away from their homes, or otherwise wrongfully induced to come to Assam, with the result that in one case no trace could be obtained of the complainant's home or relatives ; in three others the women, regarding whom enquiries were made at the instance of their relatives in the districts of recruitment, declared their unwillingness to return to their homes, and in one case the contract of the complainant was cancelled by mutual consent, and she was repatriated, the manager having paid her three months' wages. The other cases are still under enquiry, but none of the cases referred to presented any special features, and it is unnecessary to give details regarding them. Of the remaining three cases, one related to the alleged kidnapping of a minor, and resulted in the discharge of the accused by the magistrate.

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The second case related to a girl four years of age, and the question was whether she was really the child of two immigrants who belonged to a garden in the Golaghát subdivision or whether she had been enticed away from her home. The matter was enquired into, with the result that no reason was found to exist for the suspicion that the girl was not really the child of the immigrants concerned. In the last case a complaint was made by three coolies that they had been unlawfully recruited and had been forced to proceed to Assam against their will. Enquiries are being made into this case in the district of recruitment; but it is noteworthy that after the matter was enquired into on the garden the garden was inspected by the Civil Surgeon and was visited by the Deputy Commissioner, but on neither occasion was any complaint made.

In the Dibrugarh district, 19 cases of alleged fraudulent recruitment were enquired into against 29 cases in 1891. The Deputy Commissioner gives the following account of these cases:

Of these 19 cases, 8 referred to cases of single women, 2 of whom could not be traced. Of the remaining 6, the results of 2 cases are not known, as replies to my references to Bengal districts have not been received. Two admitted execution of contracts of their own free will and wanted to remain on the garden. In one case a girl, who complained on arrival at the ghat, absconded before she was sent on to the garden and prosecuted the accused in her country. The police reported the case in C Form, and the magistrate in Bengal did not think any further action necessary. One woman was sent down to Purnia as a witness. The Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, cancelled her contract, as it appeared that she did not execute it of her own free will.

Two cases referred to two batches of women. In one case three women complained, on arrival at the Dibrugarh ghat, that they had been wrongfully recruited. After enquiry the Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum, reported that he did not think that a criminal case would lie. In another case two married women were alleged to have been brought up under false pretences, but the husbands neither took any legal steps against the persons who enticed them, nor endeavoured to get their wives back.

Six cases referred to the alleged abduction of boys. In four cases the boys were over sixteen years of age; in one case the boy has been sent down to Bengal, and the result has not yet been communicated. In the remaining case the boy was certified by the civil hospital assistant in charge to be about fourteen years of age. The result of this case has also not yet been communicated by the magistrate in Bengal.

Two cases referred to two men, one of whom absconded from the garden before any enquiry could be made, and the case of the other was filed by the magistrate for want of proof.

One case referred to a batch of five Nepali coolies who complained of alleged fraudulent recruitment. The Deputy Commissioner, Goálpára, enquired into the case, and reported that they executed contracts willingly at Dhubri. They were accordingly ordered to work out the terms of their contracts, and nothing has been heard of them since.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur might well have given fuller details than those above quoted, but it is clear that the cases have been sufficiently enquired into, and further action in regard to them is not called for.

The Chief Commissioner is glad again to be able to notice from the report of the Collector of Ganjam on inland Emigration from that district that no cases of kidnapping were reported during the year 1892, and that no complaints were made of compulsion or misrepresentation having been used in connection with recruitment. "On the other hand," the report goes on to say, "it appears that the emigrants proceeded to Assam very cheerfully."

Statistics of the labour force.

367. The table below shows the additions to, and deductions from, the total labour force of the province during the year 1892:

Labour force remaining at the end of the year 1891 (column 2 of statement) ...		437,303*
Additions—		
Imported by contractors or garden sardárs, including free labourers and dependents imported direct (columns 3, 4, and 5 of statement)	56,050	
Local labour contracts entered into under sections 111 and 112 of Act I of 1882 (columns 6 and 7 of statement)	21,918	
Received from other gardens (column 8 of statement)	6,985	
Deserters recaptured (column 9 of statement)	524	
Remaining after expiry of contract (column 10 of statement)	21,820	
Otherwise obtained (column 11 of statement)	21,163	
Births	11,060	
Total	139,520	
Deductions—		
Transferred to other gardens (column 16 of statement)	5,378	
Left with permission or on expiry of contract (columns 17 and 27 of statement) ...	61,138	
Deaths (column 18 of statement)	19,250	
Desertions (column 19 of statement)	17,263	
Free labourers put under contract (columns 21 and 22 of statement)	10,395	
Contracts cancelled under sections 111, 140, or 177, Act I of 1882 (column 23 of statement)	13	
" " " " 122 (column 24 of statement)	1,647	
" redeemed " " 142 (" 28 " ")	10	
" dissolved by mutual consent (" 29 " ")	82	
Total	115,176	
Net increase during the year		24,344
Grand total at the close of the year		461,647

The above figures show that the total of the labour force in the province at the close of the year under report was 461,647, or 5·5 per cent. in excess of the figures at the close of the previous year. This result was mainly due to the larger importations made during the year 1892.

* Revised figures.

Mean strength of the labour force.

368. The statement below shows the total labour force at the beginning and end of each of the last three years and the mean strength for the two half-years of 1892 :

Class of labourers.	1st January 1890.	1st January 1891.	1st January 1892.	1st July 1892.	Mean strength for the first half-year of 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mean strength for the second half-year of 1892.
Act adults	97,270	101,904	111,639	118,411	115,025	117,536	117,973
Non-Act ... { Adults ...	142,424	147,453	158,146	171,769	164,957	167,599	169,684
Non-Act ... { Children ...	150,774	158,783	167,518	175,779	171,648	176,512	176,146
Total	390,468	408,140	437,303	465,959	451,631	461,647	463,803

District figures of the labour force.

369. The details of the labour force of each district, showing the variations of strength during the year 1892, are given below :

District.	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.	Percentage of total provincial force.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Cachar	102,324	104,359	22·6	+ 2,035	+1·9
Sylhet	90,653	97,102	21·0	+ 6,449	+7·1
Total Surma Valley	192,977	201,461	43·6	+ 8,484	+4·4
Kámrúp	3,611	3,414	·7	— 197	—5·4
Darrang	47,314	51,572	11·2	+ 4,258	+9·0
Nowgong	16,421	16,349	3·5	— 72	— ·4
Sibságar	96,426	101,766	22·1	+ 5,340	+5·5
Lakhimpur	80,554	87,085	18·9	+ 6,531	+8·1
Total Assam Valley	244,326	260,186	56·4	+15,860	+6·5
Grand total	437,303	461,647	100·0	+24,344	+5·5

Although the above figures show a clear increase of 5·5 per cent. in the province as a whole, the percentage of increase was not so great as it was in 1891 as compared with 1890, when the increase represented 7·1 per cent. In the Surma Valley the percentage of increase fell from 5·7 in the previous year to 4·5, and in the Assam Valley from 8·3 to 6·5.

Nationality and sex of the adult labour force.

370. The nationality and sex of the adult labour force at the beginning and end of the year under report are shown in the following table :

Nationality.	Sex.	Act. 1891.	Act. 1892.	Non-Act. 1891.	Non-Act. 1892.	Total. 1891.	Total. 1892.	Ratio of nationality.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bengal	Men ...	9,024	9,270	20,604	21,137	29,628	30,407	21·1
	Women ...	8,777	9,376	19,886	20,352	28,663	29,728	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Men ...	4,851	5,377	16,067	16,860	20,918	22,237	15·1
	Women ...	3,553	4,080	15,251	16,644	18,804	20,724	
Behar	Men ...	3,840	4,840	6,292	6,366	10,132	11,206	7·2
	Women ...	2,983	3,523	5,519	5,737	8,502	9,260	
Chota Nagpur ...	Men ...	36,276	37,298	32,764	34,889	69,040	72,187	43·2
	Women ...	32,470	32,959	29,624	32,249	62,094	65,208	
Nepal	Men ...	74	60	137	152	211	212	0·1
	Women ...	18	28	99	100	117	128	
Madras	Men ...	2,432	2,839	1,395	2,156	3,827	4,995	3·4
	Women ...	2,155	2,488	1,385	2,132	3,540	4,620	
Bombay ...	Men ...	39	27	168	195	207	222	0·1
	Women ...	35	26	159	166	194	192	
Assam ...	Men ...	2,714	2,156	6,120	5,618	8,834	7,774	3·9
	Women ...	1,232	1,372	1,927	1,875	3,159	3,247	
Central Provinces ...	Men ...	688	1,005	322	365	1,010	1,370	0·9
	Women ...	447	787	329	383	776	1,170	
Orissa	Men ...	19	15	54	115	73	130	.....
	Women ...	12	10	44	108	56	118	
Total	Men ...	59,957	62,887	83,923	87,853	143,880	150,740	.....
	Women ...	51,682	54,649	74,223	79,746	125,905	134,395	
Grand total ...	.....	111,639	117,536	158,146	167,599	269,785	285,135	.....

N.B.—The differences between the entries in columns 3, 5, and 7 and those in columns 4, 6, and 8 of the statement embodied in paragraph 385 of the Report for 1891-92 are due to revised classification and to corrections subsequently made.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

The proportion of Act, non-Act, and all coolies belonging to each nationality is shown below :

	1891.	1892.		
	Total.	Act labourers.	Non-Act labourers.	Total.
Bengal	21·8	15·86	24·75	21·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14·9	8·05	20·00	15·1
Behar	7·0	7·12	7·22	7·2
Chota Nagpur	49·1	59·78	46·06	48·2
Nepal	0·1	·07	·15	0·1
Madras	2·8	4·53	2·56	3·4
Bombay	0·2	·04	·21	0·1
Assam	4·1	3·06	4·47	3·9
Central Provinces	.....	1·53	·45	0·9
Orissa	.....	·02	·13	.....
Total	100·	100·	1·00	100·0

It will be seen from the above statement that the general results closely corresponded with those of the preceding year.

Mean strength of labour force in each district.

371. The mean strength of the labour force in each district for each half-year and for the whole year is shown in the following table. The percentages of mortality and desertions are calculated on these figures.

District.	Act.			Non-Act.						Total annual strength.		
				Adults.			Children.					
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Annual mean.
Cachar ..	7,204	7,317	7,310	61,474	52,211	51,842	15,017	15,085	15,061	103,695	104,713	104,214
Sylhet ..	7,426	6,962	7,194	49,581	51,915	50,748	37,660	39,015	38,537	94,668	97,892	96,289
Kámrúp ..	932	974	953	1,553	1,450	1,501	1,272	1,235	1,253	3,757	3,659	3,708
Darrang ..	23,256	24,257	23,756	11,586	11,893	11,740	14,707	15,529	15,118	49,549	51,679	50,614
Nowgong ..	3,907	4,063	3,985	7,014	6,737	6,875	5,943	6,026	5,985	16,865	16,829	16,847
Sibságar ..	38,746	39,010	38,878	21,934	22,953	22,444	38,447	39,534	39,140	99,128	101,798	100,462
Lakhimpur ..	33,552	35,289	34,420	21,814	22,523	22,168	28,600	29,420	29,010	83,967	87,232	85,599
Total ..	115,025	117,973	116,499	164,957	169,684	167,329	171,648	176,145	173,897	451,631	463,803	457,727

Number of contracts made.

372. The number of contracts executed in 1892 as compared with 1891 is shown below :

	1891.	1892.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Under section 111 of the Act	18,256	21,050	+15·3
„ „ 112 „ „	1,057	862	—18·4
Dhubri contracts	12,910	15,946	+19·6
In recruiting districts	3,906	5,021	+28·5
Total	36,129	42,879	+18·6

273. The following table shows the sex and nationality of the labourers who entered into local contracts, district by district:

Nationality of labourers making local contracts.

District.	Sex.	Contracts under section 111.	Contracts under section 112.	Particulars of columns 3 and 4 by nationality. Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Behar.	Chota Nagpur.	Nepal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Assam.	Central Provinces.	Orissa.	Total of columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cachar ..	Men	567	213	99	259	151	141	..	110	..	....	20	..	780
	Women	358	208	71	162	134	110	..	73	..	1	15	..	566
	Total of 1892 ..	925	421	170	421	285	251	..	183	..	1	35	..	1,346
	„ „ *1891* ..	*900*	*173*	*269*	*371*	*137*	*266*	..	*10*	*12*	*8*	..	..	*1,073*
Sylhet ..	Men	1,663	2	254	438	333	338	1	262	..	1	31	7	1,665
	Women	1,373	....	253	356	237	276	..	231	..	3	16	1	1,373
	Total of 1892 ..	3,036	2	507	794	570	614	1	493	..	4	47	8	3,038
	„ „ *1891* ..	*2,140*	*2*	*305*	*688*	*319*	*343*	..	*484*	*1*	*1*	..	*1*	*2,142*
Kámrúp ..	Men	38	1	14	....	4	11	1	..	..	9	..	..	39
	Women	14	....	5	....	1	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	14
	Total of 1892 ..	52	1	19	....	5	17	1	..	..	11	..	..	53
	„ „ *1891* ..	*20*	*1*	*3*	....	....	*2*	..	..	..	*16*	..	..	*21*
Darrang ..	Men	2,705	85	259	90	73	1,336	1	7	..	1,015	9	..	2,790
	Women	1,511	4	224	84	41	786	1	13	..	366	..	..	1,515
	Total of 1892 ..	4,216	89	483	174	114	2,122	2	20	..	1,381	9	..	4,305
	„ „ *1891* ..	*3,814*	*91*	*510*	*119*	*123*	*1,509*	..	*16*	..	*1,628*	..	..	*3,905*
Nowgong ..	Men	143	13	40	2	14	88	..	..	..	12	..	..	156
	Women	88	2	33	1	4	48	..	..	..	4	..	..	90
	Total of 1892 ..	231	15	73	3	18	136	..	..	..	16	..	..	246
	„ „ *1891* ..	*299*	*10*	*54*	....	*9*	*244*	..	..	..	*2*	..	..	*309*
Sibságar ..	Men	4,822	180	722	226	613	2,880	..	111	..	439	11	..	5,092
	Women	3,726	109	750	153	420	2,262	3	134	2	102	9	..	3,835
	Total of 1892 ..	8,548	289	1,472	379	1,033	5,142	3	245	2	541	20	..	8,837
	„ „ *1891* ..	*7,988*	*557*	*1,661*	*273*	*842*	*4,351*	*7*	*72*	*12*	*827*	..	..	*8,545*
Lakhimpur ..	Men	2,348	34	212	63	72	1,968	..	22	..	40	5	..	2,382
	Women	1,694	17	174	33	31	1,435	..	14	..	16	8	..	1,711
	Total of 1892 ..	4,042	51	386	96	103	3,403	..	36	..	56	13	..	4,093
	„ „ *1891* ..	*3,095*	*223*	*463*	*40*	*93*	*2,685*	*1*	*14*	..	*22*	..	..	*3,318*
	Grand total of 1892 ..	21,050	868	3,110	1,867	2,128	11,685	7	977	2	2,010	124	8	21,918
	„ „ „ *1891* ..	*18,256*	*1,057*	*3,265*	*1,491*	*1,523*	*9,900*	*8*	*596*	*25*	*2,504*	..	*1*	*19,313*

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

In all districts except Nowgong, an increase took place in the extent to which resort was had to section 111 of the Act, and the increase was especially marked in the Sylhet district. As regards section 112, the noteworthy points in the above statement are the considerable increase which took place, as compared with the previous year, in the number of contracts made under that section in the Cachar district (from 173 to 421) and the large falling off in the districts of Sibságar (from 557 to 289) and Lakhimpur (from 223 to 51). The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar explains that this result was due to the large number of Madras immigrants who came up as free, but on arrival were put under contract under section 112. The large increase, which took place in the number of local contracts executed in the Sylhet district, is due to the results in the South Sylhet subdivision, where 2,771 of the 3,036 contracts of this class were executed. This result is attributed by the subdivisional officer to the fact that managers thought it necessary to resort to Act-I agreements, there being a large demand for local labour in connection with the construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway. No particular explanation can be given of the decrease which took place in Sibságar and Lakhimpur in the number of contracts executed under section 112 of the Act.

374. The following table gives details of local contracts, the classes of labourers who entered into them, and the terms of the contracts. This table does not include contracts executed at Dhubri, figures relating to which are given at the close of the paragraph.

Details of local contracts.

District.	Section 111.	Section 112.	Class of labourers.				Number of years.							
			New.	Time-expired.	Old Act coolies transferred.	Local.	Under one year.	1	2	Under two and a half years.	3	4	Under five years.	5
Cachar	925	421	801	544	..	1	..	95	371	..	473	11	..	396
Sylhet	3,036	2	1,695	1,343	..	..	..	997	334*	1†	1,694	..	..	12
Kámrúp	52	1	..	42	..	11	22	17	4	2	4	..	..	4
Darrang	4,216	89	57	2,427	..	1,821	31	1,683	1,341	28	783	20	..	424
Nowgong	231	15	36	207	3	..	3	157	20	..	55	9	..	2
Sibságar	8,540	289	2,733	5,581	..	510	37	2,100	2,066	61	3,262	125	97	81
Lakhimpur	4,042	51	88	3,948	..	57	24	2,484	937	..	410	60	..	178
Total of 1892	21,042‡	868	5,415	14,092	3	2,400	117	7,533	6,073	87	6,681	225	97	1,097
„ „ *1891*	*18,487*	*1,057*	*4,321*	*12,977*	*61*	*2,135*	*178*	*6,927*	*4,915*	*43*	*5,833*	*114*	*111*	*1,373*

These figures show a more or less considerable increase in the number of new, time-expired, and local labourers who entered into local contracts. Under the head of duration of contracts it will be seen that a decrease occurred in the number of contracts for five years, and this was common to all districts except Cachar and Kámrúp. Speaking generally, it may be said that contracts for periods from three to five years are entered into by newly-recruited coolies, while time-expired labourers, when they renew their contracts, do so, as a rule, for shorter terms.

As regards the contracts executed at Dhubri, the figures for 1891 and 1892 stand thus :

Year.	Three-year contracts.			Five-year contracts.			Total contracts.		
	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.
1891	2,348	1,144	3,492	10,562	3,549	14,111	12,910	4,693	17,603
1892	1,536	1,196	2,732	14,410	5,436	19,846	15,946	6,632	22,578

In paragraph 389 of last year's report it was said that the proportion of five-year contracts executed at Dhubri had recently shown signs of decreasing. During the year under review, however, the percentage of such contracts (87·9), though smaller than in 1889 (98·3) and previous years, is considerably larger than it was for either of the years 1890 (78·8) or 1891 (81·8).

* This includes 38 contracts for more than one year and less than two.

† Under three years.

‡ The difference between this entry and that in column 3 of the table in paragraph 373 showing nationality of labourers entering into local contracts is attributed to the fact that 8 contracts executed during the latter part of December and sent to the Emigration Office after the end of the month are included in the managers' returns.

375. The following table shows the extent to which contracts executed locally were verified during the year: Verification of contracts.

1	2				3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
District.	Number and year of contracts under section 111 (excluding those executed at Dhubri) remaining unverified at beginning of the year under report.				Number of contracts executed during the year under section 111.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Number of such contracts executed after the last inspection where the garden has been inspected during the year under report.	Total number of contracts for verification (column 4, *minus* column 5).	Number of contracts susceptible of verification, column 6, *minus* total of column 13.	Number of contracts of the year under report susceptible of verification, column 8, *minus* total of sub-column for year under report in column 13.	Number and year of contract. (*a*) Verified.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	Total.							1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
Cachar	..	30	271	301	925	1,226	311	915	789	506	..	25	258	506	789
Sylhet	..	33	1,121	1,154	3,036	4,190	701	3,489	2,935	2,132	..	..	780	2,081	2,861
Kámrúp	..	..	10	10	52	62	5	57	38	38	..	..	..	38	38
Darrang	..	..	1,651	1,651	4,216	5,867	1,274	4,593	4,254	2,785	..	..	1,442	2,714	4,156
Nowgong	..	..	20	20	231	251	84	167	127	107	..	..	20	107	127
Sibságar	..	73	2,351	2,424	8,540	10,964	3,813	7,151	5,470	4,227	..	73	1,144	4,181	5,398
Lakhimpur	..	..	406	406	4,042	4,448	1,353	3,095	2,832	2,380	..	..	359	2,478	2,837
Total of 1892	..	136	5,830	5,966	21,042*	27,008	7,541	19,467	16,452	12,275	..	98	4,003	12,105	16,206
„ „ *1891*	*758*†	*481*	*7,070*	*7,828*	*18,437*	*26,265*	*5,441*	*20,824*	*18,672*	*12,419*	*332*†	*5,375*	*12,050*	....	*17,757*

District.	9					10	11	12	13															
	Number and year of contract—*contd.* (*b*) Cancelled.					Total (of totals under column 9).	Percentage of contracts verified or cancelled (total of columns 10 on total of column 7).	Percentage of contracts of year under report, verified or cancelled (total of sub-columns for year under report in column 9 on total of column 8).	Remaining unverified (of those incapable of verification) on account of															
									Expiry of the term of contract.			Death or desertion of the labourer.			Absence of the labourer on the date of inspection on recruiting work.			Sickness.			Total.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.				Of previous years.	Of 1892.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of 1892.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of 1892.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of 1892.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of 1892.	Total.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	789	100·	100·	13	..	13	3	31	34	2	65	67	..	12	12	18	108	126
Sylhet	..	..	23	51	74	2,935	100·	100·	137	..	137	179	153	332	30	35	65	5	15	20	351	203	554
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	..	38	100·	100·	10	..	10	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	3	3	10	9	19
Darrang	..	..	..	7	7	4,163	97·8	97·7	127	..	127	15	44	59	27	45	72	13	68	81	182	157	339
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	127	100·	100·	..	38	38	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	40	40
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	5,398	98·6	98·9	885	..	885	143	178	321	..	139	139	153	183	336	1,181	509	1,681
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	2	2	2,839	100·	100·	41	..	41	3	10	13	2	188‡	190	1	11	12	47	209	256
Total of 1892 ..	..	..	23	60	83	16,289	99·0	99·1	1,213	38	1,251	343	418	761	61	478	539	172	292	464	1,789	1,226	3,015
„ „ *1891*	..	*9*	*48*	..	*57*	*17,814*	*95·4*	*97·4*	*918*	*87*	*1,005*	*293*	*232*	*525*	*378*	*234*	*612*	*2*	*8*	*10*	*1,591*	*561*	*2,152*

The percentages entered in columns 11 and 12 of the above statement show that improvement has again taken place in the work of verification of local contracts, and the only districts in which contracts susceptible of verification are reported as not having been verified are Darrang and Sibságar. The Chief Commissioner notices that the figures entered in column 13 of the above statement under the head of contracts remaining unverified at the close of the year under report on account of sickness are enormously in excess of those entered under the same head for the previous year, especially in the case of the Sibságar district, where 336 contracts are so entered, against none in the previous year, and against a total of 464 for the whole province. Enquiry is being made into this matter, and, if necessary, further instructions will be issued for the guidance of the officers concerned as to the system which should be adopted in entering figures under this head.

* See explanation at foot of statement showing details of local contracts.

† These figures include the figures of 1888 (277 and 126) respectively.

‡ Includes 177 coolies whose contracts were not verified, as the agreements were not produced by the employers at the time of inspection.

SECTION 2.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

376. The following table shows the number of contracts which expired by lapse of time, the number of such contracts reported by managers, and the number of contracts cancelled or which terminated in other ways:

Expiry and cancelment of contracts.

District.	Number shown in garden returns as time-expired.	Number of time-expired contracts reported under section 141.	Number cancelled by Inspector under section 111.	Number suspended by Inspector for temporary unfitness, section 120.	Number cancelled by Inspector for permanent incapacity, section 122.	Number made void by committee by reason of unfitness of estate, section 129.	Number cancelled by magistrate under section 140.	Number solemnized under section 142.	Number dissolved by mutual consent.
Cachar	2,295	2,293	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	3
Sylhet	3,716	3,716	4	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	17
Kámrúp	66	66	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darrang	4,780	4,780	7	.....	142	.....	.....	1	27
Nowgong	534	534	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	12
Sibságar	12,420	10,557	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	6	4
Lakhimpur	6,396	6,396	2	.....	1,074	.....	.....	3	19
Total of 1892	30,207	28,342	13	.....	1,647	.....	.....	10	82
„ „ *1891*	*24,757*	*22,558*	*18*	.....	*643*	.....	.....	*6*	*138*

Taking the province as a whole, there was some improvement in the extent to which managers complied, during the year under report, with the provisions of section 141 of the Act, which make it obligatory on employers to give to the Inspectors notice in writing of the determination of labour contracts within one month from the date of such determination. But the results in Sibságar, where employers failed to comply with the requirements of the law in no less than 1,863 cases, are most unsatisfactory. In regard to this the Deputy Commissioner writes:

With a view to instituting prosecutions in some cases, if necessary, letters were written to the managers of some of the principal gardens making default in this respect, calling their attention to the provisions of the law. These gardens have since submitted the reports required. Similar warnings will be addressed to other gardens defaulting.

Prosecutions should clearly have been undertaken; and if this were done in one or two of the worst cases, there is little doubt that the remissness at present shown would at once disappear. The figures for the cancelment of contracts by Inspectors for permanent incapacity under section 122 of the Act show an enormous increase as compared with the previous year, while a smaller number of contracts have been dissolved by mutual consent. The statistics under these two heads are—

District.	Contracts cancelled for permanent incapacity under section 122 of the Act.		Contracts dissolved by mutual consent.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	...	37	38	3
Sylhet	10	103	2	17
Kámrúp	1	3	2	...
Darrang	23	142	35	27
Nowgong	51	100	5	12
Sibságar	144	188	9	4
Lakhimpur	414	1,074	47	19
Total	643	1,647	138	82

In regard to the increase in the case of contracts cancelled under section 122, the Deputy Commissioners write as follows:

Deputy Commissioner of Cachar—

Of the 37 contracts cancelled under the provisions of section 122, 36 were cancelled at the Sadr subdivision, and 1 in Hailákándi. Of these, 7 were brought up by contractors, and the remaining 30 by garden sardárs. These were a lot of peculiarly debilitated and feeble type of coolies from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Behar, and again suffering from malarial cachexia, who were rejected by the Civil Surgeon and were released.

Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet—

Most of the labourers, whose contracts were cancelled for permanent unfitness, were from Ganjam and Madras serving on the gardens of the South Sylhet Company. The garden medical officer was asked to certify as to the fitness of these labourers.

Deputy Commissioner of Darrang—

There was a large increase in the number of contracts cancelled under section 122. This was entirely due to the wretched physical condition of recent immigrants.

Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur—

During the year under report an unusually large number of contracts were cancelled under section 122 (1,074, against 414 of 1891). Hilika, Margherita Tea Estate, Talup, Sukarating, Dum Duma, Bishakupi, Hatiali, Tiphuk, and Rowmari gardens make free use of this section. The cause of this large increase is due to there being many European doctors who insist on the contracts of coolies of bad physique being cancelled under section 122. Of the 1,074 coolies whose contracts were cancelled under this section, as many as 678 coolies were sent back to their country, 16 died, and 11 absconded from the charitable dispensary. The rest remained on the garden. It is not known how many of those who preferred to remain on the garden are still living.

The other Deputy Commissioners do not make any particular remarks: but it seems clear that the provisions of section 122 have been more freely used in consequence of the bad physique of the

coolies imported, and because the fact is becoming more widely recognised that the sooner a garden gets rid of labourers of poor physique, the better it is for the interests of the garden in many ways. It is presumed that in all these cases certificates were given by the Inspectors concerned as required by section 122 of the Act. No remarks are called for in regard to the number of contracts cancelled by mutual consent except in the Lakhimpur district, where the cancelments had reference to coolies who came up for the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, but on arrival were rejected by the Company's medical officer. As these coolies agreed to work on the Mukla Saw-mills and Rajabheta Tea Estate, their agreements with the Assam Railways and Trading Company were allowed to be dissolved by mutual consent.

377. The following figures give certain particulars regarding the repatriation of labourers during each of the past two years;

Repatriation of labourers.

District.	Number of contracts cancelled for permanent incapacity under section 122.		Number of coolies repatriated.		Number of coolies who will be repatriated when a sardár is available to accompany them.		Number of coolies who voluntarily remained on the garden or in the district.		Number of coolies who died.		Number of coolies who absconded.		Number of coolies sent to the Lunatic Asylum.		Amount paid by Government over and above the three months' wages paid by employers.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891	1892.	1891.	1892.
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	..	37	..	32	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	26 8 0
Sylhet	10	103	5	73	..	5	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	.	64 11 4	569 13 9
Kámrúp	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Darrang	23	142	21	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	....
Nowgong	51	100	29	64	..	..	21	34	1	2	..	..	..	..	....	....
Sibságar	144	188	127	153	..	..	14	34	2	..	..	..	1	1	178 1 9	102 11 9
Lakhimpur	414	1,074	260	678	..	..	106	369	35	16	9	11	2	..	1,026 9 0	2,073 15 6
Total	643	1,647	442	1,145	1	5	148	467	38	18	11	11	3	1	1,269 6 1	2,773 1 0

It will thus be seen that the number of labourers sent back to their homes was larger in every district than during the previous year—a result which was of course due to the larger number of contracts cancelled. In every case where a labourer, whose contract was cancelled for permanent incapacity under section 122 of the Act, returned to his home, the usual three months' wages were paid by the employers, the difference required to meet the actual expenses being borne by public funds. The figures given in the last column of the above statement, which show the amounts paid by Government, are not altogether clear; and it is not understood why no such payments were made either in Darrang or in Nowgong, while such a large sum as Rs. 569 was paid in Sylhet in regard to a comparatively small number of coolies.

378. The following two statements give particulars of the wages earned by Act labourers and non-Act coolies, including children. They are based on figures obtained on the occasion of inspections, and in the second table the average wages are given both in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing seasons.

Wages.

			Monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
Cachar ...	Act ...	Men ...	4 7 9
		Women ...	3 3 1
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	4 13 2
		Women ...	3 8 6
		Children ...	1 7 9
North Sylhet ...	Act ...	Men ...	4 1 2
		Women ...	2 13 5
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	4 4 9
		Women ...	3 3 6
		Children ...	1 13 10
South Sylhet ...	Act ...	Men ...	3 15 2
		Women ...	3 3 9
	Non-Act	Men ...	4 4 10
		Women ...	3 4 7
		Children ...	1 11 4
Karimganj ...	Act ...	Men ...	5 3 5
		Women ...	3 1 11
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	4 9 1
		Women ...	3 8 7
		Children ...	2 5 5
Habiganj ...	Act ...	Men ...	2 12 2
		Women ...	2 6 6
	Non-Act	Men ...	3 11 7
		Women ...	3 3 10
		Children ...	1 7 6
Kámrúp ...	Act ...	Men ...	4 8 10
		Women ...	3 9 5
	Non-Act	Men ...	4 13 2
		Women ...	3 12 1
		Children ...	2 7 11
Tezpur ...	Act ...	Men ...	4 13 5
		Women ...	3 14 0
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	5 12 7
		Women ...	3 13 4
		Children ...	2 7 0
Mangaldai ...	Act ...	Men ...	5 12 7
		Women ...	4 4 3
	Non-Act ...	Men ...	7 6 6
		Women ...	4 0 9
		Children ...	2 2 11

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				Monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
Nowgong	Act	Men		4 15 3
		Women		4 7 7
	Non-Act	Men		5 9 6
		Women		5 3 4
		Children		2 13 10
Sibságar	Act	Men		5 3 3
		Women		3 7 0
	Non-Act	Men		5 14 0
		Women		3 15 1
		Children		2 3 10
Lakhimpur	Act	Men		4 15 6
		Women		4 0 6
	Non-Act	Men		6 7 0
		Women		5 9 3
		Children		2 13 0

				Non-manufacturing or cold season monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.	Manufacturing or rainy season monthly wages. Average. Rs. a. p.
Cachar	Act	Men		4 2 3	4 11 7
		Women		2 11 9	3 7 6
	Non-Act	Men		4 10 5	5 7 6
		Women		3 3 8	3 14 9
		Children		1 2 6	2 5 7
North Sylhet*	Act	Men		.....	.....
		Women		.....	.....
	Non-Act	Men		.....	.....
		Women		.....	.....
		Children		.....	.....
South Sylhet*	Act	Men		.....	.....
		Women		.....	.....
	Non-Act	Men		.....	.....
		Women		.....	.....
		Children		.....	.....
Karimganj*	Act	Men		.....	.....
		Women		.....	.....
	Non-Act	Men		.....	.....
		Women		.....	.....
		Children		.....	.....
Habiganj*	Act	Men		.....	.....
		Women		.....	.....
	Non-Act	Men		.....	.....
		Women		.....	.....
		Children		.....	.....
Kámrúp	Act	Men		4 1 3	5 0 5
		Women		3 4 2	3 14 9
	Non-Act	Men		4 7 8	5 2 9
		Women		3 10 11	3 13 3
		Children		2 10 2	2 5 8
Tezpur	Act	Men		4 11 6	4 15 5
		Women		3 8 9	4 3 4
	Non-Act	Men		5 8 0	6 0 4
		Women		3 7 4	4 3 4
		Children		2 5 9	2 8 3
Mangaldai	Act	Men		5 4 9	6 4 6
		Women		3 8 0	5 0 6
	Non-Act	Men		5 2 0	6 2 2
		Women		3 1 1	5 0 0
		Children		1 14 9	2 7 2
Nowgong	Act	Men		4 3 11	5 6 7
		Women		3 4 2	5 11 0
	Non-Act	Men		4 15 9	6 3 3
		Women		3 13 7	6 9 2
		Children		2 6 5	3 5 3
Sibságar	Act	Men		4 3 2	6 3 5
		Women		3 3 8	3 10 5
	Non-Act	Men		5 4 2	6 7 11
		Women		3 2 0	4 12 2
		Children		2 2 7	2 5 1
Lakhimpur	Act	Men		4 3 0	5 15 0
		Women		3 10 0	5 2 6
	Non-Act	Men		5 13 9	7 3 0
		Women		4 5 3	6 1 9
		Children		2 13 0	3 1 1

In connection with the low rate of wages shown in some cases, it must of course be remembered that labourers supplement their income by the proceeds derived from the cultivation of paddy and other crops, by hiring out their cattle, and also by themselves working for hire for neighbouring

* Information not given.

villagers during the cold season, when the garden work is slack. They also do *ticca* work on the gardens, for which they are paid extra wages in cash. In many cases, moreover, the rate of wages is affected by periods of voluntary absence from work and by other similar causes.

Offences committed by tea garden population.

379. The following figures show the offences committed by the tea garden population during each of the past two years under Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882 respectively (excluding desertions, which are separately dealt with), the Penal Code, Act V of 1861, and under other Acts:

	1891.	1892.
Act XIII of 1859	134	134
„ I of 1882	127	129
Penal Code	577	552
Act V of 1861	45	24
Other Acts	48	72
	931	911

The above figures show that the figures under both Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882 closely correspond with those of the previous year. Under the former Act the number of offences (134) was exactly the same as during 1891, and in the case of the latter it increased from 127 to 129 cases. Offences under both the Penal Code and Act V of 1861 show a decrease, while those under other Acts have risen from 48 to 72.

As regards Act I of 1882, the results do not call for detailed remarks either in regard to the number of offences, the punishments inflicted, or the nature of the offences committed, except that in one case in the Sibságar district it was found necessary to fine an employer for neglect to provide hospital accommodation. The Deputy Commissioner gives the following particulars of this case:

One manager, Mr. Congdon, of Dholi tea estate in the Jorhát subdivision, was fined Rs. 300 under section 168 of Act I of 1882 for neglecting to provide hospital accommodation and to employ a qualified medical man on a small garden, named Nagajanka, belonging to the same concern, at which 69 Act coolies were employed. Finding at inspection that there was no medical officer engaged for the garden and that no hospital and no medical stores were kept on the estate, Lieutenant Gurdon, Inspector of Labourers, wrote to Mr. Congdon that unless he complied with the law, he would be prosecuted. After two months Lieutenant Gurdon again inspected the garden, but found that his orders had not been carried out. It was found that by way of a hospital a *kacha* building had been raised, the floor of which was damp, consisting of mud recently thrown up to a height of from 6 inches to 9 inches. The building was neither well raised, ventilated, nor lighted, and in no way fulfilled the requirements of rule 125. No qualified medical officer had been engaged for the garden, and medicines and instruments had not been supplied as prescribed by the schedule. Mr. Congdon was then prosecuted, and fined by me as above.

The manager above mentioned, Mr. Congdon, has gained notoriety for himself during the year in another case, a description of which will be found in paragraph 392.

There has been an increase of criminality, so far as offences under the Penal Code are concerned, as compared with the previous year, in the districts of Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, and a decrease in Cachar, Sylhet, and Kámrúp, the decrease in Cachar being very marked (from 171 to 59 offences). The chief heads under which an increase occurred were "Unlawful assembly and affray" (from 47 to 65 cases), "Dishonestly receiving stolen property" (from 25 to 45 cases), and "Wrongful confinement" (from 2 to 20 cases). On the other hand, a satisfactory decrease is shown under the head "Rioting" (from 106 to 52 cases). The cases of rioting are further noticed in paragraph 392 of this report.

The cases of murder and culpable homicide, which occurred in the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Sibságar, do not call for special remark. The Deputy Commissioner of Darrang reports the occurrence of several cases of arson on tea gardens, but in no case was it found possible to secure a conviction.

Ratio of convictions to the tea garden population.

380. The following table, which includes cases of desertion, compares the ratio of convictions to tea garden population during each of the past two years:

District.	Mean adult garden population.		Number convicted of any offence.		Number sent to prison (Jail Report).		Ratio per cent. of imprisonments to convictions.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	57,392	59,153	330	270	132	149	40	55
Sylhet	53,241	57,942	176	199	135	152	76	76
Kámrúp	2,286	2,454	28	3	25	1	89	33
Darrang	32,247	35,496	292	312	279	162	95	51
Nowgong	10,685	10,860	38	83	25	54	65	65
Sibságar	58,772	61,322	407	484	274	298	67	61
Lakhimpur	50,689	56,589	458	568	371	479	81	84
Total	265,314	283,819	1,729	1,919	1,241	1,295	71	67

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There was thus a considerable increase in convictions in the districts of Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, and in the districts of Nowgong and Lakhimpur the number sent to prison was largely in excess of the figures of the previous year.

Provincial and district figures for desertions.

381. The following table shows the number of desertions amongst adults, district by district, for each of the past two years :

District.	Total desertions among adults.		Act.		Non-Act.		Percentage of desertions on strength among					
							Act.		Non-Act.		Total adult population.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	2,994	3,536	675	920	2,319	2,616	8·82	12·55	4·63	5·03	5·21	5·97
Sylhet	3,024	3,986	546	797	2,478	3,189	6·85	11·12	5·48	6·23	5·68	6·86
Kámrúp	195	357	75	129	120	228	9·46	13·46	3·10	15·05	8·58	14·52
Darrang	1,067	1,203	748	697	319	506	3·56	2·93	2·83	4·32	3·30	3·38
Nowgong	314	446	130	214	184	232	3·54	5·37	2·61	3·37	2·93	4·10
Sibságar	1,576	1,995	995	1,292	581	703	2·67	3·32	2·67	3·14	2·68	3·24
Lakhimpur	1,510	2,054	1,154	1,492	356	562	3·78	4·32	1·74	2·53	2·97	3·61
Total	10,680	13,577	4,323	5,541	6,357	8,036	3·97	4·74	4·05	4·80	4·02	4·78

The above figures show a very considerable increase in desertions during the year under report as compared with the previous year, and this increase occurs equally under the head of Act and non-Act coolies, and was common to all districts of the province except Darrang (in the case of Act coolies). Similarly, the percentages of desertions as regards both Act and non-Act coolies have increased in the case of every district, with the exception just noticed, with the result that the provincial percentage has advanced in the case of Act coolies from 3·97 to 4·74, and in the case of non-Act coolies from 4·05 to 4·80. At the same time it should be noted that the increase in the percentage of desertions for the province as a whole is not larger than might have been expected, seeing that the labour force increased during the year under report by 5·68 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, whereas the general percentage of desertions to the strength of the adult population advanced only from 4·02 to 4·78. The figures given below show that a similar explanation applies to every district with the exception of Kámrúp and Nowgong, in the case of which districts the figures are comparatively small, and the results may have been influenced by the operations in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway :

	Percentage of increase or decrease of labour force as compared with the previous year.	Percentage of increase of desertions as compared with the previous year.
Cachar	+3·30	+ ·76
Sylhet	+6·87	+1·18
Kámrúp	—5·15	+5·94
Darrang	+7·84	+ ·08
Nowgong	—2·28	+1·17
Sibságar	+4·35	+ ·56
Lakhimpur	+9·30	+ ·64
Total	+5·68	+ ·76

Arrests and convictions.

382. The following table shows the number of desertions in each district, the number of warrants issued for the arrest of the deserters, and the number of convictions obtained :

District.	Number deserted (Act labourers).	Number of warrants issued.	Number arrested.					Number convicted.
			By warrant.	By manager.	By police.	By summons.	Total.	
Cachar	920	95	24	102	16	2	144	135
Sylhet	797	75	32	45	.....	.....	77	76
Kámrúp	129	3	1	6	.....	.....	7	1
Darrang	697	147	35	124	.....	.....	159	155
Nowgong	214	19	3	44	9	.....	56	50
Sibságar	1,292	130	48	115	118	.....	281	259
Lakhimpur	1,492	52	15	316	.....	.....	331	316
Total of 1892 ...	5,541	521	158	752	143	2	1,055	992
„ „ *1891* ...	*4,323*	*630*	*218*	*647*	*28*	*3*	*896*	*797*

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382. In spite, therefore, of the considerable increase which took place in the number of desertions amongst Act labourers, the number of warrants issued for their arrest shows a substantial decrease (from 630 during the previous year to 521 during the year under report). On the other hand, the number of such deserters arrested by managers increased from 647 to 752 and by the police from 28 to 143. Lastly, the number of Act labourers convicted of the offence of desertion increased from 797 during the previous year to 992 during the year under report.

Nationality and sex of deserters.

383. The nationality and sex of deserters are shown below :

Nationality.	Sex.	Number of deserters.				Total.		Percentage of desertions on annual strength among					
		Act.		Non-Act.				Act labourers.		Non-Act labourers.		Total.	
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Bengal	Men	417	469	779	943	1,196	1,412	4·55	5·15	3·30	4·47	3·52	4·07
	Women	210	222	650	795	860	1,017	2·38	2·34	3·28	3·92		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men	532	722	1,353	1,497	1,885	2,219	11·93	1 ·51	8·63	8·35	7·85	8·05
	Women	193	313	889	1,083	1,082	1,396	6·17	7·89	6·09	6·55		
Behar	Men	231	394	322	366	553	760	6·38	8·53	5·28	5·73	4·37	5·31
	Women	84	162	184	250	268	412	2·99	4·03	3·43	2·62		
Chota Nagpur ..	Men	1,571	1,767	946	1,225	2,517	2,992	4·31	4·74	2·93	3·54	2·90	3·66
	Women	578	689	694	939	1,272	1,608	1·80	2·01	2·35	2·99		
Nepal	Men	51	48	9	18	60	66	91·23	65·02	5·65	11·86	22·70	22·35
	Women	13	8	3	2	16	10	61·90	42·04	3·18	2·02		
Madras ..	Men	134	248	36	115	170	363	6·44	9·05	2·35	5·86	3·30	6·04
	Women	26	115	17	67	43	182	1·49	4·80	1·30	3·57		
Bombay ..	Men	1	2	5	4	6	6	2·63	6·29	3·21	2·21	2·76	2·93
	Women	1	....	3	6	4	6	5·00	....	1·96	3·64		
Assam ..	Men	231	167	408	612	639	779	3·56	6·92	5·39	8·24	5·61	6·73
	Women	58	28	59	76	109	104	4·82	2·10	3·05	3·94		
Central Provinces ..	Men	....	155	....	17	....	172	....	16·75	....	3·54	..	9·61
	Women	....	52	....	14	....	66	....	7·43	....	3·85		
Orissa	Men	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	5·19	..	3·40
	Women	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	2·85		
Total	Men	3,168	3,972	3,858	4,801	7,026	8,773	5·41	6·35	4·59	5·38	4·93	5·78
	Women	1,155	1,569	2,499	3,235	3,654	4,804	2·31	2·89	3·43	4·12	2·98	3·62
Grand total ..	.....	4,323	5,541	6,357	8,036	10,680	13,577	3·98	4·47	4·03	4·80	4·93	4·78

The above figures show an increased tendency to desert amongst immigrants from all localities of recruitment except Nepal, the increase being especially marked in the case of immigrants from Madras.

Birth rate.

384. The following figures show the birth rate per mille during each of the past two years, calculated on the mean strength of adult female labourers :

	1891.	1892.
Cachar	110·9	94·8
Sylhet	98·0	80·5
Kámrúp	85·5	66·9
Darrang	76·4	65·7
Nowgong	83·6	75·4
Sibságar	94·6	91·6
Lakhimpur	83·5	79·7
Total	94·2	83·5

There was thus a more or less considerable decrease in the birth rate in the case of every district, with the result that the provincial rate has fallen from 94·2 in the previous year to 83·5 per mille during the year under report, but there can be no doubt that the registration of births on gardens is so defective as to render the statistics practically worthless for any purpose whatsoever. As was observed in the report for the previous year, the Chief Commissioner can only look to Inspectors to do all that lies in their power with a view to effect improvement; and it is hoped that if the scheme framed by the Chief Commissioner for the future inspection of gardens is approved by the Government of India and brought into operation, it will be possible to do something in the direction of bringing these statistics into closer approximation to the facts.

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385. The following table distributes the births amongst the several nationalities, and strikes the ratio on the mean strength of adult female labourers :

Birth rate according to nationality.

District.	Bengal.			North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			Behar.			Chota Nagpur.			Nepal.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.
Cachar	10,365	941	90·7	5,142	621	120·7	2,692	292	108·4	7,697	663	86·1	71	2	281·
Sylhet	5,889	471	79·9	11,019	884	80·2	2,725	194	71·1	6,931	615	88·7	9	..	....
Kámrúp	576	46	79·8	45	3	66·6	18	3	166·6	446	20	44·8	....	..	....
Darrang	2,996	98	32·7	1,103	88	79·7	609	77	126·4	8,626	594	68·8	30	3	100·
Nowgong	692	88	127·2	172	10	58·1	194	5	25·8	3,091	196	63·4	....	..	....
Sibságar	5,546	809	145·8	2,142	74	34·5	1,900	119	62·6	17,715	1,552	87·6	3	..	....
Lakhimpur.. ..	3,245	151	46·5	834	42	50·3	992	36	36·2	19,871	1,779	89·5	5	..	....
Total of 1892 ..	29,311	2,604	88·8	20,459	1,722	84·1	9,132	726	79·5	64,377	5,419	84·1	119	5	42·0
„ „ *1891* ..	*28,634*	*2,739*	*95·6*	*17,694*	*2,006*	*113·4*	*8,138*	*861*	*105·8*	*61,749*	*5,506*	*89·1*	*114*	*5*	*43·8*

District.	Madras.			Bombay.			Assam.			Central Provinces.			Orissa.			Total.		
	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.	Annual strength of women employed under Act I or otherwise.	Births.	Birth rate per mille.
Cachar ..	527	11	20·8	181	6	33·1	78	2	25·6	343	9	62·9	....	..	..	26,899	2,547	94·8
Sylhet ..	2,086	142	68·0	6	..	..	21	12	600·	191	11	56·7	101	4	39·6	28,080	2,333	80·8
Kámrúp ..	26	..	..	....	..	..	154	13	84·4	4	..	..	....	..	..	1,269	85	66·9
Darrang ..	575	57	99·1	....	..	..	1,749	99	56·6	160	26	162·5	....	..	..	15,859	1,042	65·7
Nowgong ..	105	8	76·2	....	..	..	541	47	86·9	41	11	268·3	....	..	..	4,839	365	75·4
Sibságar ..	543	25	46·0	8	..	..	594	45	75·7	195	2	10·2	....	..	..	28,652	2,626	91·6
Lakhimpur ..	474	26	54·9	....	..	..	109	9	82·5	316	19	60·1	....	..	..	25,848	2,062	79·7
Total of 1892 ..	4,338	269	62·0	195	6	30·7	3,247	227	69·9	1,055	78	73·9	101	4	39·6	132,339	11,060	83·5
„ „ *1891* ..	*3,090*	*171*	*55·3*	*176*	*4*	*22·7*	*3,053*	*262*	*85·8*	....	..	..	*51*	*3*	*58·8*	*122,702*	*11,557*	*94·2*

386. The statistics of mortality in each district for each half-year separately are given in the table below with the corresponding figures of the previous year :

Death rate for the year.

District.	Deaths among all classes of labourers, including children.						Ratio of deaths per mille.					
							Half-yearly.				Annual.	
	First half-year.		Second half-year.		Total.		First half-year.		Second half-year.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	1,883	2,045	2,008	1,997	3,891	4,042	18·5	19·7	19·5	19·0	38·0	38·7
Sylhet	1,472	1,578	1,757	1,953	3,229	3,531	17·1	16·6	19·1	19·9	36·7	36·5
Kámrúp	130	125	100	137	230	262	39·0	33·2	27·5	37·4	66·5	70·6
Darrang	878	1,397	1,049	1,354	1,927	2,751	19·6	28·1	22·4	26·2	42·0	54·3
Nowgong	307	495	365	418	672	913	18·9	29·4	21·8	24·8	40·7	54·2
Sibságar	1,333	1,941	1,725	2,041	3,058	3,982	14·1	19·5	17·8	20·0	31·9	39·5
Lakhimpur	1,202	1,619	1,623	2,150	2,825	3,769	15·8	19·3	20·3	24·6	36·1	43·9
Total	7,205	9,200	8,627	10,050	15,832	19,250	17·1	20·3	19·7	21·6	36·8	41·9

It will thus be seen that the annual death rate for the year under report was higher than that for the previous year in all the labour districts of the province except Sylhet, the increase being specially marked in the Assam Valley districts. This result was doubtless largely due to the increased number of new and unacclimatized coolies in consequence of the larger importation of the past two years, and also to the fact that in many cases the coolies imported were of poor physique. The occurrence of outbreaks of cholera and influenza is given by some officers as a further reason for the increase of mortality. It is true that the year under report was a peculiarly unhealthy one amongst the general population of the country; but the Chief Commissioner fears that the main cause which operated to produce the increased rate of mortality amongst the garden population is to be found in the recruitment, during recent years, of coolies of poor physique, who were unable to stand the change of climate to which they were subjected, or to perform the work expected from them. Of the correctness of this statement there is abundant evidence.

387. The following table shows the mortality amongst both Act and non-Act adults during each of the past two years:

Death rate amongst adults.

District.	Number of deaths among adults.						Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.						Annual strength of total adult population of both Act and non-Act labourers.	
	Act.		Non-Act.		Total.		Act.		Non-Act.		Total.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	633	798	1,776	2,003	2,409	2,801	83·2	108·7	35·7	38·5	41·8	47·4	57,392	59,153
Sylhet	390	397	1,756	1,996	2,146	2,393	49·2	55·3	38·5	39·2	40·1	41·1	53,241	57,942
Kámrúp	91	110	81	99	172	209	114·8	115·0	54·8	65·8	75·2	85·1	2,286	2,454
Darrang	1,040	1,780	342	453	1,382	2,133	49·2	70·6	30·3	43·2	42·5	60·0	32,248	35,496
Nowgong	208	285	270	343	478	628	57·0	71·6	38·1	49·7	44·7	57·8	10,685	10,860
Sibságar	1,561	2,162	527	658	2,088	2,820	41·8	55·5	24·2	29·4	35·4	45·9	58,772	61,322
Lakhimpur	1,493	2,077	614	764	2,107	2,841	49·1	60·1	29·9	34·4	41·4	50·0	50,689	56,559
Total	5,416	7,609	5,366	6,316	10,782	13,825	49·8	64·3	34·1	37·7	40·5	48·7	265,315	283,319

These figures disclose a lamentable increase in the mortality amongst both Act and non-Act adults during the year under report, which was common to all districts of the province.

388. The table below shows the recorded causes of deaths which occurred among Act labourers during each of the past two years:

Causes of deaths amongst Act labourers.

District.	Mean strength of Act labourers employed in 1892.		Deaths from						Total of columns 4 to 9.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Jungle fever.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cachar .. .. 1892 ..	7,204	7,417	192	177	169	54	56	150	309	489	798	108·7
1891 ..	*8,020*	*7,399*	*133*	*108*	*113*	*23*	*44*	*212*	*216*	*417*	*633*	*83·2*
Sylhet .. .. 1892 ..	7,426	6,962	48	85	56	43	11	154	186	211	397	55·3
1891 ..	*8,192*	*7,646*	*56*	*68*	*44*	*57*	*23*	*142*	*196*	*194*	*390*	*49·2*
Kámrúp .. .. 1892 ..	932	974	43	5	9	2	31*	20	46	64	110	115·0
1891 ..	*745*	*842*	*6*	*15*	*7*	*3*	*42*	*18*	*44*	*47*	*91*	*414·8*
Darrang .. .. 1892 ..	28,256	24,257	322	311	349	84	271	343	811	869	1,680	70·6
1891 ..	*20,116*	*21,857*	*218*	*188*	*83*	*57*	*193*	*301*	*450*	*590*	*1,040*	*49·2*
Nowgong .. .. 1892 ..	3,907	4,063	31	56	15	8	17	158†	145	140	285	71·6
1891 ..	*3,488*	*3,770*	*56*	*31*	*8*	*6*	*27*	*80*	*88*	*120*	*208*	*57·0*
Sibságar .. .. 1892 ..	38,746	39,010	402	441	141	110	116	950‡	1,041	1,121	2,162	55·
1891 ..	*36,385*	*37,785*	*180*	*357*	*137*	*70*	*101*	*716*	*651*	*910*	*1,561*	*41·*
Lakhimpur .. .. 1892 ..	33,552	35,289	405	542	108	53	271	698	898	1,179	2,077	60·1
1891 ..	*28,997*	*31,525*	*169*	*390*	*173*	*83*	*217*	*461*	*650*	*843*	*1,493*	*49·1*
Total of .. .. 1892 ..	115,025	117,973	1,443	1,617	847	354	775	2,473	3,436	4,073	7,509	64·3
1891 ..	*105,943*	*110,825*	*818*	*1,157*	*565*	*299*	*647*	*1,930*	*2,295*	*3,121*	*5,416*	*49·8*
1890 ..	*100,367*	*102,684*	*1,097*	*1,192*	*603*	*367*	*394*	*2,000*	*2,608*	*3,047*	*5,655*	*55·6*

* Includes 14 deaths from *anchylostomiasis* or *kala-azár*.
† „ 46 „ „ influenza.
‡ „ 207 „ „ „

SECTION 2.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

Taking the province as a whole, an increase occurred, as compared with the previous year, in the number of deaths under all heads of disease, the increase being especially great under the heads of "Cholera," "Dysentery," "Jungle fever," and "Other causes." As regards the district of Cachar, which shows an increase under all heads except "Other causes," the Deputy Commissioner makes no remarks beyond referring to the unusual prevalence of dysentery, fever, and dropsy throughout the rains.

Commenting on the figures for the district of Sylhet, where an increase of mortality is especially observable under the heads of "Dysentery" and "Jungle fever," the Deputy Commissioner writes:

> The past year was marked by the prevalence of fever in an epidemic form in almost all parts of the district. Cholera and dysentery also caused many deaths in the interior of the district. The above statements go to show that many Act coolies died from dysentery, while among the non-Act coolies (both adults and children) dysentery and fever prevailed. In North Sylhet, especially on the Jaintia side, many coolies died from cholera, contracted mostly from the neighbouring villages in which the disease prevailed.

In Kámrúp a considerable increase occurred in the number of deaths due to cholera, which was due to outbreaks of that disease on certain gardens. In the remaining districts of the Assam Valley a large increase of mortality took place.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darrang writes:

> The table tells its own tale. It is quite clear that though cholera accounted for many deaths, the huge death roll of the year was chiefly due to anæmia and sickly new immigrants. This will more clearly appear when individual unhealthy gardens are considered.

In Nowgong the general results are affected by the occurrence of forty-six deaths due to influenza, which was prevalent in that district during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar makes no remarks, although a more or less considerable increase occurred under every head of disease, and the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur confines his observations to the results under the head of *anæmia*, as to which he writes:

> Particular attention is now given to the diagnosis and treatment of anæmia or *anchylostomiasis*. The Civil Surgeon during the inspection of gardens takes especial care to see that the native doctors understand what *beri-beri* is. There is now hardly any garden in this district which is not supervised by a European medical officer, and better results are expected gradually.

389. The table below shows the recorded causes of deaths amongst adult non-Act coolies during each of the past two years:

Causes of deaths amongst non-Act coolies.

District.		Mean strength of non-Act coolies employed in 1892.		Deaths from						Total of columns 4 to 9.			Annual ratio of deaths per mille.
		First half-year.	Second half year.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Jungle fever.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half year.	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cachar	1892 ..	51,474	52,211	221	379	360	95	21	927	1,122	881	2,003	38·5
	1891 ..	48,812	50,554	378	269	383	65	31	657	886	891	1,776	35·7
Sylhet	1892 ..	49,581	51,915	242	434	375	210	52	463	878	1,118	1,996	39·2
	1891 ..	44,010	46,634	291	389	293	234	50	539	727	1,029	1,756	38·5
Kámrúp	1892 ..	1,553	1,450	20	3	20	..	48*	8	53	46	99	65·8
	1891 ..	1,429	1,557	11	8	13	1	47	2	51	30	81	54·8
Darrang	1892 ..	11,586	11,893	95	68	53	18	88	181	250	203	453	38·5
	1891 ..	11,257	11,266	136	49	40	33	45	46	166	156	322	30·3
Nowgong	1892 ..	7,014	6,737	27	51	39	16	19†	191	213	130	343	49·7
	1891 ..	7,017	7,095	88	23	60	9	8	133	134	136	270	38·1
Sibságar	1892 ..	21,934	22,953	91	99	60	13	28	367	580	278	658	29·4
	1891 ..	21,576	21,799	78	90	52	22	16	269	271	256	527	24·2
Lakhimpur	1892 ..	21,814	22,523	116	125	76	36	76	335	358	406	764	34·4
	1891 ..	20,148	20,708	67	125	55	35	75	267	271	343	614	29·9
Total	1892 ..	164,957	169,684	782	1,209	983	388	282	2,672	3,254	3,062	6,316	37·7
	1891 ..	154,249	159,614	979	903	895	399	272	1,913	2,525	2,841	5,366	34·1
	1890 ..	147,328	149,847	799	652	717	289	90	1,773	2,225	2,065	4,290	29·8

This table shows an increase of mortality amongst non-Act adults in the province generally under every head of disease except cholera and dropsy, and more especially under the heads of "Dysentery," "Jungle fever," and "Other causes."

The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar notices that several gardens were visited during the year under report by small-pox, which accounts for several of the deaths under the head "Other causes."

* Includes 42 deaths from *Idla-azdr.*

† „ 16 „ „ *anchylostomiasis* and *beri-beri*

390. The statement below shows the death rate amongst children (that is, from birth to the age of sixteen years) during each of the past two years :

Death rate amongst children.

District.	Mean strength of children in 1892.		Deaths from						Total of columns 4 to 9.			Total of 1891.	Annual ratio of deaths per mille.	
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Jungle fever.	Dropsy.	Anæmia.	Other causes.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	Total.		1892.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cachar	45,017	45,085	175	234	237	49	4	542	614	627	1,241	1,482	27·5	33·1
Sylhet	37,660	39,015	100	264	573	45	14	348	514	624	1,138	1,083	29·5	31·3
Kámrúp	1,272	1,235	11	6	20	..	11*	5	26	27	53	53	42·3	49·0
Darrang	14,707	15,529	134	103	81	37	43	220	336	282	618	545	40·9	40·1
Nowgong	5,943	6,028	16	12	41	5	5†	146	137	148	285	194	47·7	33·6
Sibságar	38,447	39,834	79	276	262	27	23	496	520	642	1,162	970	29·6	26·3
Lakhimpur	28,600	29,420	60	184	211	25	68	380	363	565	928	718	31·8	26·1
Total of 1892	171,648	176,146	575	1,129	1,325	193	167	2,137	2,516	2,915	5,425	..	31·1	..
„ „ 1891	*161,638*	*165,026*	*589*	*897*	*1,153*	*259*	*140*	*2,026*	*2,385*	*2,665*	*5,050*	..	..	*30·7*

It will thus be seen that the mortality amongst children showed an increase under every head of disease except cholera and dropsy. On the other hand, the death rate per mille does not show as large a proportionate increase as in the case of adults, and the districts of Cachar, Sylhet, and Kámrúp show an absolute decrease in the rate as compared with the previous year, but it must be remembered that no great reliance can be placed on the figures, which are less trustworthy than in the case of adults.

391. The statement below shows the mortality distributed according to nationality, and gives figures for adults only :

Mortality according to country of origin.

Nationality.	Sex.	Deaths amongst adults of both classes.		Ratio per mille of deaths to annual strength.		Annual strength of adults of both Act and non-Act labourers.	
		1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Bengal	Men ...	927	1,123	32·1	38·0	58,273	59,491
	Women ...	947	1,138				
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Men ...	1,092	1,393	52·7	56·1	37,877	42,697
	Women ...	916	1,128				
Behar	Men ...	476	669	49·6	58·0	17,949	20,084
	Women ...	418	499				
Chota Nagpur	Men ...	2,752	3,388	41·1	48·9	130,623	136,058
	Women ...	2,622	3,269				
Nepal	Men ...	10	9	48·5	32·3	331	340
	Women ...	6	2				
Madras	Men ...	188	380	56·4	80·3	6,434	9,024
	Women ...	176	348				
Bombay	Men ...	3	8	16·5	29·4	365	408
	Women ...	3	4				
Assam	Men ...	148	187	18·3	21·4	13,344	13,075
	Women ...	97	94				
Central Provinces ...	Men ...	.....	111	.....	73·1	.....	2,426
	Women ...	.....	71				
Orissa	Men ...	1	1	8·3	21·7	117	213
	Women ...	.....	3				
Total	Men ...	5,597	7,269	39·2	47·9	142,613	151,480
	Women ...	5,185	6,556	42·2	49·4	122,702	132,339
Grand total	...	10,782	13,825	40·5	48·7	265,315	283,819

* Includes 10 deaths from *kála-azár*.

† „ 3 „ „ *ancylostomiasis* and *beri-beri*.

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

In regard to the immigrants from the four main localities of recruitment, *viz.*, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Behar, and Chota Nagpur, it will be seen that the greatest proportionate mortality occurred amongst immigrants from Behar, next come the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, then Chota Nagpur, and lastly Bengal. Behar and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have therefore changed places in this respect as compared with the previous year. The mortality rate amongst Madras coolies shows a considerable and unsatisfactory increase (from 56·4 per mille in the previous year to 80·3 per mille in the year under report).

Proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district.

392. The following statement shows the proportion of unhealthy gardens in each district. All gardens on which ten or more deaths have occurred amongst the total population, Act or non-Act, or Act and non-Act taken together, and the death rate on which exceeds 7 per cent. are classed as unhealthy gardens :

District.	Number of gardens.		Number of unhealthy gardens.		Percentage of unhealthy gardens.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cachar	187	186	25	20	13·4	10·7
Sylhet	118	119	12	16	10·2	13·4
Kámrúp	50	50	6	7	12·0	14·0
Darrang	89	90	15	33	16·8	36·6
Nowgong...	59	56	8	11	13·5	19·6
Sibságar	224	223	12	32	5·4	14·3
Lakhimpur	145	143	11	24	7·6	16·7
Total	872	867	89	143	10·2	16·4

Thus, the proportion of unhealthy gardens for the province as a whole shows a very considerable increase as compared with the previous year, which was especially marked in the districts of Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, Cachar being the only district which shows a decrease. As regards the present system of classifying gardens as unhealthy, the Chief Commissioner entirely accepts the view of the Government of India that the sections of the Act which relate to unhealthy gardens should be applied with greater strictness than has hitherto been used, and orders have been issued, which, it is hoped, will produce the desired result. In these orders it has been pointed out to Deputy Commissioners that the fact that garden managers have taken all possible precautions against sickness and mortality on their gardens by adopting sanitary measures which have been recommended is no ground for not appointing a committee to enquire and determine whether the garden, or any portion of it, is or is not fit for the residence of labourers or of any particular class of labourers. If, in spite of all sanitary precautions, a garden continues to be unhealthy year after year, the provisions of Act I of 1882, as recently amended, must be enforced, and the fact must be recognised that the Act cannot be maintained for the benefit of unhealthy gardens. It has also been pointed out that the importation of bad batches of coolies can no longer be accepted as a valid excuse for high mortality, and that managers of gardens must now be held responsible for importing such batches. As has been remarked by the Government of India, if managers permit the continued importation of a class of coolies large numbers of which they are certain to lose, and if such a state of things is allowed to be repeated, and it becomes clear that those in charge of the garden either cannot or will not provide a remedy, the law should be put in force without hesitation, and the garden should be closed to the coolies of the class amongst which the mortality has occurred. District officers have been requested to inform all employers that the Chief Commissioner intends in future to insist on effect being given to these instructions, and at the same time to draw their attention to the provisions of sections 42A and 42B of the Act, as amended, in regard to the medical examination of labourers recruited through the agency of contractors. Further, with reference to the tendency of Inspectors to accept the plea of the occurrence of an epidemic as a sufficient reason for not enforcing the law against the garden concerned, the Chief Commissioner, while fully agreeing that such a plea is in many cases a valid one and that action should not be taken under the Act in cases in which gardens ordinarily healthy are brought on the unhealthy list merely in consequence of the occurrence of an epidemic, is by no means prepared to admit that a plea of this nature should be accepted without examination; and Deputy Commissioners have accordingly been instructed always to examine the circumstances with especial reference to the question whether the occurrence of an epidemic has been caused by the existence of insanitary conditions on the garden concerned. Lastly, the instructions issued include a direction that committees, when appointed, must, in accordance with the terms of the law, always record a definite finding as to whether the estate concerned, or any portion of it, is or is not unfit for the residence of labourers generally or of any particular class of labourers. In many cases it has been found impossible to take action on the reports of committees owing to the fact that no distinct finding as regards the above point was placed upon record. The attention of

Deputy Commissioners will also be called to the necessity for recording in every case whether the finding of the committee is unanimous with reference to the provisions of section 129A of the amended Act.

As regards gardens unhealthy on the Act population during 1892, Deputy Commissioners have in all cases been required to deal separately with each particular garden falling under this category, and to show cause in each case why a committee should not be held under the provisions of the Act. The recommendations made by the district officers have been carefully scrutinised, in the case of the Surma Valley, by the Chief Commissioner, and in that of the Assam Valley both by the Chief Commissioner and by the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, and supplementary action has been taken in every case in which it appeared necessary.

Number of gardens submitting returns.

393. The number of gardens shown in the inspection registers decreased, during the year under report, from 872 to 867, and the number submitting returns from 778 to 763. The number of gardens on the registers which employed Act labourers increased from 627 in the previous year to 633; but the number of non-Act gardens decreased, in the case of gardens employing over 50 coolies, from 127 to 110, and, in the case of gardens employing less than 50 coolies, from 24 to 21. Managers were again backward in the Cachar district in submitting returns, the last amended return having been received as late as the 17th March 1893, but no prosecutions were undertaken. Great delay also occurred in other districts, with the result that considerable inconvenience was experienced in some cases. Where, as is the case in Cachar and possibly elsewhere also, persistent neglect is shown year after year by managers in supplying by the due date the necessary returns or explanations which may be required in connection therewith, no hesitation should be felt in undertaking prosecutions under the provisions of the Act. For any such result the managers concerned would have only themselves to thank, and the time has clearly come, when the laxity which has hitherto been shown in regard to this matter should no longer be overlooked in the absence of sufficient explanation.

Inspection of Act and non-Act gardens.

394. There has been a fairly satisfactory increase in the amount of inspection work performed during the year under report, 733 gardens having been inspected, against 713 in the previous year; but the results were not as good as in 1890, when 748 gardens were inspected. A similar result is shown in regard to the number of gardens inspected twice, which increased from 63 in the previous year to 72. The number of gardens inspected three or four times was 8 and *nil*, against 5 and 3 respectively during 1891.

In Cachar, of 180 gardens liable to inspection, 169 were inspected, leaving a balance of 11 uninspected gardens. Of the uninspected gardens, 5 have since been inspected; but no reason is given why all the gardens liable to inspection were not inspected during the year. In Sylhet all gardens liable to inspection were inspected during the year, and the only garden remaining uninspected was a small garden employing less than 50 non-Act coolies. In regard to the two gardens of those liable to inspection which remained uninspected in Kámrúp, the Deputy Commissioner explains that one passed off the inspection register during the second-half of the year, as there were no coolies on the garden. The other uninspected garden was a small and healthy one, and has been inspected since the close of the year. In Darrang two gardens liable to inspection remained uninspected. Of these, one was a newly-opened garden, and the other was a small garden on which no Act labour is employed. In Nowgong all the gardens liable to inspection were duly inspected, and the only garden which remained uninspected was a small one employing less than 50 non-Act coolies. In Sibságar all the gardens liable to inspection were inspected, and only 11 small non-Act gardens employing less than 50 coolies remained uninspected. Similarly in Lakhimpur all gardens liable to inspection were inspected.

The following figures show the number of gardens inspected by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Civil Surgeons, and other inspecting agency:

	Deputy Commissioners.		Assistant Commissioners.		Civil Surgeons.		Other inspecting agency	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Cachar	30	36	15	21	49	66	54	59
Sylhet	2	16	.....	90	12	14	.....	9
Kámrúp	17	13	.....	.....	9	11	.....	.....
Darrang	20	27	.....	10	.....	38	.....	24
Nowgong... ...	4	24	.....	.....	24	14	14	9
Sibságar	29	47	91	92	27	22	62	28
Lakhimpur ...	41	47	49	52	40	28	33	5

Looking at the results as a whole, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the work of inspection was well carried out throughout the province except in the Cachar district, and that a sufficient amount of inspection work was performed in all cases by Deputy Commissioners.

Relations between employers and labourers.

395. In spite of two somewhat serious cases in which collisions occurred during the year, the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reports that the relations between employers and labourers have, on the whole, been satisfactory. One of the cases above referred to, which occurred on the Kalacherra garden, was of a serious

SECTION 2. *Immigration and Labour Inspection.*

type, and the manager, to whom, however, no blame seems to attach, had a narrow escape of losing his life. Eight coolies were sent up for trial in connection with this case, all of whom were convicted of rioting, and three were sentenced to six months' and the remainder to four months' rigorous imprisonment. These sentences were upheld on appeal. In Sylhet the Deputy Commissioner reports that the relations between employers and labourers were satisfactory in all subdivisions except in the Sadr subdivision and in Karimganj, where three or four cases of collision occurred. These cases, however, do not call for detailed notice. No special remarks under this head are called for in regard to the Kámrúp, Darrang, and Nowgong districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Sibságar reports as follows:

Under this head I cite the following cases:

Mr. C. O. Walling, manager of the Maduri tea estate, was convicted of wrongful restraint under section 341, and simple assault under section 352, Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The complainant was a coolie girl, about fifteen years of age, whose story was as follows:

Walling had previously made indecent overtures to her, and early in September 1891 she was working with two other girls in the bath-room of his house, plastering the wall, when Walling came in from his work about midday, and called her into his bed-room. She refused to go. Walling then went into the bath-room, and hit her over her shoulders with a cane. He said that he had not wanted her to take her *izzat*, but required her to fan him. She was afterwards detained in the bath-room, in charge of a bearer boy of twelve, when the other girls went away for their midday meal and rest, and in the evening was made over to her mother. For weeks after that she and her mother, who had given information of the ill-treatment at the thána, were kept under observation. In December the advances previously made to her were renewed by Walling, who caught hold of her in the garden, and tried to make her go with him to the bungalow. She promised to go later, but ran away to a friend's house, and afterwards appeared before a magistrate, with the result that Walling was prosecuted on charges under sections 323, 342, and 354 of the Indian Penal Code before a jury consisting of three Europeans and two Natives, who convicted him as above.

One Gujana Uraon, a coolie of the Taukak tea estate, laid an information at the Sonari outpost against the manager, Mr. Horrocks, stating that he had severely kicked informant's son, Sanichar, so as to endanger his life. On the head constable proceeding to enquire, Sanichar was found in an apparently moribund condition, but without mark of any external injury. The head constable telegraphed to Sibságar, and I at once deputed Mr. Kemp, Inspector in charge of the District Police, and the hospital assistant, who was then in civil medical charge of the district, to the garden. In the meanwhile, fortunately, a European medical man, Dr. Forbes, M.D., was called in by the manager, and he found that Sanichar was suffering from the effects of *dhatura* poisoning. A quantity of *dhatura* leaves was found in his house. He was subsequently brought into Sibságar, and examined by Dr. Manifold, Civil Surgeon, who had arrived in the meanwhile, and who confirmed Dr. Forbes' opinion that the man was not suffering from any internal injury caused by violence, and that his symptoms were such as might be produced by *dhatura* poisoning. The complaint was dismissed as false, and Gujana and Sanichar were prosecuted under sections 193 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code before Rai Joges Chandra Chaturji Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who convicted them under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The result of the case showed that Mr. Horrocks had administered a slap to Sanichar for disobeying an order, but that the story of his having kicked him severely so as to cause serious injury was entirely false. It was evident that the serious condition in which Sanichar was found was produced by *dhatura* poisoning, though the Extra Assistant Commissioner was not sure whether the *dhatura* was administered medicinally or deliberately with the object of fabricating false evidence. At any rate, the results which it produced were made use of for the purpose of instituting a grave and unfounded charge.

One Bondu, a non-agreement coolie of the Dhuli garden, wanted to leave the garden and to go to his country. Hearing this, Mr. Congdon, the manager, called him, and told him to give an agreement. He also asked the coolie to give to him the money he had, which he (Mr. Congdon) promised to take care of. On Bondu refusing, Mr. Congdon gave him twenty-five stripes over his buttocks. The coolie was then sent to Nagajanka, 8½ or 9 miles distant from Dhuli, and a chaukidár was ordered to sleep with him for fear of his escaping. He was subsequently taken back to Dhuli, where he was kept at night in a house in charge of Mahes chaukidár, being taken out to work in the day time. After he had been kept in this way for a week, on the 13th September he managed to come to Jorhát, and complained to the Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Congdon was prosecuted, and fined by the Assistant Commissioner Rs. 100 under section 323 and Rs. 300 under sections 342 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. Mahes chaukidár was also prosecuted, and fined Rs. 50 under section 342, Indian Penal Code.

One morning all the male coolies of the Sapakati tea garden went out to do *ticca* hoeing work and the females to pluck leaf. In the afternoon as the women did not come out to work at the proper time, the manager, Munshi Abdul Biswas, ordered the sardárs to make them do hoeing, as the time for leaf-plucking was late. In the afternoon the manager was standing in front of the hospital, when a number of the coolies set upon him and beat him severely, so that he was left unconscious on the floor with bleeding wounds and marks. Three of the accused were rigorously imprisoned for eight months, three for six months, and five for three months each, and all of them were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

On 6th February 1892, Mr. Smith, the manager of the Burhalla tea estate, ordered some coolies to take away to the lines a coolie, named Harilas, who was making a disturbance at the time of distributing pay. At this Harilas called out to the other coolies "to seize Mr. Smith." The coolies then threw pieces of broken bricks and dry clay at Mr. Smith and his assistant. Mr. Smith was twice hit with the clods. The accused Harilas and a coolie, named Mohoria, were sentenced to three months', and four other coolies, Lalu, Kali, Phago, and Joynath, to one and a half months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Three Kachari coolies, Melia, Gela, and Aghan, of the Hatikuli tea garden, with forty others, surrounded the garden muharrir (Iseswar Sarma) and the manager (Mr. Craig), and threatened by gesture to assault them if they would not give them *ticca* work. The three accused were punished with rigorous imprisonment for two weeks each.

Mr. Young Craig, manager of the Hatikuli garden, was fined Rs. 10 under section 352, Indian Penal Code, for assaulting Gopal Rajoar, a coolie of the garden, who kept a cart in which he used to convey goods for the garden. Mr. Craig had been irritated by the man's refusing to work the cart on the plea that the bullocks were ill.

As stated above, the offences of which Mr. Walling was convicted in 1892 were committed in the previous year. With the one exception of Mr. Congdon's case, the year has been happily free from the cases of serious oppression by planters, for which the district had become somewhat conspicuous. This is due to the principal offenders having left the district, and Mr. Congdon has also now left. On the other hand, there have been a good many instances during the year of false and frivolous complaints instituted by coolies against their employers. Mr. Horrocks' case was a very gross one, in which that gentleman narrowly escaped being prosecuted on a false charge of culpable homicide. I think the institution of these cases may reasonably be attributed to the convictions had against certain planters in the district during recent years. In this way the misconduct of a few individuals causes serious injury to the whole planting community.

One device which has been resorted to by coolies of a few gardens in the sadr subdivision deserves special mention. It is that of coming into the headquarters in a body to the number of 100 or 200 on the pretext of making some complaint. This manœuvre, which it is somewhat difficult to deal with effectually, was adopted in four cases during the year, but in one instance it was justified. In the case in question a large number of the coolies of the Nahorali garden came in to complain that they had not received their wages for four months, and this was found to be the fact. The case was specially reported on.

SECTION 2.

Immigration and Labour Inspection.

In Lakhimpur the Deputy Commissioner reports that the relations between employers and labourers were generally satisfactory, though some cases of collision occurred between employers and labourers. The more important of these cases are thus described in the district report:

The manager of the Tiphuk tea estate complained that a gang of about thirty Ganjamese of his garden struck work, and left the garden. A chaukidár was sent after them to persuade them to return to the garden. He was beaten by the coolies. After beating the chaukidár and going armed in a riotous manner down to Panitola, these coolies attempted to attack their manager. Five of the ringleaders were prosecuted and punished under sections 143 and 323 with rigorous imprisonment for two months each. Three of the same accused were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each under section 323, Indian Penal Code, for assaulting the chaukidár above alluded to.

In another case a gang of coolies of the Khobang tea estate assaulted and beat the head and *hazira* muharrirs of the garden, because they got short wages and thought that the muharrirs were responsible. These coolies behaved in a riotous manner; and had not the muharrirs fled, they might have killed them. The evidence for the defence disclosed that the muharrirs were not in the habit of cutting down *haziris* of coolies or ill-treating them. The accused, eight in number, were punished, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

In one case the clerk of the Oaklands garden was beaten on his way from Dibrugarh by six coolies of the garden who were lying in wait for him. No cause was shown, and the accused were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months each. In another case the sardár of a garden was beaten by some six coolies of the garden. In this case also no cause was shown for the assault committed. The accused were rigorously imprisoned for six weeks each.

Four cases under section 352 need only be mentioned. In one of these cases some coolies of the Moran Tea Company left the garden to come to Dibrugarh to complain about hard work and oppression. They had no intention to assault anyone; but when the muharrir followed them and tried to induce them to go back to the garden, they assaulted him. He was severely beaten by the coolies. The magistrate thought that the assault was unpremedited, and that a heavy punishment was not necessary. Nine of the coolies were convicted under section 352, three were imprisoned for five weeks each, and the others were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

In another case the manager of the Makum tea estate met at the Tinsukia railway station a coolie who had deserted and been caught at Jaipur, and who was suspected of having persuaded other coolies to desert. He struck the coolie; and, as no justification for the assault was proved, the accused was fined Rs. 30. In another case the clerk of a garden beat a woman, and was fined Rs. 5. In the fourth case an assistant manager in the North Lakhimpur subdivision was assaulted by four coolies of his garden. One of the coolies was ordered to do some work, which he refused to do. The assistant then got hold of him, and wanted to lead him to the manager; but the coolie resisted, encircled the assistant, and called out to the other accused for help. They came, and attempted to strike the assistant. The chief accused was imprisoned for three months, and the others were imprisoned for six weeks each under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. A coolie woman charged the manager of Bokel tea estate with having assaulted her because she refused to visit him for immoral purposes. Her case was dismissed, and the manager prosecuted her for defamation. She was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

Relations between the garden population and the villagers.

396. As a general rule, the relations between the garden population and the natives of the country continued to be quite satisfactory, each deriving considerable benefit from the other. An unusual case occurred in the Sibságar district, the following particulars of which are given by the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Monahan):

A remarkable case occurred at Mohima in Golághát subdivision, which arose out of a dispute between the owner of the Mohima garden and the neighbouring villagers, who had opposed his application for a waste land lease. A party of the villagers attacked and assaulted Mr. Clark, assistant manager of the garden, and immediately afterwards one of them, Khabar Ahom, laid an information before the police, charging Mihiram, a garden muharrir, with setting fire to his (informant's) house at Mr. Clark's instigation. On enquiry it was found that the charge of arson was entirely false. The villagers who had committed the riot were convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and the man Khabar Ahom was prosecuted under section 211, Indian Penal Code, and, being convicted, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

The Deputy Commissioner, however, adds—

Such a case as the above is, however, most unusual, and not at all typical of the relations between planters and ryots, which are generally most satisfactory, much good sense and a spirit of give and take being displayed on both sides. The villagers dislike the neighbourhood of a tea garden, because the manager impounds their cattle when they trespass on the tea, and also because the garden occupies a certain amount of land which would otherwise have been available for fuel and fodder. On the other hand, they appreciate the employment which the garden affords and the contracts which the manager gives out to them for building, roadwork, &c. Similarly, the planter complains that the village cattle damage his tea, but he values the labour which he occasionally gets from the village and the cheap rice it supplied to his coolies.

General condition of labourers.

397. There is nothing new to report under this head, but there is no reason to suppose that the general condition of labourers was in any way less satisfactory than during previous years.

Settlement of time-expired labourers on the land.

398. The figures given below show the amount of land held direct from Government by immigrants in the various districts of the province:

District.	1891.	1892.
	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar	7,365	7,538
Sylhet	1,208	996*
Kámrúp	42	92
Darrang	8,327	10,631
Nowgong	2,069	2,362
Sibságar	11,732	12,306
Lakhimpur	5,724	6,585
Total	36,467	40,510

* Of these, 150 acres were held from Government, 468 acres from managers of tea gardens, and 378 acres from other landholders.

SECTION 3. *Medical relief.*

There was thus a more or less considerable increase in every district except Sylhet; but, as has been pointed out on previous occasions, the figures under this head do not embody complete information. The following remarks made by the Deputy Commissioner of Darrang may be quoted:

The interesting thing about these figures is that the bulk of the land here shown is held in the Tezpur subdivision. In the Mangaldai subdivision only 199 acres are shown as held by time-expired coolies, and there is a reason for this. In that crowded subdivision all the really good land has long ago been taken up by the indigenous population. Here in Tezpur there are still thousands of acres only waiting for the grass jungle to be burned down and the plough to be applied to produce admirable crops. In Tezpur, time-expired coolies paying revenue to Government already occupy above a ninth of the total area cultivated with rice. Besides these, there are coolies who cultivate land, held mostly rent free from their employers.

399. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the Inland Labour Transport Fund in Bengal and Assam during the year 1892-93:

Inland Labour Transport Fund.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
Heads.	Assam figures.	Bengal figures.	Total.	Heads.	Assam figures.	Bengal figures.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Medical	.....	.....	.....	Salaries of depôt establishments (including native doctors, hospital assistants, compounders, dressers, clerks, and menials)	8,680 10 4	1,230 5 10	9,911 0 2
Contractors' license fees under section 13	3,148 0 0	650 0 0	3,798 0 0				
Recruiters' license fees under section 24	.....	400 0 0	400 0 0	Supplies and services (including diet of patients, value of medical stores, purchase of country medicines, expenses during the prevalence of epidemics, petty construction and repairs)	8,625 9 4	108 11 6	8,734 4 10
Registration fees under sections 35 and 68	.....	12,261 8 0	12,261 8 0				
Fees for licenses of inland steamers and native boats under section 90	.....	1,378 12 0	1,378 12 0	Contingent charges	1,754 2 7	299 3 9	2,053 6 4
Rates under section 109 ..	54,975 3 0	.....	54,975 3 0	Grants to dispensaries	5,530 0 0	.....	5,530 0 0
Fees for use of debarkation depôts	2,653 5 9	.....	2,653 5 9	Inspectors, embarkation agents, and other officers	5,782 6 1	13,131 15 10	18,914 5 11
Diet, &c., charges recovered ..	2,806 13 0	.....	2,806 13 0	Clerks and servants	8,453 10 8	4,784 2 3	13,237 13 11
Recoveries for sick coolies treated in hospital	410 13 9	.....	410 13 9	Travelling allowance	5,081 1 0	1,145 10 4	6,226 11 4
Cash recoveries	0 13 6	.....	0 13 6	Miscellaneous (including rents, percentage of treasury and audit establishments, refunds, pensions)	3,774 14 10	3,611 9 3	7,386 9 1
Fines and Miscellaneous	48 3 9	10 1 6	58 5 0	Deficit in the Bengal portion of the fund	9,591 5 3*	—9,591 5 3*	.....
Total	64,043 4 6	14,720 5 6	78,763 10 0	Total	57,272 13 1	14,720 5 6	71,994 2 7

SECTION 3.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

400. There were 81 dispensaries of all classes open on the 31st December 1892, against 74 in 1891, showing an increase of seven dispensaries, which were opened during the year under review. Of the 81 dispensaries, 7 were of the first class, 73 of the second class, and 1 of the third class. The work done at these dispensaries during the past two years will be seen from the following figures:

Medical relief.

	Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated.	Number of major operations performed.	Number of minor operations performed.
1891	322,391	4,455	732	7,728
1892	364,098	5,734	767	8,169

* In the previous returns this adjustment was made by addition to, and deduction from, the Assam and Bengal figures against the head "Inspectors, embarkation agents, and other officers," and the present classification has been adopted in accordance with recent orders of the Comptroller General with reference to the estimates for the year 1893-94.

There was thus an increase of 42,986 in the total number of in and out patients treated during the year under report as compared with the previous year, which was partly due to the 7 new dispensaries opened during the year, and partly to a general increase in attendance. The number of operations of both classes also shows an increase over the previous year, while the daily average attendance rose from 1,702·25 in 1891 to 1,944·26 in 1892. The percentage of population who received treatment was 6·75, equal to 1 in every 14·81 in 1892, against 5·97 per cent., or 1 in every 16·76 of the population in the preceding year. Of the total number of in and out patients treated during the year, 154 were Europeans, 436 were Eurasians, 214,453 were Hindus, 127,735 were Musalmans, and 27,054 belonged to "Other classes," as contrasted with 156, 335, 179,773, 121,033, and 25,549, respectively, in the previous year; 242,449 of the patients were men, 48,434 were women, and 78,949 were children, against 212,653, 42,762, and 71,431 in 1891. The number of indigenous patients rose from 1,541 in 1891 to 1,641 in 1892, and that of immigrants or foreigners from 2,914 to 4,093. Of the chief diseases for which the patients received medical aid, malarial fevers, including *kála-azár*, account for 83,846 cases, or a little over one-fourth of the total number treated. Next come skin diseases (with 72,743 cases), worms (37,901), diseases of the digestive system (20,213), rheumatic affections (15,557), dyspepsia (12,714), diseases of the respiratory system (12,426), spleen diseases (12,315), dysentery (12,135), ulcers (11,598), and diarrhœa 10,240, against 68,681 (including *kála-azár*), 69,410, 34,035, 19,447, 14,386, 11,134, 9,668, 9,099, 9,432, 10,480, and 8,894 respectively in 1891. The total income of the dispensaries from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,69,325, against Rs. 1,39,077 in the previous year. The subscriptions from Natives increased from Rs. 8,712 in 1891 to Rs. 11,484, and those from Europeans from Rs. 5,270 to Rs. 7,147. Actual subscriptions from private sources thus show an increase from 9·7 per cent. of the total income in 1891 to 11 per cent. in 1892. Of the total receipts, Provincial funds contributed Rs. 36,255 and Local Funds and other sources supplied the balance (Rs. 1,31,388). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,66,102, against Rs. 1,37,074 in 1891, and the balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 3,223, against Rs. 2,003 at the close of the previous year. In reviewing the Sanitary Report for 1891, the Chief Commissioner requested the Sanitary Commissioner to make enquiries into the work done by the several Local Board dispensaries, with a view to its being determined whether Government aid in the shape of granting them the services of a hospital assistant and European medicines free of charge should be any longer continued. During the course of the past year, Dr. Costello reported the result of his enquiries, and, in consequence of his recommendations, the annual grant for medicines was discontinued in the case of several dispensaries in the Sylhet and Goálpára districts, and the services of hospital assistants were withdrawn from two dispensaries in the Sylhet district, the saving effected thereby having been utilised in making grants to the newly-opened dispensaries at the *kála-azár* centres in the Nowgong and Darrang districts. The average cost of diet per head of in-patients fell from 2 annas 8 pies in 1891 to 2 annas 6½ pies in 1892.

SECTION 4.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Tezpur Lunatic Asylum.

401. The total number of patients remaining under treatment in the Tezpur Lunatic Asylum at the close of 1891 was 111. Forty-two lunatics were admitted and one was readmitted during the year under report, bringing the total number of admissions to 154, against 167 in the previous year. Thirty-six of the total number of inmates were discharged, 5 died, and 3 escaped. The population of the asylum at the close of the year under report was, therefore, 110, being one less than that at the close of the previous year. Of the total number of lunatics, 31 were criminals and 123 non-criminals. The average population of the asylum during the year under report shows a slight decrease, as compared with the previous year (from 119 to 112 lunatics of all classes), while the number of lunatics admitted during each of the two years was the same (42). Three lunatics escaped, against two in the preceding year, all of whom were non-criminals. A substantial reduction took place in the number of deaths (from 18 in the previous year to 5 during the year under report), and also in the number of admissions to hospital (from 70, or 58 per cent. of average strength, to 49, or 43·51 per cent. of average strength). The total expenditure on the asylum during the year under report was Rs. 10,016-8-11, or Rs. 88-13-10 per head of average strength, against Rs. 9,536-14-4, or Rs. 79-11-3 per head of average strength during 1891. The increase was due mainly to the purchase of additional clothing. The Chief Commissioner visited the asylum in January 1893, and was generally satisfied with the results of his inspection. Effect is being given to the suggestions of the Government of India as regards supplying sheltered indoor work for the lunatics, and the new wards for non-criminals are a great improvement.

SECTION 5.

SANITATION.

Expenditure on sanitary works in municipalities.

402. The following table shows the total income and expenditure on sanitary works in the several municipalities, stations, unions, and towns in the province during 1892. While the total income of these bodies has increased from Rs. 1,73,340 in 1891 to Rs. 1,89,956 in 1892, or by 9·6 per cent., the ratio of expenditure on sanitary works to income is 60·3 per cent., compared with 54·7 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure in Barpeta, Habiganj, Golághát, and Mangaldai is considerably below the percentage

SECTION 5. *Sanitation.*

for the province generally. The expenditure on sanitary works shows a considerable increase under the heads "Conservancy" and "Water-supply" of Rs. 12,920 and Rs. 6,616 respectively.

	Name of locality.	Whether municipality, station, union, or town.	Actual income.	Expenditure.—Sanitary Works, Civil.										Ratio per cent. of sanitary works to actual income.	Ratio per cent. of sanitary works, exclusive of column 10, to actual income.
				Vaccination.	Drainage.	Water-supply.	Conservancy.	Disposal of dead.	Roads and bridges.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Village sites.	Other sanitary improvements.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Sylhet	Municipality ..	21,446	135	1,117	4,954	7,598	..	2,167	..	..	..	15,971	74·47	64·37
2	Dhubri	„ ..	6,890	..	111	795	1,621	..	1,237	..	..	470	4,234	61·45	43·50
3	Goálpára	„ ..	4,569	..	250	181	1,065	..	1,267	..	..	215	3,078	67·36	37·44
4	Gauháti	„ ..	30,810	180	1,139	8,852	6,323	..	2,752	1,262	..	..	20,508	66·56	57·63
5	Barpeta	„ ..	13,349	..	..	384	1,699	..	1,765	..	..	5	3,853	28·86	18·64
6	Dibrugarh	„ ..	25,857	72	1,076	480	11,601	..	4,034	332	..	..	17,595	68·04	52·44
7	Silchar	Station ..	16,734	47	1,220	582	4,565	..	2,207	1,223	.	120	9,964	59·54	46·35
8	Sibságar	„ ..	13,305	50	275	529	1,842	38	3,601	270	..	..	6,605	49·64	22·88
9	Shillong	„ ..	17,117	..	20	5,021	4,521	..	1,642	60	..	..	11,254	65·75	66·15
10	Habiganj	Union ..	4,608	40	177	561	817	..	127	..	..	..	1,722	37·37	34·61
11	Jorhát	„ ..	7,300	60	751	69	1,428	..	1,554	255	..	..	4,117	56·10	35·11
12	Golághát	„ ..	7,630	60	121	398	840	..	998	75	..	90	2,577	33·77	20·76
13	Hailákándi	Town ..	2,542	298	253	165	180	7	480	180	..	..	1,563	61·09	42·60
14	Sunámganj	„ ..	Not known	8	593	1,007	955	60	2,031	..	..	..	4,654	..	..
15	Karimganj	„ ..	„	580	..	2,356	206	19	1,375	209	136	..	4,881	..	..
16	Maulvi Bázár	„ ..	„	..	475	..	696	..	..	..	..	..	1,171	..	..
17	Tezpur	„ ..	7,714	..	816	537	1,327	..	3,035	271	..	592	6,078	78·79	39·45
18	Mangaldái	„ ..	3,058	..	..	118	909	..	..	91	..	..	1,118	36·56	36·56
19	Nowgong	„ ..	4,990	..	808	342	..	..	..	..	..	1,737	2,887	57·86	57·86
20	North Lakhimpur	„ ..	2,037	...	110	20	52	..	765	496	..	..	1,443	56·11	18·56
	Total	....	1,89,956	1,530	8,802	27,351	48,245	124	31,132	4,724	136	3,229	1,25,273	60·31*	45·72*

No sanitary work of any magnitude was executed or undertaken in the province during the year; but, as will be seen from the figures furnished in the foregoing table, considerable progress has been made in carrying out sanitary improvements generally in most of the municipalities, stations, unions, and towns. The importance of a pure water-supply has been generally recognised by most of the Local Boards and Municipalities in the province, and the attention of the Chairmen of all these local bodies has been drawn to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on the subject of constructing wells of a sufficient depth to avoid the subsoil water. The question of incinerating the night-soil is also an important one, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to see that the Station of Shillong and the Silchar Municipality have taken the matter in hand. Some progress has been made in Sylhet in the direction of carrying out the water-supply scheme, but there seems to have been a good deal of unnecessary delay in completing the arrangements both in regard to the water-supply and to another equally important and long standing project, namely, the disposal of the night-soil. In Gauháti, considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of the water-supply and to conservancy, but the increase of expenditure has not been proportionate to the increase of income. During the past year the Chief Commissioner offered to increase the Government grant to the Gauháti Municipality if the Commissioners agreed to raise the rate of house tax to 7 per cent., which is less than the maximum permissible under the law; but the Commissioners declined to raise the rate, on the plea, which Mr. Ward cannot accept as sufficient, that the financial condition of the municipality has improved, and that discontent would be caused if the rate were raised. A serious outbreak of cholera at the Kámakhya temple, which is outside municipal limits, was reported early in the year. The actual mortality is unknown, but it is believed that the deaths were considerably over a hundred during the course of a few days. The Deputy Commissioner was directed to visit the shrine, with a view to induce the priests of the temple to improve the sanitary surroundings, reported to be in a disgraceful state; but all his efforts were met by a passive resistance, which, if continued and any further outbreaks occur, may compel the Chief Commissioner to ask the Government of India for permission to have recourse to compulsory legislation in order to enforce sanitary rules in villages not included within the limits of any municipality, station, or union. In the Silchar Station, which from the 1st of April 1893 has been converted into a second-class municipality, special attention was paid to sanitary works, and steady progress was made throughout the year,—a result which is due chiefly to the personal interest taken by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

* Exclusive of Sunámganj, Karimganj, and Maulvi Bázár.

Mr. Clark, who was also Chairman of the Committee. Much, however, still remains to be done, particularly in the way of drainage. In consequence of the failure, during the past few years, to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, of the Municipal Commissioners of Barpeta to make adequate and suitable provision for the conservancy of the municipality, the Chief Commissioner directed in October 1892 that a committee should be appointed under section 318, Act V (B.C.) of 1876. A committee was accordingly convened, and a careful and exhaustive report has recently been submitted by the Commissioner, Assam Valley Districts, as the result of the enquiries thus made. A copy of the report has been laid before the Municipal Commissioners, who have been called upon to report how far they are prepared to give effect to the recommendations made by the Committee. The Chief Commissioner has promised to increase the annual grant from Government on certain conditions, and the Commissioners have been given clearly to understand that, in the event of failure on their part to take such action as may reasonably be expected from them, the Chief Commissioner will be compelled to exercise the powers conferred upon him by the last two clauses of section 318 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876.

403. Sanitary Board. No change was made during the year under report in the mode of working of the Sanitary Board, and nothing worthy of notice occurred in connection with it.

404. Village sanitation. The Sanitary Commissioner states that, with a few exceptions, nothing important has been effected in the sanitation of villages. The Chief Commissioner is, however, satisfied, from a perusal of the Local Boards' Reports for 1892-93, that the matter is, in the great majority of cases, receiving the careful attention of the Chairmen of the Boards, and that, with the limited income at their disposal, expenditure on sanitation has been, on the whole, judiciously incurred. Fixed sums are now allotted annually for village sanitation, and under no circumstances are Chairmen permitted to divert these funds. It may also here be noted that, from the 1st April 1893, an addition of Rs. 60,000 has been made to the Provincial grant to Local Boards with a promise of a further increase of 2 per cent. per annum for the next four years. With these extra funds at their disposal, it is expected that every Local Board will increase its annual expenditure on sanitary works, and more especially in the direction of supplying good wells to every large village, as well as to every important *hát* held outside municipal limits. Civil Surgeons have been directed to include in future in their sanitary reports full particulars regarding village sanitation with a view to enable the Sanitary Commissioner to deal more completely with the matter than has been possible hitherto.

SECTION 6.

VACCINATION.

405. Vaccination staff. There were 216 operators, including the licensed vaccinators but excluding the dispensary staff, during the year under review, against 205 in 1891-92. The total staff of the department paid from Provincial Funds, by Local Boards, Municipalities, &c., consisted of 16 inspectors of vaccination and 152 vaccinators as compared with 14 inspectors of vaccination and 151 vaccinators in 1891-92.

406. Number of operations. The following table shows the total number of vaccinations performed during the past year by all classes of operators in each district as compared with the figures of the previous four years :

District.	Population according to census of 1891.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Cachar	367,542	10,658	7,945	8,617	9,941	10,695
Sylhet	2,154,593	30,659	37,274	53,273	53,150	61,047
Goálpára	452,304	15,344	15,887	15,592	19,709	18,153
Kámrúp	634,249	15,868	12,872	16,133	11,916	25,273
Darrang	307,761	13,172	15,378	21,351	19,482	22,522
Nowgong	344,141	9,526	10,133	12,064	14,966	16,399
Sibságar	457,274	15,959	18,713	19,336	20,334	19,048
Lakhimpur	254,053	7,854	9,035	13,741	14,967	13,827
Nága Hills	122,867	88	35	3,845	14,275	7,110
Khási and Jaintia Hills	197,904	3,065	3,242	3,973	4,631	3,987
Gáro Hills	121,570	5,894	5,925	5,820	6,250	6,324
Manipur	220,000	272	1,064	.....	7,481	9,771
North Lushai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246
Total of all districts	5,634,258	128,359	137,503	173,747	197,102	214,402
Tea gardens by garden agency	.....	5,779	9,217	13,363	9,229	10,541
Total for the province	5,634,258	134,138	146,720	187,110	206,331	224,943

SECTION 6. *Vaccination.*

Subdivided according to the agency by which the operations were performed, the results were—

Operations performed by the regular vaccination staff	200,241
„ „ the dispensary staff	14,161
„ „ tea garden agency	10,541
Total	224,943

Very considerable progress is apparent in Sylhet and Kámrúp, and to a less extent in Darrang, Nowgong, Cachar, and the Gáro Hills. The results in Goálpára, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, and the Khási and Jaintia Hills, as compared with 1891-92, are retrograde, and cannot be regarded as satisfactory. In connection with the falling off in the Nága Hills (from 14,275 to 7,110 operations), it must be remembered that the figures for 1891-92 were altogether exceptional, being due to a very extensive outbreak of small-pox, which caused the Nágas to seek for vaccination. The Chief Commissioner notices with satisfaction the fact that a beginning has been made with vaccination amongst the Lushais, 246 operations having been performed in the North Lushai Hills during the year under report, and he is also glad to notice the increase in operations which took place in Manipur (from 7,481 in the previous year to 9,771), and also on tea gardens by garden agency (from 9,229 to 10,541); but much clearly remains to be done in regard to vaccination on gardens, the results being obviously inadequate. The action of the garden agency, however, was supplemented to the extent of 4,406 operations by Government vaccinators on gardens in the Cachar, Kámrúp, Darrang, and Lakhimpur districts.

Primary and revaccinations.

407. Of the total number of vaccinations and revaccinations performed by the regular staff in 1892-93, 190,117 were primary vaccinations, of which 179,712, or 94·53 per cent., were successful, against 170,865 primary vaccinations in the preceding year, of which 60,959, or 94·20 per cent., were successful. There were 10,124 revaccinations, with 8,421, or 83·17 per cent., of successful operations in 1892-93, the figures for the previous year having been 9,346, 7,688, and 82·26 per cent. respectively. During the year under report 14,161 operations were performed by the dispensary staff, against 16,936 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of 2,775 operations; 13,438 of the operations were primary vaccinations, of which 10,982, or 81·72 per cent., were successful.

Vaccinations on tea gardens.

408. The number of operations performed on tea gardens has increased from 11,219 in 1891-92 to 14,947 in 1892-93, the percentage of successful cases for the two years being respectively 82·76 and 84·32. This satisfactory result is attributable chiefly to an increase of 2,416 operations performed by Government agency, and in a minor degree to an increase over the figures of the previous year of 1,312 vaccinations performed by tea garden agency. The percentage of successful vaccinations performed on gardens by Government agency is said to have been much higher than that done by garden agency alone.

Inspection of vaccination.

409. The number of inspections performed during the year under review increased from 101,197 in the previous year to 123,144, or by 21·68 per cent. Of the 123,144 cases verified, 110,882, or 90·4, were found to have been successful, as compared with 92,978, or 91·88 per cent., in the previous year. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of inspections made by Civil Surgeons advanced considerably, from 12,432 in 1891-92 to 18,074 during the year under report. At the same time there are considerable variations between the percentages of inspections made by Civil Surgeons and the total number vaccinated, the percentages in question ranging in the plains districts between 25·49 in Goálpára and 1·15 in Sylhet. These variations suggest differences of system, which call for enquiry, and the matter has been commended to the attention of the Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, who has also been requested to give in future reports the number (as well as the percentage) of vaccinations which were inspected and found successful in each district and for the province generally (1) by Civil Surgeons and (2) by native superintendents or other inspecting officers. The extent to which licensed vaccinators' operations were inspected by Civil Surgeons appears to have been insufficient in some cases.

Vaccination according to age.

410. The total number of successful vaccinations amongst infants under one year of age rose from 22,256 in 1891-92 to 41,920 in 1892-93, showing an increase of 19,664, or 88·35 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The number of successful operations among children over one year and under six years of age was 114,813 in 1892-93, against 118,353 in 1891-92, showing a decrease of 3,540 operations as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Vaccination in proportion to births.

411. The total number of births registered in the province was 155,909 in 1892, as compared with 143,548 in 1891. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations among infants under one year of age on the total number of births registered came to 26·89 in 1892-93, as contrasted with 15·50 in 1891-92.

Vaccination in compulsory areas.

412. The following table shows the vaccination work done in certain Municipalities, Stations, and Unions, as well as in the Dibrugarh Cantonment, where Act V (B.C.) and Act XIII of 1880 are in force, as compared with the work done in the past three years :

Name of municipality.	Population according to census of 1891.	Number of children on the register since the Act has been in force.	Number of vaccinations. 1889-90. Total number.	1889-90. Number successfully vaccinated.	1890-91. Total number.	1890-91. Number successfully vaccinated.	1891-92. Total number.	1891-92. Number successfully vaccinated.	1892-93. Total number.	1892-93. Number successfully vaccinated.	1892-93. Number of notices issued.	1892-93. Number of prosecutions.	1892-93. Number of punishments.	Mortality from small-pox during five years 1888-1892. Average number of deaths from small-pox.	Mortality from small-pox during five years 1888-1892. Death rate per 1,000 of population.	Date on which the Compulsory Vaccination Act came into force.
Sylhet Municipality ..	14,027	4,636	484	470	414	356	358	335	405	378	248	..	..	2	·14	1st October 1882.
Dhubri „ ..	4,825	79	..	..	47	32	59	56	248	174	..	..	..	..	..	13th February 1891.
Goálpára „ ..	5,440	284	..	..	47	45	193	188	83	74	..	..	..	1	·18	12th November 1890.
Gauháti „ ..	10,817	..	541	422	508	444	302	587	790	774	11	1	..	12	1·11	August 1882.
Dibrugarh „ ..	8,362	2,591	626	504	737	684	751	725	771	689	13	..	..	..	..	September 1883.
„ Cantonment ..	1,514	..	83	43	138	95	6	6	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Silchar Station ..	7,523	103	..	..	..	..	93	87	191	175	..	..	..	5	·66	21st January 1892.
Sibságar „ ..	5,249	124	..	..	..	..	29	25	196	187	15	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
Golághát Union ..	2,211	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	156	2	..	..	..	..	24th March 1892.
Jorhát „ ..	2,159	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	111	..	..	..	..	..	12th April 1892.
Total ..	62,127	7,901	1,734	1,439	1,891	1,658	2,191	2,009	2,984	2,721	289	1	..	20	·32	

The total number of operations performed increased from 2,191 in the preceding year to 2,984, and the number of successful operations from 2,009 to 2,721. This result is partly due to the inclusion within the compulsory areas of the Golághát and Jorhát Unions, but real progress was made in some cases, especially in the Dhubri Municipality and in the Silchar and Sibságar Stations, and to a less extent in the Municipalities of Sylhet, Gauháti, and Dibrugarh. The results in the Goálpára Municipality, where the number of operations and of successful operations fell off from 193 and 188 in the previous year to 83 and 74, respectively, were the reverse of satisfactory. In the Dibrugarh Cantonment, the number of operations (14 against 6 in the previous year) seems altogether inadequate. No notices were issued under the Act in the Municipalities of Dhubri and Goálpára, the Dibrugarh Cantonment, the Silchar Station, or the Jorhát Union, and only one prosecution was undertaken (in the Gauháti Municipality). It is satisfactory to notice that, since Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation) was extended to the towns of Sylhet, Karimganj, Sunámganj, Habiganj, Maulvi Bázár, Silchar, and Hailákándi in the Surma Valley, no inoculation has been reported to have been practised in these towns.

Cost of the Vaccination Department.

413. The total expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 17,701-5-2 in 1892-93 as compared with Rs. 15,993-0-3 in 1891-92, showing an increase of Rs. 1,708-4-11 over the expenditure of the previous year. Of the sum of Rs. 17,701-5-2, Rs. 7,238-8-1 were paid from Provincial Funds, Rs. 8,922-0-1 by Local Boards, Rs. 760-13-0 by Municipalities, and Rs. 780 by the Manipur State, as compared with Rs. 6,676-4-4, Rs. 8,215-11-8, Rs. 822-10-3, and Rs. 278-6-0 respectively in 1891-92. The average cost of each successful vaccination was 1 anna 6⅓ pies in 1892-93 as contrasted with 1 anna 6¾ pies in 1891-92.

Calf lymph depôt at Shillong.

414. During the year under report 213,867 tubes were distributed as compared with 223,185 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 9,318 tubes. This decrease was due to the Nága Hills and Manipur having required and taken much fewer tubes than in the previous year, when small-pox was prevalent in both places. A comparatively smaller number of tubes than in the preceding year were also required in the Sylhet district, which result is attributed to the exercise of greater economy in the use of lymph.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

[*See* Section 3, Chapter III, Part II A of this Report.]

SECTION 2

EDUCATION.

SECTION 2. *Education.*

General results.

415. The result of the year's work shows that public institutions increased by 160, or by 6·4 per cent., and the pupils attending them by 4,084, or 5·2 per cent., the numbers having been 2,661 institutions with 81,985 pupils, against 2,501 institutions with 77,901 pupils in 1891-92. There was an increase in the number of schools in all districts except in Kámrúp, Nowgong, and the Nága Hills. In the former the decrease of 3 schools was caused by the closing of 2 aided middle schools and the Mission training school, and in the two latter districts the decrease of 13 and 2 schools, respectively, was due to the general unhealthiness of the year. The same cause was assigned for the decrease in the number of pupils in the Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, and Nága Hills districts, all other districts showing an increase. A second-grade college attended by 18 pupils was started in Sylhet by Babu Giris Chandra Ray. The number of high schools increased from 18 to 19, and the pupils from 3,452 to 3,473. The number of middle English schools was 49 as in the preceding year, but the number of pupils decreased by 73. Under middle vernacular schools there was an increase of 2 schools and 146 pupils. Boys' primary schools increased by 132 and the pupils by 3,720 ; girls' primary schools increased by 25 and the pupils by 330 ; and under special schools there was a loss of 1 school and 151 pupils. Private institutions show a gain of 24 schools and 650 pupils, the number being 322 schools with 6,387 pupils, against 298 schools with 5,737 pupils in 1891-92. The increase occurred chiefly in Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit schools. For all institutions taken together there was an increase of 184 institutions and 4,734 pupils.

Proportion of children attending school according to religion.

416. The changes in the number of children attending public institutions according to different religions and the percentages on the total number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893 were as follows :

	1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Hindus	51,991	69·41	52,519	70·81	51,443	70·48	54,208	69·59	56,419	68·90
Muhammadans ...	12,793	17·08	11,914	16·06	12,253	16·76	12,800	16·43	13,366	16·32
Others	10,115	13·50	9,734	13·12	9,317	12·76	10,893	13·98	12,097	14·78

The above shows that there was an increase in the number of pupils under the three heads, and that this increase was most marked under the head of denominations other than Hindus and Muhammadans, and was due chiefly to the spread of education amongst the hill tribes. Taking the total number of children of a school-going age to be 15 per cent. of the population, there were 419,523 males of a school-going age, of whom 75,924, or 18·07 per cent. (against 72,765, or 17·34 per cent., in 1891-92), attended public schools. There were also 395,446 females of a school-going age, of whom 6,043, or 1·52 per cent. (against 5,136, or 1·3 per cent., in 1891-92), attended public schools. Reckoning both sexes, the percentage of children attending schools on the number of children of a school-going age rose from 9·56 to 10·04 per cent.

Expenditure.

417. The expenditure on education during the past two years is compared below :

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial (net)	1,68,054	1,79,506
Local Board	1,61,311	1,64,673
Municipal	4,673	4,058
Other sources	1,84,243	1,91,783
Total	5,18,281	5,40,020

The total expenditure thus increased by Rs. 21,739, of which, as in the previous year, 35·5 per cent. was covered by receipts from fees and other sources. The amount shown as Provincial expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 26,607 spent on buildings by the Public Works Department, as compared with Rs. 15,100 thus spent in the previous year. It will be seen that an increase of expenditure took place under each head except Municipal. The increase in Local Board expenditure was caused by an increase in the number of schools maintained or aided by the Boards, and that in expenditure from other sources was merely due to a larger expenditure from the Williamson Trust Fund and also under the heads of "Contributions by the Welsh Mission, Khási and Jaintia Hills," and "Contributions by other people." The increase in the contributions by the Welsh Mission (from Rs. 24,082 during the previous year to Rs. 29,085) and also in contributions by other people (from Rs. 13,914 to Rs. 20,045) was considerable. Omitting indirect expenditure on scholarships, direction, inspection, buildings, &c., the direct expenditure on each class of schools from Provincial, Local Board, and Municipal funds taken together amounted to Rs. 2,18,986, against Rs. 2,14,629 in the previous year, of which 29·7 per cent., against 29·2 per cent., was spent on secondary schools; 60·9 per cent., against 61·7 per cent., on primary schools; and 9·3 per cent., against 9·1 per cent., on special schools. Taking Provincial, Local Board, and Municipal expenditure separately, the proportion of direct expenditure incurred by each during the past two years on secondary, primary, and special education is thus shown:

	Proportion of direct expenditure on					
	Secondary Education.		Primary Education.		Special Education.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Provincial	59·0	60·8	18·2	16·4	22·8	22·8
Local Board	16·8	16·4	79·9	79·9	3·3	3·7
Municipal	24·9	16·7	66·2	79·6	8·9	3·7

These figures show a small increase in the proportion of Provincial expenditure devoted to secondary education with a corresponding decrease in the case of primary education. Under the head of Local Boards, the proportions during the year under report closely corresponded with those for the previous year, the proportionate expenditure on secondary education for the province as a whole not being materially affected by the fact that Local Boards were, with effect from the 1st April 1893, relieved of all expenditure on high schools. The figures, moreover, show that the minimum of 3 per cent. of their income, which it was desired that Municipalities, Stations, and Unions should devote to primary and middle education within municipal limits, was not worked up to during 1892-93 in the case of 7 out of the 12 Municipalities, Stations, or Unions to which the figures relate. On the other hand, the proportion of expenditure upon education to the total expenditure incurred by municipal bodies shows a steady tendency towards decrease, having fallen from 4 per cent. in 1890-91 to 3·15 per cent. in 1891-92 and to 2·71 per cent. in the year under report. The Chief Commissioner entirely agrees in the view expressed by the Director of Public Instruction that some municipal bodies might very properly spend on primary education a greater proportion of the funds at their disposal than they at present do. The figures show that the expenditure on education represents less than 2 per cent. of the total expenditure in the cases of Sylhet and Goálpára; between 2 and 3 per cent. in the cases of Silchar, Habiganj, Dhubri, Gauhâti, and Shillong; between 3 and 4 per cent. in the cases of Barpeta, Sibságar, Golághát, and Dibrugarh; and between 4 and 5 per cent. in the case of Jorhát. This matter will be brought prominently to the notice of the Chairmen of the Municipalities in which the insufficiency of the educational expenditure is most marked. The following statement shows in greater detail the expenditure for the last two years:

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Rs.	Percentage.	Rs.	Percentage.
Provincial	1,68,054	32·43	1,79,506	33·24
Local	1,61,311	31·12	1,64,673	30·50
Municipal	4,673	·90	4,058	·75
Fees	1,11,506	21·52	1,09,420	20·26
Subscriptions	23,533	4·54	21,936	4·06
Endowments and other sources	49,204	9·49	60,427	11·19
Total	5,18,281	100·00	5,40,020	100·00

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

418. At Shillong, Silchar, and Dibrugarh arrangements were made for instructing the masters of the high schools in physical drill, and in these three high schools the pupils are now regularly exercised in this subject. The question of extending the scheme is now under consideration.

SECTION 2. *Education.*

High schools.

419. The number of high schools of all classes, Government or departmental, aided, and unaided, was 19, against 18 in the previous year, and the number of pupils at the close of the year was 3,473, against 3,452 at the close of 1891-92. Of the 19 schools, 11 (or the same number as in the previous year) were Government, 3 (against 4) were aided, and 5 (against 3) were unaided. The changes under the heads of aided and unaided schools were due to aid having been withdrawn from the Barpeta High School from the 1st April 1892 on account of its unsatisfactory condition; to that school having been worked as an unaided school during the year under report; and to the unaided Middle English School at Golághát having been raised to the status of a high school. A slight falling off took place in pupils in the Government schools (from 2,047 to 1,991) and to a greater extent in the aided schools (from 769 to 664); but unaided schools, owing entirely to the increase in their number, showed an advance (from 636 to 818). The Chief Commissioner is glad to notice that the Director of Public Instruction does not attribute the loss of pupils in Government schools to any falling off in the efficiency of those schools, but rather to local circumstances, such as outbreaks of fever and other epidemics. It is certainly the case that the results in Nowgong, where *kála-azár* has been increasingly prevalent during the past few years, have been seriously affected by this cause. The total direct expenditure on departmental schools amounted to Rs. 63,390, against Rs. 61,993 in the previous year, including expenditure in the Public Works Department on repairs, &c. The total cost of educating each pupil increased from Rs. 29-11-11 in the preceding year to Rs. 32-2-10, while the cost to Government of each pupil advanced from Rs. 12-13-4 to Rs. 14-13-6. Altogether Government bore 46·1 per cent. of the total direct expenditure on departmental schools, against 43·1 per cent. in 1891-92. These results are attributed to a decrease in fee receipts (from Rs. 34,103 to Rs. 32,109) in consequence of the falling off in the average number on the rolls (from 2,084 to 1,970), while the establishments remained the same, and to increased expenditure on repairs of buildings (from Rs. 3,238 to Rs. 3,893). As regards aided and unaided schools, the Chief Commissioner has no remarks to make, except that effect has been given to his orders, in accordance with which aid is now given to the high schools at Habiganj, Sunámganj, and Maulvi Bázár in the Sylhet district from Provincial funds instead of from the funds of Local Boards.

The results of the Entrance Examination appear, generally speaking, to have been very satisfactory, 129 candidates from high schools having passed the examination, against 86 in the previous year. In the case of the Assam Valley, 52 candidates passed, against 29 in the previous year, and the improvement was fairly well distributed over all the Government schools except Jorhát. On the other hand, as many as 8 candidates passed from unaided schools in the Assam Valley, against *nil* in the previous year. In the Surma Valley, 68 candidates passed (against 52 in the preceding year), of whom 26 passed from Government schools and 22 from unaided schools. In the case of Government schools in the Surma Valley, the better results were common to all schools, except the school at Sylhet, which passed 18 candidates only, against 25 in the previous year. The number of candidates who passed from unaided schools in Sylhet (the Murarichand School and the National Institution) is especially noteworthy, having increased from 12 in the previous year to 22 in the year under report. The results in the Murarichand School, from which 11 candidates passed out of 14 who presented themselves, were particularly satisfactory, and reflect credit on the management of the school. From the Shillong School 15 candidates were sent up, of whom 9 were successful, against 7 candidates and 5 passes, respectively, in the previous year. The total number of candidates from all high schools was 181, against 147 in the preceding year, and the percentage of passed candidates rose from 58·5 to 71·2. As above stated, these results cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory; and the Chief Commissioner is especially glad to notice the considerable progress made in the case of the unaided schools both in the Assam Valley and in the Surma Valley, and also in that of the school at Shillong. In the case of departmental and aided high schools, the results show considerable improvement over those of the previous year, the number of candidates who passed from aided schools having doubled (from 10 in the previous year to 20), and the percentage of success having advanced from 35·7 to 64·5. Similarly, in the case of departmental schools, the number of passed candidates increased from 64 in the preceding year to 79, and the percentage of success from 68·8 to 76·6.

The share which Government has contributed to departmental and aided high schools in the past five years is shown below:

	Government schools.	Aided schools.
1888-89	45·98	30·75
1889-90	41·66	30·57
1890-91	45·55	32·43
1891-92	43·44	33·56
1892-93	46·13	31·23

Middle English schools.

420. The number of middle English schools in the province at the close of the year was 49, the same as at the close of 1891-92, the number of pupils on the rolls having been 3,926, as compared with 3,999. The number of departmental schools (2) remained unchanged; aided schools increased from 32 to 35; and unaided schools decreased from 15 to 12. The decrease in the number of pupils was due to a falling off in departmental and unaided schools (in the case of the former from 154 to 146 pupils, and in that of the latter from 1,170 to 931 pupils), while the number of pupils in aided schools advanced from 2,675 to 2,849. The two departmental schools cost the Government a direct expenditure of

Rs. 1471, against Rs. 1,274 in the previous year, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 10-2-9, against Rs. 10-1-5 in 1891-92. In consequence of the advance in the number of pupils in aided schools, which followed on the increased number of such schools, fee receipts in this class of schools were greater than during the previous year (Rs. 12,067, against Rs. 11,216), while subscriptions also increased from Rs. 8,074 to Rs. 10,099. Taking all the middle English schools together, the total direct expenditure—Provincial, Local, Municipal, and from other sources—amounted to Rs. 46,090, or Rs. 1,201 less than during the previous year. Of this expenditure, 66·2 per cent. was covered by receipts, against 66·9 per cent. in 1891-92. The number of pupils from middle English schools who passed the Middle English and Middle Vernacular standards was 46 and 63, respectively, as compared with 42 and 68 in the previous year, the number of candidates for the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Examinations having been 85 and 76, against 79 and 97, respectively, in 1891-92. On the whole, therefore, 67·7 per cent. of the candidates were successful, against 62·5 per cent. in the previous year; and to this extent some improvement is apparent, but in other respects the results cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Middle Vernacular schools.

421. The total number of middle Vernacular schools at the close of the year was 45, as compared with 43 at the close of the previous year, the gain of two schools having been due to an increase of one in the number of Government schools (from 14 to 15) and to a similar increase in the number of aided schools (from 27 to 28). The number of unaided schools (2) remained the same. Under each class of schools there was a slight increase in the number of pupils on the rolls and also in the daily average attendance (except in the case of unaided schools). The departmental schools cost Government Rs. 9,151, against Rs. 8,463 in the previous year, while aided schools involved a charge on the Board funds of Rs. 6,478, as compared with Rs. 6,014. The total expenditure on all schools from all sources amounted to Rs. 29,752, being an increase of Rs. 1,634 over the previous year. The receipts, which increased under the head of "Subscriptions and other sources" (from Rs. 4,483 to Rs. 5,259), represented 47·2 per cent. of the total expenditure, against 47·4 per cent. during 1891-92. The number of candidates from middle Vernacular schools who appeared at the Middle Vernacular Examination and the number of those who passed was 189 and 129, respectively, against 190 and 98 in the previous year. There was thus some improvement, and the ground which was lost last year has to a considerable extent been recovered. At the same time it is satisfactory to notice a substantial increase in the number of scholarships gained, which rose from 14 to 21. It is noteworthy that the increase in the number of passes was entirely due to the results in the aided schools, which passed 88 candidates, or 74·5 per cent., against 50, or 51·5 per cent., during the previous year. On the other hand, departmental schools only succeeded in passing 40 candidates, against 45 in 1891-92, though the percentage of success increased from 51·7 to 57·1.

Boys' primary schools.

422. The total number of primary schools, upper and lower, of all classes, *i.e.*, Departmental, Local, and Municipal, aided and unaided, at the close of 1892-93 was 2,349 with 68,222 pupils, against 2,217 schools with 64,502 pupils at the close of the previous year. Upper primary schools numbered 105 with 3,829 pupils, against 104 with 3,973 pupils at the close of 1891-92. Thus in spite of the increase by one in the number of schools, the number of pupils decreased by 144. On the other hand, lower primary schools increased from 2,113 with 60,529 pupils at the close of the previous year to 2,244 with 64,393 pupils at the close of the year under review, the increase having been due to an advance under Local and Municipal schools, schools aided by Local Boards but under private management, and unaided schools under private management. On the whole, therefore, there was a gain of 132 schools and 3,720 pupils, the bulk of which took place under the head of lower primary schools of the aided class. This result is in accordance with the views expressed (paragraph 456 of the last report) that as many primary schools as possible should be transferred to the aided list. The direct expenditure upon primary education during each of the past two years may be thus shown:

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	238	10,247	293	9,573
Local and Municipal	11,800	1,03,241	11,164	1,05,082
Other sources	10,068	45,861	10,472	49,993
Total	22,106	1,59,349	21,929	1,64,648
	1,81,455		1,86,577	

Of the total expenditure in the case of upper primary schools, 47·7 per cent. was covered by receipts, against 45·5 per cent. in the previous year, and in the case of lower primary schools 30·35 per cent., against 28·78 in 1891-92.

The Chief Commissioner is glad to notice a further development in the educational work done by the several Missions which receive aid either from Provincial or Local Funds. The following statement compares the number of aided schools under Mission management during each of the last

SECTION 2. *Education.*

two years. The figures for 1891-92 include the Kachari schools in Darrang and the Mikir schools in Nowgong, which, in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's instructions, have been transferred to the aided class.

Mission.	Number of schools at the close of		Number of pupils.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Sonthal Mission, Goálpára	3	3	104	99
American „ „	16	18	421	487
„ „ Gáro Hills	41	43	686	830
„ „ Kámrúp	12	12	291	324
„ „ Nága Hills	9	8	167	143
„ „ Nowgong	13	12	263	208
Welsh „ Khási and Jaintia Hills... ...	141	159	2,881	3,364
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Darrang ...	20	25	289	353
Total	255	280	5,102	5,808

There was thus an increase in the number of pupils in every case with the exception of the Sonthal Mission at Goálpára and the American Mission in the Nága Hills and Nowgong.

423. The results of the primary examinations for the last two years for primary schools are shown in the annexed statement:

Primary Examinations.

Year.	Number of schools.		Number of pupils who passed	
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary Examination.	Lower Primary Examination.
1891-92	104	2,113	161	1,158
1892-93	105	2,244	154	1,272

Of the candidates for the Upper Primary Examination, 65·2 per cent. were successful, against 67 per cent. in the previous year. As in the year 1887-88, the Lower Primary Examination was held by the department, one set of papers having been given for all districts, with the exception of the Khási and Jaintia Hills, and, as was anticipated, the percentage of passes was less than in the previous year, when different papers were set for each Deputy Inspector's circle, having been 49·95 per cent., against 52 per cent. for 1891-92; but if the result is compared with that of the examination held in 1887-88, there is decided improvement, the number of passes having risen from 911 to 1,226 and the percentage from 36·1 to 49·95 per cent.

424. The number of training schools and classes at work at the close of the year from which statistics were received, were 15 with 331 pupils, against 16 with 352 pupils at the close of the previous year. The loss of one school was due to the closing of the unaided school at Gauháti, which was maintained by the American Mission. The total expenditure on these institutions during the year under report was Rs. 20,394, against Rs. 19,286 in the previous year, to which Provincial and Local Funds contributed Rs. 12,789 and Rs. 5,449, against Rs. 11,868 and Rs. 4,801, respectively, in 1891-92. The cost to Government of educating each pupil shows a considerable increase, having advanced from Rs. 47-10 in the preceding year to Rs. 57-7-9 in the year under report. The results of the examinations for certificates were generally satisfactory, 104 pupils having succeeded in gaining certificates, against 71 in the previous year. In addition to the abovementioned, training classes were attached to each of the middle schools at Amguri and Sukchar in Goálpára with 3 and 1 pupils, respectively, and the classes at the subsidised *páthsálas* at Tamarhat and Kankragram, with 2 and 5 pupils respectively.

Training schools.

425. The Jorhát Artizan School, which is held in connection with the Jorhát State Railway, had at the close of the year 9 names on the rolls, with a monthly strength of 10 and an average daily attendance of 8, against 10, 9, and 8, respectively, for the preceding year. Of the 9 pupils, 6 were in the sub-overseer class, and the other 3 were in the mistri class. During the year under report 3 pupils from the mistri class left with certificates of competency, and are now employed in tea gardens. For the eight mechanical apprentice scholarships there were only 3 candidates (2 from the Assam and 1 from the Surma Valley). These passed the required test, and were awarded scholarships tenable in the mechanical apprentice department of the Sibpur Engineering College. For the four medical scholarships tenable in the Dacca Medical School, there were 10 candidates, 4 of whom were awarded scholarships.

Technical education.

426. At the close of the year under report there were 175 schools of all classes for native girls with 2,789 pupils, against 150 schools with 2,459 pupils at the close of the previous year. There was thus a considerable advance both in the number of schools and pupils,—a result which was due to the establishment of two aided schools of the upper primary class and to additions to the number of schools managed or aided by Local Boards and Municipalities. It should, however, be explained that, so far as the number of schools is concerned, the increase was to a certain extent apparent rather than real, having been

Female education.

caused by the fact that some schools which were classified in last year's report as boys' schools have been classified in the present report as girls' schools, because the number of girls exceeded that of boys. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 10,569, against Rs. 9,469 during the previous year, which was made up as follows :

	1891-92. Rs.	1892-93. Rs.
Provincial Funds	887	727
Local „	5,061	5,515
Municipal „	932	920
Other sources	2,589	3,407

The increase in expenditure from "Other sources" is entirely due to larger expenditure from subscriptions and endowments (Rs. 3,267, against Rs. 2,372), the receipts from fees, which were only levied in Sylhet and the Khási and Jaintia Hills, having fallen off from Rs. 217 in the previous year to Rs. 140. As regards the results of the Lower Primary Examination for girls' lower primary schools, the Chief Commissioner observes that little improvement is shown as compared with the results of the previous year, only 11 girls from 6 schools having succeeded in passing, against 9 girls from 7 schools in 1891-92. For the Upper Primary Examination 7 girls out of 8 competing were successful, and 3 of these were awarded upper primary scholarships ; and for the Lower Primary Examination 11 girls from 6 schools succeeded in passing the examination, against 9 girls from 7 schools in 1891-92.

European and Eurasian schools.

427. The aided school at Shillong under Miss Jones is the only school of this class in the province. On the 31st March there were 23 names (11 boys and 12 girls) on the rolls, with an average monthly strength of 32, and an average daily attendance of 28, against 23, 25, and 24 for the previous year. The total expenditure came to Rs. 5,313, of which Rs. 3,635, or 68 per cent., were covered by fees, the balance, Rs. 1,680, having been met from the Government grant.

Inspection.

428. The inspecting staff was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 4 Deputy Inspectors and 21 Sub-Inspectors. The Deputy Inspectors were on the average 205 days on tour, and made 218 visits to schools, against 200 days and 225 visits in the previous year. Sub-Inspectors spent on the average 237 days on tour, and made 261 visits to schools, compared with 220 days and 241 visits during the preceding year.

SECTION 3.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Literary works.

429. Only 19 works were registered in the province during the year under review (under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890) against 31 during 1891-92 ; 10 of the books were educational and 9 non-educational, while 15 of the number were original works and the rest new editions. The number of copies of educational works decreased from 17,500 in 1891-92 to 10,500 in 1892-93, and that of non-educational works from 6,750 to 4,400. The publications registered during the year came under the following three heads :

I. Religion. | II. Law.

III. Miscellaneous.

I.—*Religion.*—Three works were published under this head, or half the number published in 1891-92. The three books were—

(1) Sri Devi Gita, or a Poem on the Goddess Párvati, in Sanskrit.

(2) Srikrishnachaitanyodayábali, or a small book on the Advent of Srikrishna Chaitanya, in Bengali and Sanskrit.

(3) Kán Khoa, or the Eating of Ears, in Assamese.

II.—*Law.*—Under this head two books were registered during the year, the same as in the previous year. They were—

(1) Faujdári Nazir Sangraha, or a Collection of Criminal Law Precedents from the Indian Law Reports, in Bengali.

(2) Fauzdári Nazir Sangraha, or a Collection of Criminal Law Precedents from the Indian Law Reports, 1888, in Bengali.

III.—*Miscellaneous.*—The works published under this head (which numbered 14, against 20 in 1891-92) were the following—

(1) Navapáth Bodhini, Prathambhág, or Key to Navapáth, Part I, in Bengali.

(2) Padya Sangraha Byakhya, Prathambhág, or Key to Padya Sangraha, Part I, in Bengali.

(3) Sahitya Sopán Byakhya, Prathambhág, or Key to Sahitya Sopán, Part I, in Bengali.

(4) Sisusiksha Tritiyabhágar Arthapustak, or Key to Sisusiksha, Part III, in Bengali.

SECTION 5. *Arts and Sciences.*

(5) Sahitya Sopán Prathambháger Saral Byakhya, or Key to Sahitya Sopán, Part I, in Bengali.

(6) Prathambhág Navapáther Artha, or Key to Navapáth, Part I, in Bengali.

(7) Companion to Second Reader, Anglo-Oriental Series, in English and Bengali.

(8) Kalap Vyakarania Sandhibritti, or Rules of Sandhi as explained in Kalap Grammar, in Sanskrit and Bengali.

(9) Prathambhág Padyapustaker Arthabahi, or Key to Poetical Reader, Part I, in Bengali.

(10) Prathambhág Padyasangraher Saral Byakhya, or Key to Padyasangraha, Part I, in Bengali.

(11) April Rahasya, Prathambhág, or April Mystery, Part I, in Bengali.

(12) April Gadádhar, in Bengali.

(13) Saukinbahar, or Sportsman's *Vade Mecum*, in Bengali.

(14) Constable's Guide, in Bengali.

Of the fourteen works enumerated above, all except the last four are designed for educational purposes.

No copyright of books was registered during the year under report.

Newspapers.

430. Of the three newspapers in Bengali which were in existence at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, the *Paridarsaka*, the *Srihattamihir*, and the *Silchar*, the two latter have ceased to exist. There is now only the *Paridarsaka*, which is published fortnightly at Sylhet. It is said to be more a local intelligencer than a political publication, moderate in tone, and with a limited circulation. No newspapers are published in the Assam Valley.

SECTION 4.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

[*Nil.*]

SECTION 5.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

[*Nil.*]

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

431. The following discoveries were made during the year :—Mr. E. Murray, Assistant Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway, when excavating earth for the railroad near Jamunamukh in the Nowgong district, discovered in the jungle the ruins of a temple. No inscription of any sort was found, but many stone figures, both of men and animals, were brought to light. It is possible, however, that inscriptions may be found after clearing away the heap of immense stones which cover the ruins. Another temple of a similar kind was discovered about a mile further down the Jugijan river. The very existence of these buildings seems to have been forgotten in the neighbouring villages. In addition to the discovery of these two temples, several large artificial tanks were found between the Jugijan river and Kharikhana. They do not, however, retain water during the dry season.

Archæology.

The carved slabs of stone round the kutchery building at Tezpur and the remains of the old Hindu temple on the Bamuni hill near Tezpur were kept clear of jungle. The Executive Engineer, Central Assam Division, spent Rs. 52 for the above purpose. A sum of Rs. 50 was spent from provincial funds in removing jungle from the Gaurisagar temple and in doing petty repairs to the masonry walls and in clearing a road to the temple, and Rs. 50 were expended from the same source in clearing jungle from the Jaysagar temple. The large *Siva* temple in Sibságar was repaired, three sides being plastered with sand and Portland cement. The remaining side, where work has been already commenced, the temple committee hoped to complete before the end of May 1893. The receipts of the committee consisted of the Local Board grant of Rs. 100 and Rs. 56-6 obtained from subscriptions and other sources. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 523-8-6.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

SECTION 2. *Stationery.*

Ecclesiastical.

432. No changes have occurred in the general features of ecclesiastical and missionary work in the province during the year under report. As in the preceding year, four clergymen of the Church of England were at work during 1892-93. They are stationed as below :

Shillong.—The Reverend B. Kitchin, who succeeded the Reverend C. H. Barlow on the transfer of the latter to Nagpur in December 1892. The Chaplain visited, as usual, the two outstations of Gauháti and Dhubri.

Tezpur.—The Reverend S. Endle, who has been working for many years as a Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He also visits Mangaldai and Nowgong.

Dibrugarh.—The Reverend C. Dowding, of the Additional Clergy Society, who has also many outstations to visit.

Silchar.—The Reverend W. Drew, who is the "Planters' Chaplain."

SECTION 2.

STATIONERY.

Cost of stationery.

433. The total value of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery to the Assam Administration during the year 1892-93 was Rs. 21,951-7, or Rs. 1,820-12 in excess of that of the previous year. As under the recent provincial contract the cost of water-marked paper is debitable to "Stamps," instead of, as hitherto, to "Stationery," figures showing the value of such paper during each of the past two years have been omitted.

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1892-93.

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STATISTICAL TABLES, 1892-93.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

[1] PART I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FORM A.—*Showing total Acreage, Classification of Areas, Irrigation, Crops, Current Fallows, and Stock in each district of the Province of Assam during the financial year ending 31st March* **1893.**

Assam.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
A-1.					*Total Acreage.*							
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to Professional Survey	2,688,000	3,443,840	2,530,265	2,323,840	2,186,122	2,086,504	1,806,188	2,383,078	3,675,207	3,884,800	2,015,744	29,023,588
2. Deduct (*a*) Feudatory States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,558,080	.....	2,558,080
2. Deduct (*b*) Area for which no returns exist	1,261,198	3,025,806	1,519,693	16,680	73,711	75,433	47,066	158,445	3,173,195	1,293,653	1,908,766	12,553,646
3. Net area by Professional Survey	1,426,802	418,034	1,010,572	2,307,160	2,112,411	2,011,071	1,759,122	2,224,633	502,012	33,067	106,978	13,911,862
4. Corresponding area by village papers	1,426,802	418,034	1,010,572	2,307,160	2,112,411	2,011,071	1,759,122	2,224,633	502,012	33,067	106,978	13,911,862
A-2.					*Classification of Area shown in column 4 of A-1.*							
1. Forests	805,923	256,771	430,706	83,688	190,690	91,932	61,222	364,154	500,779	32,967	85,255	2,904,087
2. Not available for cultivation	342,641	70,918	513,491	1,483,368	1,620,762	1,622,683	1,075,124	1,702,843	.....	.....	.....	8,431,830
3. Culturable waste other than fallows ...												
4. Current fallows ...	218,948	42,471	711	102,398	39,131	11,440	204,722	2,176	.....	70	.....	616,387
5. Net area cropped during the year	59,290	47,874	65,664	637,706	261,828	285,016	418,054	155,460	1,233	30	21,723	1,959,558
Total	1,426,802	418,034	1,010,572	2,307,160	2,112,411	2,011,071	1,759,123	2,221,633	502,012	33,067	106,978	13,911,862

Acreage under Crops.

Presidency or Province.	Districts.											
Assam.	Cachar.	Sylhet.	Goálpára.	Kámrúp.	Darrang.	Nowgong.	Sibságar.	Lakhimpur.	Nága Hills.	Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Gáro Hills.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Rice ...	.....	.....	58,366	541,506	186,474	200,484	261,838	94,166		....		1,342,834
2. Wheat ...	.....	.....	16	.....	....	.....	.....	.....		.....		16
3. Barley ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		.....
4. Cholum or jowar (millet).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		....		.....
Cereals & pulses. 5. Cumbu or bajra (millet).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....		....		.....
6. Ragi or mandua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....		.....		.....
7. Maize ...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....		. . . .		.....
8. Gram (pulse)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		.....
9. Other food grains, including pulses.	.....	.....	656	28,361	12,563	19,911	9,003	1,636		.....		72,130
10. Linseed ...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		.....
Oil-seeds... 11. Til or jinjili...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....		.....		.....
12. Others ...	.....	.....	8,192	87,240	11,876	61,751	12,552	3,057		.....		184,668
13. Condiments and spices.	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....		.....		.....
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane ...	.....	.....	49	4,110	2,123	2,305	7,661	3,468		.....		19,716
15. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		.....
Fibres ... 16. Cotton ...	.....	.....	2	391	.....	45	.....	45		.....		483
17. Jute ...	.....	.....	173	....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		173
18. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		....		.....
Dyes ... 19. Indigo ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....		.....		.....
20. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....		.....		.....
21. Opium ...	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....		....		.....
22. Coffee ...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....		....		.....
Drugs and narcotics. 23. Tea ...	59,290	47,874	416	4,822	24,630	12,002	57,944	40,184		30		247,192
24. Tobacco ...	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		42
25. Cinchona ...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....		.....
26. Indian hemp.	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....		.....		.....
27. Others ...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	28,373	.....		.....		28,373

Information not available.

Information not available.

28. Fodder crops	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....		.....		.....
29. Orchards and garden produce	.....	.....	5,077	55,893	23,387	4,591	50,619	10,425		.....		149,992
30. Miscellaneous crops. { Food ...	.....	.....	406	11,457	10,902	26,028	....	4,890		.....		* 79,212
{ Non-food...	.....	.....	419	25,610								
31. Total	59,290	47,874	73,814	759,390	271,955	327,117	427,990	157,371	1,233	30	21,723	2,142,107*
32. Area cropped more than once	.....	.....	8,150	121,684	10,127	42,101	9,936	1,911	.....	.....	.....	193,909
33. (31-32) Net area cropped during the year ...	59,290	47,874	65,664	637,706	261,828	285,016	418,054	155,460	1,233	30	21,723	1,948,198

A-4. *Stock, &c.*

	Statistics not available.	Statistics not available.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No.	Statistics not available.	Statistics not available.	Statistics not available.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks ...			27,175	260,708	86,833	103,270	232,188	91,352				1,262,408
2. Cows			23,935	246,576	85,850	104,521						
3. Male buffaloes ...			458	2,523	8,639	10,560	73,818	18,630				148,722
4. Cow „ ...			471	7,883	11,098	14,642						
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...			9,195	105,427	48,329	2,390	.....	.....				165,341
6. Sheep			18	41	50	450	492	10,668				191,588
7. Goat			8,683	62,748	39,667	23,120	45,651					
8. Horses and ponies ...			159	1,400	445	860	1,673	835				5,372
9. Mules and donkeys ...			.....	30	5	.....	1	2				38
10. Camels			.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....				1
11. Ploughs			10,380	96,741	47,428	59,780	58,875	22,680				295,884
12. Carts			176	581	1,522	550	1,502	701				5,032

* The vertical total of this column does not bring out this figure, as the cropped areas of the Nāga Hills and Gāro Hills are not shown there, but shown in a lump against the column of horizontal total.

[2]

A-5.—Character of the Surface.

(For details of this Table, see Chapter I of Part II of this Report.

[3]

A-6.—Climate (1892).

Assam Stations.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Average cloud proportion, 1 to 10.		
					May 1892.				July 1892.				December 1892.						
	January to May 1892.	June to September 1892.	October to December 1892.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May 1892.	June to September 1892.	October to December 1892.
Dhubri	38·52	84·05	0·35	122·92	81·6	72·3	89·2	68·8	84·4	77·7	90·2	74·8	74·5	55·0	77·3	50·5	3·2	7·5	1·2
Sibságar	44·37	53·16	6·45	103·98	83·6	72·1	92·8	68·2	90·2	78·9	96·0	74·3	70·8	51·4	75·8	45·4	6·7	7·8	3·7
Silchar	50·72	86·29	20·37	157·38	87·3	72·7	93·5	67·5	89·8	77·1	96·8	73·3	78·4	54·4	83·6	50·9	5·0	8·5	4·2
Tezpur	Observatory abolished.																		
Tura	39·66	109·14	0·76	149·56	84·6	70·2	87·7	64·6	83·3	73·9	87·6	71·3	72·6	58·6	77·6	53·7	3·2	5·7	2·2

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States for the year* 1892-93.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of products, including manufactures and mines.		
						Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
MANIPUR.	Rs.	By Census of 1891.						
Manipur consists of Manipur Valley proper and a large tract of hill country surrounding it.	50,000 in cash annually.	Valley 135,000 .. Hills 85,000 .. Total 220,000 ..	Rs. 2,70,600	A Military Police force of 463 men has been sanctioned and is partly raised.	No transit duties.	Rice, dhal, and vegetables of various kinds; India-rubber, wax, tea seed and other forest products, ponies and buffaloes.	Fine cloth, coarse cloth, silk, yarns, brass and hardware, ivory articles, gold and silver work, shoes, leather work, saddles, cotton carries, &c.	Iron ore, limestone, copper, and salt.
KHASI HILLS.			Rs. a. p.					
Bhowal ..	None..	620	Market dues .. 10 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. .. 670 0 0 Total.. .. 680 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millets, bay-leaves, black-pepper, and pepper nigram.	None ..	Lime.
Cherra ..	Ditto	9,826	Market dues .. 7,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 150 0 0 Zemindári holding in Sylhet .. 1,300 0 0 Total 8,450 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Cotton, millet, betel-nuts, pán, oranges, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, turmeric, ginger, honey, and potatoes.	Bamboo mats and bamboo baskets.	Lime, iron, and coal.
Shella ..	Ditto	8,561	Half royalty on limestone .. 4,719 3 4 Market dues .. 800 0 0 Judicial fines .. 50 0 0 Total.. .. 5,569 3 4	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Oranges, betel-nuts, and pine-apples.	.....	Lime and coal (coal is not worked).
Khairim ..	Ditto	29,916	Share of forest revenue .. 353 3 3 Pension allowed by Government, at Rs. 150 per month. 1,800 0 0 Market dues .. 5,000 0 0 Contributions for State purposes .. 1,000 0 0 Judicial fines .. 400 0 0 Share of revenue from elephant-*mahál* .. 1,600 0 0 Total.. .. 10,153 3 3	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, cotton, millets, job's-tears, caoutchouc, cinnamon, sohphlang (an edible root), betel-nuts, pán, oranges, Indian-corn, lac, potato, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, turmeric, ginger, and honey.	Cotton cloth, eria silk cloth, daos, kodalis, knives, hammers, crowbars, wedges, and bamboo mats.	Lime, coal, and iron (not worked).
Malliem ..	Ditto	17,019	Market dues .. 500 0 0 Judicial fines .. 300 0 0 Contribution for State purposes .. .. 1,200 0 0 Share of revenue from elephant-*mahal* .. .. Share of forest revenue .. 70 0 0 Share of excise revenue .. 3,057 8 0 Pension as *ex*-mauzadár of Kharija Dumuria 340 0 0 Total .. 5,467 8 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potatoes, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, sugar-cane, ginger, and millet.	Daos and baskets.	Iron.
Langrin ..	Ditto	1,327	Market dues .. 150 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarries .. .. 1,500 0 0 Fisheries .. .. 50 0 0 Malikana on coal-mine .. 2 8 0 Total .. 1,702 8 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, chillies, turmeric, and ginger.	None	Lime and coal (coal not worked).
Maharam ..	Ditto	8,935	Rubber *mahál* rent.. ..... Malikana on lime-quarries .. .. Contribution levied for State purposes 400 0 0 Market dues .. 120 0 0 Judicial fines .. 120 0 0 Total 640 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Job's-tears, black-pepper, pepper nigram, chillies, bay-leaves, honey, rice, sugarcane, potato, ginger, millet, Indian-corn, sohphlang, caoutchouc, and cinnamon.	Daos, kodalis, and hammers.	Lime and iron (not worked).
Maoiang ..	Ditto	1,913	Malikana on lime-quarries .. .. House tax .. .. 9 0 0 Rent on fisheries .. 50 0 0 Judicial fines .. 100 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes 90 0 0 Total 249 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Honey, bees' wax, cotton, rice, millet, job's-tears, and sohphlang.	Mats	Lime (not worked).
Maosanram ..	Ditto	1,284	Market dues .. 180 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes .. 150 0 0 Total.. .. 330 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potato, millet, chillies, ginger, turmeric.	None	Lime, coal, and iron (not worked).
Malaisohmat ..	Ditto	403	Market dues .. 50 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarry .. .. Contribution levied for State purposes.. .. 50 0 0 Total .. 100 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, turmeric, bay-leaves, betel-nuts, and oranges.	Ditto	Lime (not worked).

[4] B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—*Native States for the year* 1892-93—continued.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.		Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of products, including manufactures and mines.		
							Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
				Rs. a. p.					
Mariaw ..	None.	2,652	Market dues ..	25 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millet, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, turmeric, sohphlang, Indian-corn, and sugar-cane.	None ..	None.
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	100 0 0					
			Total ..	125 0 0					
Nongsohphoh ..	Ditto	1,483	Market dues ..	100 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, and potato.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
			Judicial fines ..	30 0 0					
			Total ..	130 0 0					
Nongkhlao ..	Ditto	8,907	Market dues ..	600 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potato, rice, millet, job's-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang, caoutchouc, cinnamon, and cotton.	Kodalis, daos, and crow-bars.	Ditto.
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	800 0 0					
			Judicial fines ..	50 0 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	465 0 0					
			Rent of State lands ..	10 0 0					
			Share of revenue from elephant-*mahals* ..	52 8 0					
			Pension as *ex*-mauzadár ..	502 0 0					
			Total ..	2,479 8 0					
Nongpung ..	Ditto	1,633	Share of forest revenue ..	153 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potato, honey, and bees' wax.	Daos ..	Iron.
Nongstoin ..	Ditto	9,288	Market dues ..	1,000 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Lac, honey, bees' wax, cotton, caoutchouc, bay-leaves, rice, millet, job's-tears, sugarcane, chillies, and sohphlang.	Earthenware, pottery, cotton cloth, daos, spades.	Lime and coal (coal not worked).
			Malikana on lime-quarries ..	750 0 0					
			Contribution levied for State purposes ..	1,500 0 0					
			Judicial fines ..	1,000 0 0					
			Share of revenue from elephant *mahál* ..	85 0 0					
			Malikana on coal-mine ..	2 8 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	3 1 0					
			Total ..	4,340 9 0					
Rambrai ..	Ditto	3,230	Market dues ..	40 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, job's-tears, ginger, chillies, millet, and Indian-corn.	Cotton cloth ..	None.
			Judicial fines ..	150 0 0					
			Share of forest revenue ..	.....					
			Total ..	190 0 0					
Jerang ..	Ditto	749	Forest dues ..	3,944 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, ginger, chillies, job's-tears, caoutchouc, and cotton.	Ditto	Ditto.
Duara Nongtyrmen.	Ditto	372	*Nil* ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, oranges, chillies, job's-tears, cotton, and caoutchouc.	Net bags ..	Lime (not worked).
Maolong ..	Ditto	1,569	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Oranges, millet, jack-fruit, betel-nuts, pine-apples, and chillies.	*Nil*	Ditto.
Maodon ..	Ditto	257	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, oranges, betel-nuts, jack-fruit, pine-apples, chillies, and bay-leaves.	Ditto ..	Lime and coal, but not worked.
Pamsangut ..	Ditto	212	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, job's-tears, and potato.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Langiong ..	Ditto	566	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Potato and millet.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Maophlang ..	Ditto	899	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Millet, job's-tears, rice, and potato.	Ditto ..	*Nil*.
Nongliwai ..	Ditto	109	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Sohiong ..	Ditto	2,516	Ditto ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

[5]

B.—Political Relations.

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male Members of their Familes for the year* 1892-93.

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has *sanad* authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.
MANIPUR STATE.								
Churu Chand	Rájá ..	Khetri, Hindu	7 years..	Uneducated ..	Minor, under guardianship of mother and maternal grandfather.	Blank ..	Follows primogeniture.	No.
Ramananda Singh ..	Mairang Ningthao.	Ditto ..	65 „ ..	Can read and write Manipuri a little.	Guardian of Rája. Is member of the Cairap Court.	Ditto ..	Blank. ..	Blank.
Doombra Singh ..	Rájá's eldest brother.	Ditto ..	21 „ ..	Ditto ..	Is member of the Town Panchayat.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Dimbha Singh	Rájá's second brother.	Ditto ..	19 „ ..	Uneducated ..	Unemployed ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Chandra Hash	Rájá's third brother.	Ditto ..	17 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Degendra Singh ..	Rájá's step-brother.	Ditto ..	8 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
KHASI HILLS.								
U Ram Singh; State Bhawal	Seim ..	Khási ..	28 „ ..	Ditto ..	As Seim ..	Adoption is not allowed according to Khási custom.	Not ..	In the Khási States the succession is hereditary, but the heir must have the approval of the Durbar. The Seim's or Chief's mother's sister's son, or failing these, nephew, i.e., sister's son, succeeds to Chiefship. Father's brother's sons, or brother's sons, are not deemed relatives. Relationship through mother or sister alone is recognized.
U Hajan Manick; State Cherra.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	59 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Heir-apparent, Seim's U Jid Singh (disputed). Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's nephews U Kumbeer Singh and U Chandro Singh.
U Lait ..	State Shella.	Wáhádádárs ..	Ditto ..	50 „ ..	Can read Khási and Bengali a little.	As Wáhádádárs	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	In the Shella confederate villages the Wáhádádárs are elected from the people. The office is not hereditary, and is subjected to re-consideration every three years.
U Sondorai ..				42 „ ..				
U Mon ..				32 „ ..				
U Joidon ..				25 „ ..				
U Khur Singh; State Khairim.	Siem ..	Ditto ..	49 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Seim ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal. Heir-apparent, not known.
U Modon Singh; State Nongstoin.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	39 „ ..	Educated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent Seim's brother, U Spon Sing
U Hain Manick; State Mallem.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	49 „ ..	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Murmanick.
U Bor Singh; State Langrin	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	42 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin, U Tirot Sing and U Syngot.
U Kison Singh; State Maharam.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	33 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Rabon Singh.
U Samburai; State Maosanram.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	15 „	Uneducated ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, not known.
U Jit Singh; State Maoiang	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	50 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's cousin, U Bi and U Mol.
U Juba Singh; State Malaisohmat.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	18 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, not known.
U Burom; State Marriao ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	29 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Tep.
U Duwan; State Nongsohphoh.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	28 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Bor Sing.
U Purba; State Nongspung ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	32 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, Seim's brother, U Shabad Sing.
U Kine Singh; State Nongkhlaw.	Ditto ..	Christian ..	49 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, U Rainar Sing and U Kumbeer Sing.
U Sngi; State Rambrai ..	Ditto ..	Khási ..	31 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. Heir-apparent, not known.
U Bang; State Jirang ..	Sardár ..	Ditto ..	32 „ ..	Uneducated ..	As Sardár ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto. In Sardárship succession is in almost every case elective.
U Jantrai; State Duara Nongtyrmen.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	46 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Jirmuluk; State Maodon	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	31 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Wankha ..	State Maolong.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	49 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Bare.....				36 „ ..				
U Ising				27 „ ..				
U Ram Singh; State Pamsangut.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	34 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Bna; State Langiong ..	Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	40 „ ..	Ditto ..	As Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Same as against Bhawal.
U Dor Singh, State Maoiang	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	46 „ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Dor Singh; State Nongliwai.	Sardár ..	Ditto ..	45 „ ..	Ditto ..	Sardar ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
U Kir, State Sohiong ..	Longdoh ..	Ditto ..	45 „ ..	Can read and write Khási.	„ ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

[6] C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory (1892-93).

The chief executive authority in the province of Assam is the Chief Commissioner, who is appointed under Home Department Notifications Nos. 380, dated the 6th February 1874, and 2344 of the 12th September 1874. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and a Personal Assistant; one District and Sessions Judge in Sylhet, who is also Sessions Judge of Cachar; one Judge and Commissioner in the Assam Valley Districts; the Conservator of Forests; the Principal Medical Officer, who is also Sanitary Commissioner; the Director of Public Instruction; the Inspector General of Police and Jails, who is also Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Excise and Superintendent of Stamps; the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture; and thirteen Deputy Commissioners.

Name of Chief Commissionership.		Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue	
														Land.	Gross.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam.	Surma Valley Districts.	Cachar	3	4,200	386,483	Silchar (including cantonment.).. 7,523	848	8	8	30	9	334	44,12,103	47,29,503	1,04,84,664
		Sylhet	5	5,380	2,154,598	Sylhet Town .. 13,969 Kasba Baniáchang .. 24,061	6,515	12	22	63	15	545			
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goálpára	2	3,953·54	452,804	Dhubri .. 4,825 Goálpára .. 5,446	3,098	4	4	70	30	239			
		Kámrúp	2	3,631	634,249	Gauháti .. 8,283 Barpeta .. 9,342	1,565	7	10	45	22	277			
		Darrang	2	3,415·81	307,761	Tezpur and Mangaldai.. 4,011	1,116	4	6	70	25	225			
		Nowgong ..	1	3,260·15	344,141	Nowgong 4,815	909	3	6	62	22	141			
		Sibságar	3	2,822·17	457,274	Sibságar .. 5,249 Jorhát .. 2,159 Golághát .. 2,211	1,306	14	8	50	33	235			
		Lakhimpur ..	2	3,723·56	254,053	Dibrugarh.. 9,876 North Lakhimpur.	782	5	9	62	15	380			
	Hill Districts.	Nága Hills ..	3	5,742·51	122,867	Wokha .. 1,781	640	4	5	90	..	703			
		Khási and Jaintia Hills.	2	6,070	197,904	Shillong .. 6,720 Jowai .. 3,491 Cherra (including Cherrapunji) .. 2,882 Shella .. 3,979	1,329	3	3	65	25	178			
		Gáro Hills.. ..	1	3,149·60	121,570	Tura .. 1,045	1,005	2	3	110	..	308			
		Total ..	26	45,349·34	5,433,199	.....	17,113*	66	84	....	..	4,685	44,12,103	47,29,503	1,04,84,664

* The figures for this column have been taken from the Census of 1891.

D.—Population (1892-93).

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.						Classification of population.											Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration. *	Remarks.
						Children under 15 years.				Christians.															
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Total.	Hindus and Jains.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Buddhists.	Hill tribes.	Brahmos.	Others.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cachar, Plains	....	32,338	32,338	117,208	100,206	77,165	72,963	367,542	148·68	273	43	488	809	239,944	112,846	....	2	13,899	37	5	314,535	53,007		7,461	
Sylhet	....	433,492	433,492	628,084	603,924	472,854	449,731	2,154,593	400·41	277	110	256	643	1,016,134	1,123,984	....	8	13,818	6	....	1,450,441	704,152		12,455	
Total Surma Valley ..	....	515,830	515,830	745,292	704,130	550,019	522,694	2,522,135	321·17	550	158	744	1,452	1,256,078	1,236,830	....	10	27,717	43	5	1,764,976	757,159		19,916	
Goálpára	....	82,228	82,228	139,883	123,310	96,746	92,365	452,804	114·40	51	34	1,547	1,632	209,925	124,455	20	112	116,112	45	3	367,949	84,355	..	..	
Kámrúp	....	126,568	126,568	181,886	180,185	139,143	133,035	634,249	174·68	42	27	879	948	445,877	55,350	....	813	131,759	2	....	503,307	30,942		597	
Darrang	....	63,760	63,760	98,530	86,986	62,851	59,394	307,761	90·10	183	24	642	849	196,037	18,454	....	519	91,870	26	6	275,003	32,758		7,439	
Nowgong	....	66,405	66,405	103,314	95,071	74,477	71,279	344,141	105·56	63	....	354	417	214,425	14,137	63	40	115,044	15	....	310,939	33,211		2,173	
Sibságar	....	97,853	97,853	145,216	124,493	95,779	91,786	457,274	162·03	274	43	1,048	1,365	418,803	19,305	....	987	16,243	6	5	401,280	55,994		11,848	
Lakhimpur	....	55,970	55,970	84,956	69,401	51,448	48,248	254,053	68·23	305	58	1,243	1,606	227,350	8,086	....	4,462	12,546	2	1	222,640	31,413		14,077	
Total Brahmaputra Valley ..	....	492,784	492,784	753,785	679,446	520,444	496,107	2,449,782	117·74	918	186	5,713	6,817	1,711,977	240,287	83	6,933	483,574	96	15	2,081,109	368,673		36,134	
North Cachar	....	3,767	3,767	5,348	5,672	3,958	3,963	18,941	10·96	1	....	....	1	8,221	15	.....	....	10,704	....	....	18,435	506		..	
Nága Hills	....	34,719	34,719	38,629	38,121	23,570	22,547	122,867	21·40	20	....	211	231	4,458	209	....	360	117,607	....	2	113,067	9,800		..	
Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	....	39,261	39,261	53,859	62,208	40,747	41,090	197,904	32·60	164	39	6,941	7,144	4,472	820	....	2	185,364	95	7	142,522	55,382		..	
Gáro Hills	....	23,948	23,948	34,965	35,009	26,248	25,348	121,570	38·61	21	9	1,154	1,184	11,388	5,597	....	392	103,004	5	....	107,304	14,266		..	
North Lushai (Civil and Military).	....	258	258	2,038	.....	6	.....	2,044	12·47	13	....	2	15	1,602	216	....	....	205	....	1	369	1,675		..	
„ „ (estimated) ..	....	8,318	8,318	20,795*	20,795*	Details not available		41,590		....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	41,590	....	....	41,590	....		..	
Total Hill Districts.. ..	....	110,271	110,271	155,634	161,805	94,529	92,948	504,916	25·00	219	48	8,308	8,575	30,146	6,857	....	754	458,474	100	10	423,287	81,629		..	
Total for the Province ..	....	1,118,885	1,118,885	1,654,711	1,545,381	1,164,992	1,111,749	5,476,833	112·10	1,687	392	14,765	16,844	2,998,201	1,483,974	83	7,697	969,765	239	30	4,269,372	1,207,461	*Languages*, dialects.—Abor, Assamese, Bengali, Bhutanese, Kachari, Dafla, Gáro, Hajong, Shan dialects, Khási dialects, Kuki, Lalung, Manipuri, Mech, Miri, Mikir, Mishmi, Nága dialects, Rabha, Singpho, Tipperah, Urdu or Hindustani, English.	56,050*	

* Children included under men and women.

FORM C.

Incidence of Land Revenue on Area and Population in the year ending 31st March 1893.

District and class of Tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue, excluding cesses, of districts (column 7).	Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4).	Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre.		Population of fully-assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								For total area.	For cultivated area only.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Cachar ... 1. Ryotwari ...	276,559	....	276,559	2,34,310	.....	.....	2,34,310						
2. Zamindári ...	249,411	249,411	.....	64,601			.....						
3. Waste land grants ...	71,066	71,066	.....	45,277			.....						
4. Government wastes and forests.	2,090,964	2,090,964	.....	.....			....						
Total	2,688,000	2,411,441	276,559	3,44,188	386,483	0 14 3	2,34,310	0 13 6	1 3 0	200,161	1 2 9	.....	
Sylhet ... 1. Ryotwari ...	347,139	.....	347,139	2,20,252	.....	.....	2,20,252						
2. Zamindári ...	2,397,509	2,397,509	.....	4,08,564			.....						
3. Waste land grants ...	35,077	35,077	.....	18,547			.....						
4. Government wastes and forests.	664,115	664,115	.....	.....			.....						
Total	3,443,840	3,096,701	347,139	6,47,363	2,154,593	0 4 9	2,20,252	0 10 2	.....	.....	.....	2	Sylhet ... 13,969 Baniachang 24,061
Goálpára ... 1. Ryotwari ...	66,051	.....	66,051	87,498	.....	.....	87,498						
2. Zamindári ...	1,520,017	1,520,017	.....	11,597			.....						
3. Waste land grants ...	.....	.....	.....	... ...			.....						
4. Government wastes and forests	944,197	944,197	.....	.....			.....						
Total	2,530,265	2,464,214	66,051	99,095	452,304	0 3 6	87,498	1 5 2	1 5 3	.....	.....	.....	
Kámrúp ... 1. Ryotwari ...	485,393	.....	485,393	8,83,583	.....	.....	8,83,583						
2. Zamindári ...	210,494	210,494	.....	95,764			.....						
3. Waste land grants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....						
4. Government wastes and forests.	1,627,953	1,627,953	.....	....			.....						
Total	2,323,840	1,838,447	485,393	9,79,347	634,249	1 8 8	8,83,583	1 13 1	1 14 8	....	.....	.....	
Darrang ... 1. Ryotwari ...	239,385	.....	239,385	4,61,085	.....	.....	4,61,085						
2. Zamindári ...	92,211	92,211	.....	18,641			.....						
3. Waste land grants ...	39,315	39,315	.....	16,956			.....						
4. Government wastes and forests.	1,815,211	1,815,211	.....	.....			....						
Total	2,186,122	1,946,737	239,385	4,96,682	307,761	1 9 10	4,61,085	1 14 10	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	

Nowgong ...	1. Ryotwari ...	277,338	.....	277,338	5,16,777	.....	.....	5,16,777					
	2. Zamindári ...	17,650	17,650	.....	7,489			.....					
	3. Waste land grants ...	50,004	50,004	.....	16,878			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	1,741,512	1,741,512	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	2,086,504	1,809,166	277,338	5,41,144	344,141	1 9 2	5,16,777	1 13 10	2 1 1	.....	.....	.....
Sibságar ...	1. Ryotwari ...	438,119	.....	438,119	8,37,237	.....	.....	8,37,237					
	2. Zamindári ...	237,591	237,591	.....	35,247			.....					
	3. Waste land grants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	1,130,478	1,130,478	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	1,806,188	1,368,069	438,119	8,72,484	457,274	1 14 6	8,37,237	1 14 6	2 4 9	.....	.....	.....
Lakhimpur ...	1. Ryotwari ...	138,779	.....	138,779	2,57,573	.....	.....	2,57,573					
	2. Zamindári ...	160,188	160,188	.....	18,280			.....					
	3. Waste land grants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	2,084,111	2,084,111	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	2,383,078	2,244,299	138,779	2,75,853	254,053	1 1 4	2,57,573	1 13 9	1 15 2	.....	.....	.....
Nága Hills ...	1. Ryotwari ...	1,233	.....	1,233	1,585	.....	.....	1,585					
	2. Zamindári ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....					
	3. Waste land grants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	3,673,974	3,673,974	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	3,675,207	3,673,974	1,233	1,585	122,867	0 0 2	1,585	1 4 7	1 4 7	.....	.....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	1. Ryotwari ...	2,764	.....	2,764	5,361	.....	.....	5,361					
	2. Zamindári ...	100	100	.....	44			.....					
	3. Waste land grants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	1,323,856	1,323,856	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	1,326,720	1,323,956	2,764	5,405	197,904	0 0 5	5,361	1 15 0	1 15 1	.....	.....	.....
Gáro Hills ...	1. Ryotwari ...	21,295	.....	21,295	25,466	.....	.....	25,466					
	2. Zamindári ...	428	428	.....	12			.....					
	3. Waste land grants ...	.....	.....	.....	.....			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	1,994,021	1,994,021	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	2,015,744	1,994,449	21,295	25,478	121,570	0 3 4	25,466	1 3 1	1 3 1	.....	.....	.....
Total of each class of tenure for the province.	1. Ryotwari ...	2,294,055	.....	2,294,055	35,30,727	.....	.....	35,30,727					
	2. Zamindári ...	4,885,599	4,885,599	.....	6,60,239			.....					
	3. Waste land grants ...	195,462	195,462	.....	97,658			.....					
	4. Government wastes and forests.	19,090,392	19,090,392	.....	.....			.....					
	Total	26,465,508	24,171,453	2,294,055	42,88,624	5,433,199	0 12 7	35,30,727	1 8 8	1 12 8	.....	.....	2

FORM D.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during the year ending 31st March 1893.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	491	.....	.....	2,198,272	4,477·13	327·97
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a) Individuals under law of primogeniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Individuals and families under ordinary law	49,486	.....	.....	1,594,079	32·21	4·38
(c) Village communities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	754,571	.....	.....	2,294,055	3·04	4·67
6. Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	8,564	.....	.....	279,108	32·59	12·23
For life or lives	546	.....	.....	46,032	84·31	35·66
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	2,876	.....	.....	427,082	148·50	.....
8. Purchasers of waste lands	2,114	.....	.....	461,277	218·20	104·17
9. Others	449	.....	.....	75,211	167·51	79·47
Total	819,097*	17,113†	.....‡	7,375,116	9·00	5·23

* This number represents the number of separate estates recorded on the Land Revenue Registers.
† Accurate and complete information as to the number of villages falling under each class of tenure is not available. The figures have, therefore, been taken from the Census of 1891 and shown in a lump against the heading "Total."
‡ Information not available.

[10] E.—FISCAL.

FORM E.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property during the year ending 31st March 1893.*

DISTRICT AND CLASS OF TENURE.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.		TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Cachar.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	3	2,916	3	11,034
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	2,916	3	11,034
Sylhet.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	1,951	16,103	.....*	.....*
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	38	.....	.....*	.....*
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	174	.....	.....*	.....*
Total	2,163	16,103	.....	.....
Goálpára.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	1	.....*	.....*
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	2	.....*	.....*
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	44	15	.....*	.....*
Total	44	18	.....	.....
Kámrúp.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	352	901	1,602	4,577
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	352	901	1,602	4,577
Darrang.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	5	941	9	4,732
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	7	.....	2,376
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	948	9	7,108
Nowgong.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	1	6	160	1,279
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	97	1,481	1,219	9,055
Total	98	1,487	1,379	10,334

* Information not available.

FORM E—*continued.*

DISTRICT AND CLASS OF TENURE.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.		TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED.	
	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	No.	No.	Acres	Acres.
Sibságar.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	3	1,487	8	5,578
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	19	.....	6,465
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	1,506	8	12,043
Lakhimpur.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	2	.....	527
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	10	365	55	1,443
Total	10	367	55	1,970
Nága Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gáro Hills.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of the Province.				
Proprietors ... Revenue-paying	2,314	22,349	1,622	25,921
Proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free	39	36	160	10,647
Tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognised) powers of transfer	325	1,861	1,274	10,498
Total	2,678	24,246	3,056	47,066

[11]

I. E.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue (1892-93.)

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items remitted in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	The figures in column 4 against heading "Collections from Government estates" exclude arrear demand— Goalpára .. Rs. 58 (Rs. 4 remitted). Kámrúp .. Rs. 1,359.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years	6,50,608	.....	6,56,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during the present year ..	4,387	.....	7,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	The figures in column 5 against the same heading exclude arrear collection— Goalpára .. Rs. 54 Kámrúp .. „ 789 and excess collection— Nowgong .. Rs. 31.
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during the present year ...	1,307	.....	3,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
	6,56,088	6,38,141	6,58,173	6,49,086	19,717	6,29,319	9,137	515	5,029	The figures in column 4 against heading "Miscellaneous Land Revenue, &c.," do not include arrear demand— Kámrúp .. Rs. 2,646.
Collections from Government estates	35,67,700	35,31,288	36,30,551	35,61,278	2,52,007	33,09,271	69,173	40	2,476	*The figures in column 5 against the same heading* do not include arrear collection— Kámrúp .. Rs. 23. and advance collection— Goalpára .. Rs 148.
Income from sale of Government estates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	3,72,674	3,36,552	3,82,775	3,71,122	16,006	3,55,116	44,653	....	....	
Total	45,96,462	45,05,981	46,71,399	45,81,486	2,87,730	42,93,706	89,963	555	7,505	

PART II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative 1, 2, & 3.

Serial Nos. 12, 13 and 14 are blank.

[15] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—(*Civil and Criminal.*)

1.—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1892, with the cost of the Tribunals.

Name of province		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction: Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other subordinate Courts.	Total number of cases decided: Original, Regular.	Original, Miscellaneous.	Appeals: Regular.	Appeals: Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	
Province of Assam.	Territory subject to the High Court. Civil....	28,659·23	4,071,917	..	..	(a)19	..	..		(g)7	31	23,692	2,229	949	151	3,49,868	2,34,162	Grades of Judicial Officers:
	Territory subject to the High Court. Criminal			(b)3	8	(c)20	..	..	(l)3	(d)8	(e)71	14,171	(f)752	976	(g)159	1,47,738	2,06,900	
	Territory subject to the High Court. Revenue.			..	..	..	..	..		..	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Civil ..	16,690·11	461,282	..	3	7	..	..	3	..	10	(i)252	(h)12	21	..	5,215	11,087	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction: High Court Judges.
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Criminal											(j)444	026	35	..	8,225	21,263	District Judges (4).
	Territory not subject to the High Court. Revenue											4	.	..	..	70	14,180	Additional Judges.
																		Subordinate Judges (2).
																		Officers exercising original jurisdiction only: Small Cause Court Judges.
Total		45,349·34	5,433,199	3	11	46	..	..	6	15	112	38,604	3,729	1,952	570	5,11,141	4,84,692	Munsifs (3)

	Europeans.	Natives.
High Court Judges.	..	..
District Judges (4).	3	..
Additional Judges.	..	..
Subordinate Judges (2).	6	1
Small Cause Court Judges.	..	..
Munsifs (3)	7	23

(*a*) Munsifs
(*b*) Sessions Divisions and District Judgeship.
(*c*) Executive Divisions.
(*d*) District Magistrate.
(*e*) 52 Stipendiary and 23 Special and Honorary Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Besides these 49 civil miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.
(*i*) Ditto 43 civil cases were disposed of by Dolloi in the Khasi Hills.
(*j*) Ditto 17 criminal cases ditto ditto.

[16] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

2. *(Criminal.)—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence in the Province of Assam in the year 1892.*

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of Cases.					Number of Persons.				
	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial the during year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
				I.—Offences under the Penal Code.						
Offences against the State.										
Chapter VI, sections 121 to 130	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the Army and Navy.										
Chapter VII, sections 131 to 140	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences against the Public Tranquillity.										
Chapter VIII, sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful assembly	307	84	7	216	102	718	251	427	1	39
" " " 147, 148, 152, and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c. ..	405	31	16	358	301	1,280	342	874	2	62
" " section 160. Affray	58	6	1	51	26	85	22	63	.....	.....
Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants.										
Chapter IX, sections 161 to 169. By public servants	17	4	.....	13	13	15	5	9	.....	1
" " 162, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants ..	16	1	1	14	15	16	10	6	.....	.....
Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.										
Chapter X, sections 172 to 190	341	10	.....	331	305	592	201	386	.....	5
False Evidence and Offences against Public Officers.										
Chapter XI, sections 193 to 200. False evidence, subornation, &c., of public servants	57	9	.....	48	39	47	26	18	.....	3
" " " 201 to 229. Offences against public justice ..	285	16	1	274	250	334	110	206	2	46
Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.										
Chapter XII, sections 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin	33	.....	2	31	25	30	19	11	.....	.....
" " " 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to Weights and Measures.										
Chapter XIII, sections 264 to 267	46	2	.....	44	36	40	13	27	.....	.....
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency, and Morals.										
Chapter XIV, sections 269 to 278. Offences affecting public health ..	57	5	.....	52	52	76	16	60	.....	.....
" " " 279 to 289. Ditto safety ..	103	41	2	60	43	51	16	35	.....	.....
" " " 290 and 291. Ditto convenience ..	39	6	.....	33	25	43	7	36	.....	.....
" " " 292 to 294. Ditto decency and morals ..	11	1	1	9	7	12	4	7	.....	1
" " section 294A. Keeping lottery office, or publishing proposals for lottery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offences relating to Religion.										
Chapter XV, sections 295 to 298	5	.....	.....	5	3	7	4	.....	.....	3
Offences affecting the Human Body.										
Chapter XVI, sections 302 and 303. Murder	43	.....	.....	43	30	61	36	4	.....	21
" " section 307. Attempt at murder	8	.....	.....	8	6	7	3	3	.....	1
" " " 304. Culpable homicide	33	.....	2	31	24	46	19	8	1	18
" " " 304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act ..	23	.....	2	21	16	19	9	10	.....	.....
" " " 308. Attempt at culpable homicide	2	.....	.....	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2
" " sections 305 and 306. Abetment of suicide	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " section 309. Attempted suicide	35	.....	.....	35	29	31	6	23	1	2
" " " 311. Thuggee, &c.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 312 to 316. Causing miscarriage	3	2	.....	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....
" " section 316. Injury to unborn children	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 317. Exposure of infants	13	8	1	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" " " 318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 325 to 331 and 333. Hurt, with aggravating circumstances	120	3	3	114	90	172	53	91	3	25
" " " 323, 324, 332, and 334 to 338. Other cases ..	1,354	224	15	1,115	644	1,017	469	514	.....	34
" " section 341. Wrongful restraint	146	57	4	85	65	143	63	76	.....	4
" " sections 342 to 348. Wrongful confinement	628	244	41	340	319	417	248	144	.....	25
" " " 352 to 358. Criminal force or assault	6,112	1,744	77	4,291	2,253	3,232	1,490	1,695	1	46
" " " 364, 366, and 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	22	11	2	9	4	18	18	.....	.....	.....
" " " 363, 365, 368, and 369. Other cases	182	99	11	72	34	53	32	20	.....	1
" " " 370 and 371. Slavery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " section 374. Forced labour	3	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" " " 376. Rape	34	7	12	15	10	18	14	3	.....	4
" " " 377. Unnatural offence	37	1	10	26	13	13	3	9	.....	1
Offences against Property.										
Chapter XVII, section 382. Theft, with aggravating circumstances ..	227	53	48	226	124	176	73	101	.....	2
" " sections 379 to 381, and 401. Other cases	4,055	734	392	2,969	1,419	2,126	847	1,179	2	98
" " " 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 384 and 385. Other cases	105	60	3	42	31	50	39	11	.....	.....
" " section 393. Robbery — With hurt	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 392. Robbery — Other cases	23	1	10	12	9	25	15	6	.....	5
" " " 393. Robbery — Attempts	2	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....
" " " 396. Dacoity — With murder	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 397. Dacoity — With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 398. Dacoity — Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 395, 399, 400, & 402. Dacoity — Other cases ..	8	.....	2	6	5	21	8	1	2	10
" " " 403 and 404. Criminal misappropriation of property	429	235	1	193	126	176	92	82	.....	2
" " " 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	367	160	17	190	113	149	82	64	1	2
" " " 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	305	2	8	295	279	414	129	264	1	10
" " " 417 to 420. Cheating	286	172	4	110	86	116	74	39	.....	3

[16] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—2. (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Nomenclature of offences, with chapter and section of the Penal Code or other Law, applicable.	Number of Cases.					Number of Persons.				
	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
Offences against Property—continued.				I.—Offences under the Penal Code.						
Chapter XVII, sections 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	5	2	....	3	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....
" " " 429 to 433 and 435 to 440. Mischief: With aggravating circumstances	384	53	21	310	133	220	136	70	.....	14
" " " 426 to 428 and 434. Mischief: Other cases	1,381	642	14	725	459	684	360	313	.....	11
" " " 459 and 460. Criminal trespass: Resulting in death or grievous hurt.	1	.....	....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
" " " 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457, and 458. Criminal trespass: For commission of serious offences.	1,224	14	141	1,069	187	283	91	172	.....	20
" " " 447, 448, 453, 456, 461, and 462. Criminal trespass: Other cases	1,597	584	48	965	601	1,040	574	430	1	35
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Mark.										
Chapter XVIII, sections 465 to 471, and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	23	14	1	8	6	11	8	1	.....	2
" " " 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " section 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other documents	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " sections 482, 486, 487, and 488. Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting trade or property marks	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " section 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Criminal Breach of Contracts and Service.										
Chapter XIX, sections 490 to 492	7	2	.....	5	3	5	2	3	.....	.....
Offences relating to Marriage.										
Chapter XX, sections 493 to 498	545	401	6	238	138	193	145	28	1	9
Defamation.										
Chapter XXI, sections 500 to 502	194	103	4	87	70	87	63	21	.....	3
Criminal Intimidation, Insult, or Annoyance.										
Chapter XXII, section 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	31	13	....	46	31	43	21	22	.....	.....
" " sections 504 to 510. Other cases	402	199	4	199	128	154	82	71	.....	1
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE	22,415	6,061	897	15,457	8,651	14,573	6,967	7,646	19	541
				II.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.						
Code of Criminal Procedure.										
Chapter VIII, sections 107, 108, 119. Security for keeping the peace	320	155	1	154	86	225	121	101	.....	3
" " " 109, 110. Security for good behaviour	132	6	1	125	97	122	5	60	2	1
Other Laws relating to—										
Arms and Ammunition Act, XI of 1878	412	1	.....	411	385	410	37	363	1	9
Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871	1,525	340	31	1,154	708	1,213	547	650	2	14
Contract (Workmen) Act, XIII of 1859	669	31	.....	638	288	308	89	209	.....	8
Cruelty to Animals Act, III (B.C.) of 1869	31	.....	.....	31	28	33	5	28	.....	.....
Elephant Preservation Act, VI of 1879	7	.....	.....	7	7	13	4	6	.....	3
Emigration (Inland) Acts, VII of 1873, I of 1882	1,157	20	.....	1,137	851	1,264	114	1,140	.....	10
Excise Act, VII (B.C.) of 1878	582	3	3	576	552	550	87	552	1	10
Explosives Act, IV of 1884	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	....	3	.....	.....
Ferry Act, XVII of 1878	144	30	1	113	76	102	45	56	.....	1
Fishery Act, II of 1889 (B.C.)	141	36	2	103	59	157	89	66	.....	2
Assam Forest Regulation, VII of 1891	113	1	1	111	101	263	76	184	.....	3
Regulation No. V of 1873	6	.....	.....	6	6	20	5	15	.....	.....
Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, I of 1873	3	.....	.....	3	3	6	2	4	.....	.....
Gambling Act, III of 1867	17	.....	.....	17	15	78	18	58	.....	2
Inner Line Regulation	2	.....	.....	2	2	8	1	7	.....	.....
Jail Act, XXVI of 1870	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	2	.....	.....
Land and Revenue Regulation, I of 1886	7	.....	.....	7	7	13	4	9	.....	.....
Military Police Regulation, IV of 1890	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	1	2	.....	.....
Municipalities Acts, V (B.C.) of 1876 and III (B.C.) of 1884	908	7	1	900	837	892	112	773	.....	.....
Opium Act, I of 1878	113	.....	1	112	102	115	33	80	1	1
Police (District) Act, V of 1861	840	1	.....	839	831	966	113	849	2	2
Police (Rural) Acts, I of 1885, VI (B.C.) of 1870, and I (B.C.) of 1871	207	.....	.....	207	172	188	20	168	.....	.....
Post Office Act, XIV of 1866	3	1	.....	2	2	2	1	....	.....	1
Prisons Acts, II of 1882 and XXVI of 1870	4	1	.....	3	3	3	1	2	.....	.....
Railway Act, IX of 1890	25	.....	.....	25	21	32	4	28	.....	1
Registration of Births and Deaths Act, IV (B.C.) of 1873	105	1	.....	104	84	92	13	79	.....	.....
Registration of Documents Act, III of 1877	3	1	.....	2	2	7	2	5	.....	.....
Stamps Act, I of 1879	67	2	.....	65	62	73	11	62	.....	.....
Telegraph Act, I of 1876	....	.....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	1
Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878	2	.....	.....	2	2	2	....	2	.....	.....
Vaccination Act, V of 1880	15	.....	.....	15	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS	7,568	637	42	6,889	5,376	7,266	1,621	5,564	9	72
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL OFFENCES	29,983	6,698	939	22,346	14,027	21,839	7,938	13,210	28	613

3. (*Criminal*).—*Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Province of Assam during the year* 1892.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number dealt with during the year.		Disposed of during the year.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
				Discharged.	Convicted.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C and section 485	...	...	...	...	...
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	142	380	142	121	259
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII—Security for good behaviour	114	121	112	59	60
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X	37	91	37	36	55
5. Possession—Chapter XII	6	...	6	...	...
6. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII, section 332	5	6	5	5	1
7. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI	109	109	107	76	31
8. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	206	300	206	98	202
9. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, section 560 ...	137	138	137	...	138
Total	756	1,145	752	395	746

4. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the general Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons under trial.								Persons whose cases were disposed of.								Persons under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases						Number of witnesses examined.
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted				Committed or referred.	Total of columns 11 to 16.		Brought to trial during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Entered in column 20 tried summarily.	Aggregate number of days during which the cases entered in column 20 lasted.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received by transfer.				On regular trial.		On summary trial.											
											Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.										
I.—MAGISTRATES.																								
Village Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrate under section 14	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	6	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	6	..	5	5	..	..	5	1··	21
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	32	127	132	1,442	7	..	..	1,740	1	715	1,015	..	..	..	..	1,730	9	1,025	1,035	7	..	9,238	8·9	1,362
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 2nd and 3rd class	117	1,389	286	1,977	73	..	..	3,842	4	1,564	2,096	5	..	..	41	3,706	132	2,520	2,505	70	..	24,349	9·7	2,668
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. 1st class	395	7,466	1,517	4,978	517	..	..	14,863	17	5,176	1,415	2,409	81	5,226	144	14,450	396	9,663	9,685	219	5,414	94,757	9·7	33,579
Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	39	..	9	12	13	..	..	4	38	1	32	31	1	..	132	4·2	50
Chief Magistrates of Districts. under ordinary powers	63	786	121	272	61	21	..	1,324	3	434	179	161	4	505	12	1,295	26	796	796	23	413	6,858	8·6	2,281
Chief Magistrates of Districts. „ special powers under section 34	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	11	15	3	..	..	15	44	8	38	33	7	..	434	13·1	174
Total	609	9,808	2,056	8,670	663	60	..	21,866	25	7,909	4,736	2,592	85	5,731	216	21,269	572	14,079	14,090	327	5,827	135,773	9·6	50,135
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																								
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	30	..	..	..	..	142	..	172	3	73	39	16	..	..	2	130	39	83	71	24	..	3,722	52·4	486
Judges Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	3	..	..	..	..	14	..	17	..	6	9	2	..	..	..	17	..	8	10	..	..	254	25·4	11
Judges Cases referred by Assistant Judges under section 31, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	33	..	..	..	..	156	..	189	3	79	48	18	..	..	2	147	39	91	81	24	..	3,976	49·08	497
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																								
High Court Cases under section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Court Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 374, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Grand total	642	9,808	2,056	8,670	663	218	..	22,057	28	7,988	4,784	2,610	85	5,731	218	21,416	613	14,172	14,171	353	5,827	139,749	9·84	50,632

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

5. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction in the year* 1892.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to: Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Whipping: In addition to other punishment.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishment.	Persons ordered to find or give: Sureties of the peace.	Persons ordered to find or give: Recognizance to keep the peace.	Persons ordered to find or give: Sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour: One year and under.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour: Three years and under.	Details of Punishments. Fine: Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation	Imprisonments: 15 days and under: Rigorous.	15 days and under: Simple.	6 months and under: Rigorous.	6 months and under: Simple.	2 years and under: Rigorous.	2 years and under: Simple.	7 years and under: Rigorous.	7 years and under: Simple.	Above 7 years: Rigorous.	Above 7 years: Simple.	Whipped: 10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
I.—MAGISTRATES.																		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.												
Village Officers under section 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Special Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. — 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	..	110	4	..	43	899	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	862	80	..	..	..	..	5,040	5,468	347	23	4	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. — 1st class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. — 2nd and 3rd class	..	..	..	..	1	466	6	..	114	1,609	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	1,288	429	5	1	..	..	17,825	16,644	1,973	115	2	352	4	..	..	..	..	4	10	4	....
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly. — 1st class	..	..	..	..	106	2,409	64	..	358	5,899	19	287	33	142	58	47	..	4,720	1,141	82	14	..	..	66,804	64,409	9,035	665	37	1,512	27	388	..	2	..	..	..	69	187	50	....
Benches of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under sections 347, 349	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	1	..	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50	50	25	1	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	11	2	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under ordinary powers	..	..	..	..	13	474	23	..	30	283	1	15	2	32	9	1	..	214	71	15	12	1	..	9,045	8,066	1,244	148	21	303	2	35	..	2	..	..	..	5	10	1	....
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under special powers under section 34	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50	50	....	..	..	1	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	2	....
Total	..	..	..	..	130	3,481	97	..	547	8,690	22	338	35	174	59	48	..	7,084	2,023	102	27	1	..	96,814	93,637	12,624	957	64	2,259	33	421	..	19	..	..	..	82	219	59	....
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																																							
Assistant Judges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	..	5	6	..	4	35	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	400	245	..	..	..	4	3	13	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Judges — Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under section 34, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	....
Judges — Ditto ditto by Assistant Judges under section 31, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	..	5	6	..	7	44	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	400	245	..	..	..	4	3	13	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																																							
High Court — Cases coming before the Court under section 526, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court — Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court — Cases referred by Sessions Judges under section 307, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
High Court — Ditto ditto, section 374, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Grand total	..	5	6	..	137	3,525	100	..	551	8,690	22	338	35	174	60	48	1	7,084	2,023	106	27	1	..	97,214	93,932	12,624	957	64	2,263	36	437	..	54	..	..	..	82	219	59	....

N. B.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, 242 were required to fulfil contracts under Act XIII of 1859 and Act I of 1882.

* Of these 158 persons were required to give recognisance under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, in addition to the other punishments to which they were sentenced.

B.—Judicial Statements.

5a. (*Criminal.*)—*Showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during* 1892.

Part I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under sections 2 *and* 3, *Act VI,* 1864, *in lieu of other Punishment.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENT. (Sections 2 and 30, Act VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	5	.....	23	.....	36	.....	38	1	3	.....	8	2	116
„ 380 „ ...	1	.....	20	.....	47	.....	23	.....	6	.....	6	.....	103
„ 381 „ ...	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	11	1	4	.....	.....	.....	37
„ 382 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in ... ... „ 388 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
„ 389 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in „ 411 „ ...	1	.....	9	.....	9	.....	8	.....	5	.....	5	2	39
„ 412 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in „ 443 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 444 „ ...	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
6. House-breaking, as defined in „ 445 „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
7. Ditto by night, as defined in „ 446 „ ...	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	3	1	3	.....	.....	1	13
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	.....	66	.....	107	2	91	3	21	.....	19	5	322

B.—Judicial Statements.

Part II.

5a. (*Criminal*).—*Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

Offences for which awarded.		Number of stripes.						Total.
		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS.								
(Sections 3 and 4.)								
A.—Section 3.—								
1. Theft, as defined in	Section 378, I. P. C.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3
	„ 380 „	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	6
	„ 381 „	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
	„ 382 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Extortion, as defined in	„ 388 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 389 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in	„ 411 „	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4
	„ 412 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	„ 443 „	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
5. Ditto by night, as defined in ...	„ 444 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
6. House-breaking, as defined in ...	„ 445 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Ditto by night, as defined in ...	„ 446 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880 ...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.—Section 4.—	Section 193, I. P. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. False evidence, as defined in	„ 194 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 195 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in	„ 211 „ ... ... and „ 377 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Assault, as defined in	„ 354 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Rape, as defined in	„ 375 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ...	„ 377 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Robbery, as defined in	„ 390 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Dacoity, as defined in	„ 391 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ...	„ 393 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ...	„ 394 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ...	„ 413 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Forgery, as defined in	„ 463 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 466 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 467 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 468 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	„ 469 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ...	„ 443 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Ditto by night, as defined in ...	„ 444 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. House-breaking, as defined in ...	„ 445 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Ditto by night, as defined in ...	„ 446 „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
	Total ...	.....	1	5	5	3	8	22

B.—Judicial Statements.

[19a]

Part III.

5a. (Criminal).—Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	1st Conviction.	Subsequent Conviction.	
Section 35, Act VII 1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 193, Indian Penal Code	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 224 „ „ „	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 279 „ „ „	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 323 „ „ „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 352 „ „ „	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 377 „ „ „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
„ 381 „ „ „	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ 429 „ „ „	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
„ 4.4 „ „ „	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
„ 456 „ „ „	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	2	.....	4	1	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	16

Part IV.

5a. (Criminal).—Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other Punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1. Total number of whippings awarded	360	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been inflicted	1,360	
3. Total of punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of 1 and 2) ...	1,720	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 2) ...	20·9	

6. (*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Assam during the year* 1892.

Class of Tribunal.			Number of persons.											Number of cases.		
			Total number of appellants and applicants for revision, including pending from previous year.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred to the High Court for revision.	Total whose cases were disposed of, including entries in columns 4 to 11.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Preferred during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
APPEALS.																	
To		From															
District Magistrate		Subordinate Magistrates .	787	...	88	401	...	95	143	7	2	.....	736	51	436	433	23
Courts of Session		Magistrates ...	856	...	101	386	...	127	228	...	1	.....	843	12	498	509	12
		Assistant Judges ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior Courts ...	by persons convicted ...	Presidency Magistrates...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Deputy Commissioners acting under section 34, C. P. C.	4	1	.....	2	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....
		Sessions Judges ...	46	...	22	9	...	1	9	...	.....	.....	41	5	35	32	4
	by Government from judgments of acquittal, section 417.	All Courts	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			1,693	1	211	798	...	224	380	7	3	.....	1,623	68	971	976	39
REVISION.																	
By		Of order of															
District Magistrates		Subordinate Magistrates	108	...	77	228	...	1	29	...	101	1	437	11	194	196	3
Courts of Session		Magistrates ...	272	...	392	.....	...	.....	12	...	119	73	596	30	205	204	13
High Court (Cases referred for orders under sections 432, 438).		Magistrates ...	81	...	.....	21	1	5	40	...	8	.....	75	6	24	25	2
High Court (Cases dealt with under section 435).		Magistrates	95	...	71	8	...	3	10	...	.....	.....	92	3	36	34	3
		Courts of Session ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			*556	...	540	257	1	9	91	...	228	74	1,200	50	459	459	21
Grand total			2,249	1	751	1,055	1	233	471	7	231	74	2,823	118	1,430	1,435	60

* Besides these, there were 694 accused persons against whom applications for revision were made. These persons, though not shown in this column, are shown in the other columns exhibiting the results of such applications.

7. (Criminal.)—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Assam in the year 1892.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judgos agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	Five Jurors ...	20	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Courts of Session ...	Jurors	Five Jurors and two Assessors; qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.	18	...	15	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	All offences, including abetments and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the Assam Valley Districts; other cases in these districts and all cases in Sylhet and Cachar are tried with the aid of Assessors.
	Assessors		...	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	10	7	
Total		.....	38	48	35	1	2	1	2	31	10	7	

8. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the general Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

Description of Offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.								Persons whose cases were disposed of															Number of cases					Subsidiary Table.	
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other first class Magistrates.						By Courts of Session.				By High Court.			Total for all Courts.							
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate suo motu, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under section 461 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed to Court of Session.	To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 451 B of the Code.	Total, including entries in columns 10 and 13.	Received by transfer under section 464 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 4, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI, Indian Penal Code. — Hurt(2)	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	2	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	4	4	..	...	..	..		
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		
Criminal force and assault.	1	18	..	..	..	19	..	19	..	10	9	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	19	..	19	19	..	..	..	..		
Offences against properties, Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Mischief	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Criminal Trespass	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks, Chapter XVIII.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, Chapter XXII	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Special Law	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..		
Total	2	31	2	1	..	36	..	36	..	18	18	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	36	..	34	35	..	..	.	..		

Subsidiary Table.										
35								36		
Of the total number of persons shown in								Of cases shown in column 30.		
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.			Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451 of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.		Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	35	..	..	..	..	..		34	1	..	..

9. (*Civil.*)- *Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for Money or moveable Property.											Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other Suits.																				
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or moveable not already mentioned.	Total.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or for withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For *pottas* or *kabuliyats*.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	Grand total.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																						
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																																						
Unpaid Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure.	5,050	559	285	321	1,204	169	133	457	1,156	125	9,428	2,805	15	1	2	2	22	4	3	2,854	1,390	..	28	1,216	210	75	9	..	6	3	205	6	..	..	..	..	53	3,196	15,478
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	3,332	722	400	162	926	177	19	549	785	40	7,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,112
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Underordinary procedure.	65	1	9	3	6	..	..	5	11	7	107	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	27	11	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	50	161
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers.	154	2	34	2	3	3	..	3	4	..	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Chief Courts of Districts	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	19
Total	8,602	1,284	728	488	2,139	339	152	1,014	1,955	172	16,853	2,805	15	1	2	2	24	4	5	2,858	1,417	34	1,216	210	75	11	1	6	3	205	8	..	..	1	18	59	3,264	22,975
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																																						
Unpaid Tribunals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Subordinate Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Courts—Collectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	8,602	1,284	728	488	2,139	339	152	1,014	1,955	172	16,853	2,805	15	1	2	2	24	4	5	2,858	1,417	34	1,216	210	75	11	1	6	3	205	8	..	..	1	18	59	3,264	22,975

B.—Judicial Statements.

10. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

Class of Courts.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.																			Total value of suits.
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10.			Value not exceeding Rs. 50.			Value not exceeding Rs. 100.			Value not exceeding Rs. 500.										
	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Suits for money or moveables.	Suits under the Rent Law.	Title and other suits.	Value not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Ditto Rs. 1,00,000.	Value exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.	The value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—Civil Courts.																				Rs.
Unpaid Tribunals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Village Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	832	1,196	511	2,290	1,427	1,536	3,263	176	622	2,820	52	388	259	....	....	....	....	111	15,478	12,30,646
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	1,890	....	....	5,722	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,112	1,69,119
Small Cause Courts — As Small Cause Court Judges	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Small Cause Courts — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	136	18	4	3	....	161	22,94,047
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	....	....	....	....	....	....	205	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	205	15,519
Chief Courts of Districts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	5	....	....	....	9	19	11,009
Total	2,222	1,196	511	8,012	1,427	1,536	3,468	176	623	2,820	52	386	260	141	18	4	3	120	22,975	37,20,340
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
District Courts—Collectors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	2,222	1,196	511	8,012	1,427	1,536	3,468	176	623	2,820	52	386	260	141	18	4	3	120	22,975	37,20,340

11. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Number of Suits before the Courts.							Number of Suits disposed of.														Pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average number of days the suits were pending.	
	Pending from last year.	Instituted in 1892.	Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under section 562 of Act XIV of 1882.	Reviews under section 626.	Revived under sections 99, 103, 108, or 371.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.							
									Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.			Contested.	Uncontested.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																									
Unpaid Tribunals	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	
Village Courts	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under ordinary procedure	2,773	15,478	92	28	34	231	18,636	85	59	2,886	458	1,800	995	4,702	45	43	21	3,320	1,544	15,873	2,675	790	106	52	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals. — Under Small Cause Court powers	705	7,112	206	..	7	111	8,141	205	9	2,075	84	608	463	2,662	30	4	3	954	536	7,428	508	3	36	29	
Small Cause Courts. — As Small Cause Court Judges	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	
Small Cause Courts. — Under powers of Subordinate Judge	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under ordinary procedure	104	161	5	5	..	1	278	1	..	11	3	15	18	43	..	..	..	35	36	161	114	85	364	118	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts. — Under Small Cause Court powers	17	205	....	..	..	2	224	..	..	33	3	13	7	119	1	..	..	23	12	211	13	..	45	34	
Chief Courts of Districts	12	19	1	..	..	....	32	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	7	6	20	12	10	292	250	
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Suits for money or moveables	1,941	16,853	268	20	31	275	19,386	266	30	3,826	199	1,468	1,282	6,288	60	38	17	2,758	1,252	17,223	1,897	238	67	36	
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Suits under the Rent Law	453	2,858	....	..	1	28	3,340	23	..	668	166	501	107	362	5	..	2	502	162	2,998	342	93	114	54	
Total of each class for Civil Courts. — Title and other suits	1,217	3,264	38	13	9	42	4,583	28	15	501	184	470	94	384	11	9	5	1,079	720	3,472	1,083	557	145	96	
Total	3,611	22,975	304	33	41	345	27,309	294	68	5,005	549	2,439	1,483	7,529	76	47	24	4,339	2,134	23,693	3,322	888	93	44	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																									
Unpaid Local Tribunals	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	
Other Subordinate Courts	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	
District Courts—Collectors	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	
Total	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	
Grand total for Courts in the Interior	3,611	22,975	304	33	41	345	27,309	294	68	5,005	549	2,439	1,483	7,529	76	47	24	4,339	2,134	23,693	3,322	888	93	44	

11a. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1892.	Received otherwise,				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Disposed of											Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending at close of year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average number of days the cases were pending.
									Without trial.			Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.					
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Remanded under section 562, Act XIV of 1882.	Reviewed under section 626.	Revived under sections 99, 103, 108.			Applications rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default or want of prosecution.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																							
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals... ...	179	1,646	24	1	2	7	1,859	10	24	209	7	34	16	326	32	...	...	571	448	1,667	182	12	40
Small Cause Courts.—As Small Cause Court Judges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts.—Under powers of Subordinate Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	37	171	1	1	..	...	210	...	12	22	4	5	6	86	4	...	...	22	25	186	24	4	66
Chief Courts of Districts	80	391	3	...	...	3	477	29	1	37	4	5	8	251	17	...	...	28	25	376	72	24	72
Total	296	2,208	28	2	2	10	2,546	39	37	268	15	44	30	663	53	...	...	621	498	2,229	278	40	48
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																							
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts—Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for Courts in the Interior ...	296	2,208	28	2	2	10	2,546	39	37	268	15	44	30	663	53	...	...	621	498	2,229	278	40	48

12. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1892.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Decisions confirmed under section 551.	Dismissed for default, sections 556, 557, or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under section 561 of Act XIV of 1882.
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Revivals under section 526, Act XIV of 1882.	Remands under section 562.	Revivals under sections 558, 560.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of District ...	164	195	283	5	1	3	651	14	13	14	10	3	18	1	316	34	109	18	536	101	70	198	14
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	525	863	14	...	3	1	1,406	283	7	19	7	3	2	1	303	28	34	9	413	710	578	278	32
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of each Class for Civil Courts. — Appeals from decisions in suits for money or moveables	304	474	132	...	2	2	914	136	12	13	10	5	8	2	275	44	88	14	471	305	236	209	6
Total of each Class for Civil Courts. — In suits under the Rent Law	82	155	7	5	...	...	249	3	2	9	4	1	8	...	79	5	13	...	121	125	96	205	4
Total of each Class for Civil Courts. — In Title and other Suits ...	303	429	158	...	2	2	894	156	6	11	3	...	4	...	265	13	42	13	357	381	316	274	36
Total	689	1,053	297	5	4	4	2,057	297	20	33	17	6	20	2	619	62	143	27	949	811	648	233	46
B.—Revenue Courts.																							
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for Courts in the Interior ...	689	1,058	297	5	4	4	2,057	297	20	33	17	6	20	2	619	62	143	27	949	811	648	233	46
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																							
Chief Court of Province ... — From decisions by Courts in the Interior ...	13	9	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	11	11	11	325	...
Chief Court of Province ... — From decisions on the Original Side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
APPEALS FROM APPELLATE DECREES.																							
Chief Court of Province ... — From decisions by Appellate Courts in the Interior.	56	52	...	...	...	...	108	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	33	1	10	3	60	48	34	323	...
Chief Court of Province ... — From decisions by a single Judge or Bench on Appeal in the Chief Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	69	61	...	...	...	...	130	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	40	2	12	3	71	59	45	324	...

12a. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1892.	Otherwise received.				Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Appeals summarily rejected, section 551.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex parte*.				Contested.				Total disposed of, omitting transfers.	Pending.	Of these pending more than four months.	Average number of days the appeals were pending.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
			Received by transfer from other Courts.	Reviewed under section 626, Act XIV of 1882.	Remands under section 562.	Restored to file under sections 558, 560.					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under section 562.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
A.—Civil Courts.																							
Chief Appellate Court other than Chief Court of District	3	27	...	...	...	...	30	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	6	...	3	1	15	15	9	64	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	27	78	...	...	1	...	106	...	4	6	...	...	4	...	60	1	16	5	96	10	3	112	...
Superior Appellate Court other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30	105	...	...	1	...	136	...	6	7	1	...	5	...	66	1	19	6	111	25	12	106	...
B.—Revenue Courts.																							
Collectors' Appellate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Grand total for Courts in the Interior ...	30	105	...	...	1	...	136	...	6	7	1	...	5	...	66	1	19	6	111	25	12	106	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY.																							
FIRST APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Courts in the Interior ...	3	10	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	10	8	241	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions on the Original Side ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	10	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	10	8	241	...
SECOND APPEALS.																							
Chief Court of Province. From decisions by Appellate Courts in the Interior	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	3	2	274	...
Chief Court of Province. From decisions of a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the Chief Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	3	2	274	...

[27] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

13. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

Class of Courts.	Number of applications dealt with.					Applications disposed of.							Details of entries in column 9.		
	Pending at the end of 1891.	Filed.		Restored to the file for any cause.	Total.	Transferred.		Wholly or partly satisfied.	Wholly infructuous.	Total.	Pending at the end of 1892.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Satisfaction obtained through the Court.
		The decree being those of the Court where execution is taken out.	The decree being those of other Courts transferred for execution.			To another Court under section 223.	To the Collector under section 320.								
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	2,405	12,075	259	47	14,786	261	.....	5,528	6,864	12,653	2,133	349	2,965	2,563	4,62
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	127	436	9	3	575	24	.....	210	232	466	109	48	75	135	13
Chief Courts of Districts	24	11	10	2	47	12	.....	24	9	45	2	2	23	1	
Total	2,556	12,522	278	52	15,408	297	.....	5,762	7,105	13,164	2,244	399	3,063	2,699	4,75
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts—Collectors	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total for Courts in the Interior ..	2,556	12,522	278	52	15,408	297	.....	5,762	7,105	13,164	2,244	399	3,063	2,699	4,75

[27] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

13. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1892—continued.

Class of Courts.	Details of entries in column 9—*continued.*			Amount realised.		Number of applications.										
	Adjusted under section 258.	Satisfaction obtained with the issue of process.	Satisfaction obtained without the issue of process.	With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested under section 336, but released without imprisonment.	On which his moveable property		On which his immoveable property			On which specific performance was enforced.	On which possession was given		On which partition was effected, section 265.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
								Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 305, 322, or 326.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.		Of moveables, section 259.	Of immoveables, sections 263 and 264.		
				Rs.	Rs.												
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	907	4,757	771	2,15,735	72,310	44	130	690	282	793	8	365	14	28	937	1	1,068
Small Cause Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	74	173	37	1,31,499	8,079	1	1	19	9	58	6	7	.....	.....	4	.....	27
Chief Courts of Districts	22	24	.....	580	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	1,003	4,954	808	3,50,814	80,389	45	131	709	291	852	14	372	14	28	941	1	1,096
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Subordinate Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts—Collectors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total for Courts in the Interior ..	1,003	4,954	808	3,50,814	80,389	45	131	709	291	852	14	372	14	28	941	1	1,096

14. (*Civil.*)—*Proceedings in Insolvency under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the Province of Assam during the year* 1892.

Part I.—*Showing the number and result of Applications under section* 344, *and the number of Insolvents before the Court.*

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of Insolvency.															Persons declared to be insolvents.							
	Number of applications dealt with.						Applications disposed of.									Number before the Court.				Disposed of.			
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Filed during the year.			Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted.	Granted.		Rejected.				Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	Declared to be insolvents during the year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Died.	Discharged.		Remaining at the close of the year.
		By judgment-debtor.		By decree-holders.					A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 349 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 349.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.									Under section 351.	Under section 355.	
		Under arrest or in imprisonment.	Not under arrest or imprisonment.																					
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts specially empowered	8	17	13	..	..	38	..	15	1	10	6	4	....	26	42	....	11	..	11	..	..	10	1	..
Chief Courts of Districts	2	9	2	..	..	13	..	3	..	....	....	....	....	6	9	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Superior Courts	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	26	15	..	..	51	..	18	2	10	8	4	....	42	9	....	12	..	12	..	..	10	1	1

Part II.—*Showing the number of Estates in the hands of Receivers and the progress made in winding up.*

Class of Courts.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers.				Amount of Creditors' claims dealt with during the year.					Amount of insolvents' assets realised and outstanding.			
	Pending at the close of the previous year.	Placed in charge of a Receiver during the year.	Number of estates in regard to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Admitted.	Disallowed.	Satisfied.	Unsatisfied and pending at the close of the year.	Amount of realised assets in the hands of Receivers at the close of the previous year.	Gross amount realised during the year.	Total amount of disbursements.	Amount remaining in the hands of Receivers at the close of the year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts specially empowered	....	1	1	....	....	5,255	....	155	5,100	....	192	155	37
Chief Courts of Districts	22	1	....	23	70,560	....	....	....	70,560	243	14	....	257
Superior Courts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	22	2	1	23	70,560	5,255	....	155	75,660	243	206	155	294

15. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil Courts in the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Jury Trials.							Assessors' Trials.			Remarks. (Note in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.)
		Established or average number of Jury or Assessor in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from	
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.												
Chief Court of District (or officer specially empowered) acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors ...	2	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....
Total		2	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the Province of Assam for the year 1892-93.

District.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable Property, Book I.																	Registrations affecting moveable Property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
		Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Compulsory.							Optional.								Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Compulsory.																	
			Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instrument of sale or exchange of the value less than Rs. 100 (section 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c, or section 5 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 7, clause f).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 129, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause d, section 18).	Obligation for payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.										
1	2	3	4 (a)	4 (b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
										Rs. a.								Rs. a.	Rs.						Rs. a.								Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar ..	2	16	1,217	1,751	446	118	..	115	3,662	3,415 0	..	170	40	44	..	..	1	255	225 8	5,30,597	.....	28	107	203	338	399 4	..	3	..	2	8	52	44	126	4,051 12	926 1 0	2,359 10 3
Sylhet ..	8	220	5,200	7,759	1,053	1,518	117	1,766	18,233	17,514 12	..	540	178	1,079	..	..	1	1,798	1,488 4	31,13,381	12	59	75	2817	2,963	3,332 12	..	18	1	5	141	520	190	648	22,411 12	10,848 4 0	17,529 15 1
Total Surma Valley Districts ..	10	236	7,017	9,510	1,498	1,636	117	1,881	21,895	20,929 12	..	710	218	1,123	..	..	2	2,053	1,713 12	36,43,978	12	87	182	3,020	3,301	3,732 0	..	21	1	7	149	572	234	774	26,463 8	11,774 5 0	19,889 9 4
Goálpára ..	2	6	204	113	169	3	2	141	638	712 0	..	44	12	10	..	2	..	68	56 12	1,93,444	1	19	49	49	118	368 4	..	6	....	3	2	29	24	16	1,160 0	296 2 0	811 14 9
Kámrúp ..	2	16	130	211	41	1	5	36	440	414 8	..	9	8	....	..	7	..	24	34 4	80,319	3	6	19	170	198	195 8	..	27	....	..	..	1	31	29	752 4	525 3 0	943 8 9
Darrang ..	2	13	21	33	24	3	8	11	113	171 4	..	10	1	....	..	..	..	11	9 8	61,777	3	2	70	46	121	131 8	..	20	....	..	..	3	15	28	392 4	155 2 0	379 13 4
Nowgong ..	1	12	25	71	10	4	..	....	122	116 12	..	10	..	....	..	..	..	10	7 8	30,928	6	4	9	41	60	69 4	..	9	....	..	..	2	22	18	229 8	152 8 2	325 11 9
Sibságar ..	3	17	129	619	59	54	7	15	891	801 4	..	57	..	....	..	..	..	57	42 12	1,55,614	2	26	69	291	388	390 8	..	25	....	1	..	10	52	15	1,334 8	239 12 0	1,258 1 9
Lakhimpur ..	2	4	54	44	42	..	..	13	157	198 0	..	14	..	....	..	..	..	21	17 8	62,174	1	10	4	101	116	129 12	..	..	....	..	..	1	58	16	345 4	218 3 0	448 13 1
Total Assam Valley Districts ..	12	68	563	1,091	336	66	22	216	2,361	2,413 12	..	144	21	10	..	9	7	191	167 4	5,84,266	16	67	220	698	1,001	1,284 12	..	87	....	4	2	46	202	122	4,213 12	1,586 14 2	4,167 15 5
Nága Hills ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	..	..	....	..	.....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Khási „ ..	1	1	23	2	31	1	..	2	60	97 8	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	27,379	.....	..	1	10	11	68 8	1	..	....	..	..	..	14	3	166 0	43 12 0	108 7 4
Gáro „ ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	.....	.....	1	9	....	10	42 12	..	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	46 12	.....	36 8 0
Total Hill Districts ..	3	1	23	2	31	1	..	2	60	97 8	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	....	27,379	.....	1	10	10	21	111 4	1	1	....	..	..	..	14	3	212 12	43 12 0	144 15 4
Grand total ..	25	305	7,603	10,603	1,865	1,702	139	2,099	24,316	23,441 0	..	854	239	1,133	..	9	9	2,244	1,861 0	42,55,623	28	155	412	3,728	4,323	5,128 0	1	109	1	11	181	618	450	899	30,890 0	13,404 15 2	24,202 8 1

[31] C.—PRISONS.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cachar ..	Silchar	Convicts ..	58	2	60	311	31	342	369	33	402	298	33	331	71	..	71	54·86	1·45	56·31	63·78	1·79	65·57
		Under-trial	12	..	12	260	27	286	271	27	298	259	27	286	12	..	12	8·88	·34	9·22			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·04	..	·04			
	Hailákándi	Convicts ..	1	..	1	84	8	92	85	8	93	84	8	92	1	..	1	1·61	·12	1·76	4·83	·15	4·98
		Under-trial	5	..	5	109	3	112	114	3	117	113	3	116	1	..	1	3·19	·03	3·22			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Sylhet ..	Sylhet	Convicts ..	395	6	401	636	16	652	1,031	22	1,053	697	18	715	334	4	338	358·19	4·25	362·44	370·85	4·88	375·73
		Under-trial	21	..	21	202	7	209	223	7	230	210	7	217	13	..	13	12·62	·63	13·25			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·94	..	·94			
	Sunámganj	Convicts ..	16	..	16	320	1	321	336	1	337	313	1	314	23	..	23	22·79	·03	22·82	26·79	·15	26·94
		Under-trial	4	..	4	84	4	88	88	4	92	86	4	90	2	..	2	3·85	·12	3·97			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	·15	..	·15			
	Karimganj	Convicts ..	17	..	17	118	2	115	130	2	132	118	2	120	12	..	12	11·23	·01	11·24	15·78	·07	15·85
		Under-trial	6	..	6	93	9	102	99	9	108	96	9	105	3	..	3	4·32	·06	4·38			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	·23	..	·23			
	Habiganj ..	Convicts ..	14	..	14	425	18	443	439	18	457	394	15	409	45	3	48	25·66	·38	26·04	33·53	·44	33·97
		Under-trial	23	..	23	249	7	256	272	7	279	258	7	265	14	..	14	7·91	·06	7·57			
		Civil ..	1	..	1	8	..	8	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	·36	..	·36			
	South Sylhet.	Convicts ..	15	..	15	176	1	177	191	1	192	173	1	174	18	..	18	14·06	·01	14·07	16·69	·01	16·70
		Under-trial	1	..	1	128	..	128	129	..	129	124	..	124	5	..	5	2·58	..	2·58			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·05	..	·05			
Goálpára	Goálpára ..	Convicts ..	8	..	8	46	2	48	54	2	56	51	2	53	3	..	3	7·89	·24	8·13	12·21	·25	12·46
		Under-trial	..	..	..	62	1	63	62	1	63	60	..	60	2	1	3	4·32	·01	4·33			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Dhubri ..	Convicts ..	16	..	16	187	6	193	203	6	209	196	6	202	7	..	7	8·00	·04	8·04	13·01	·22	13·23
		Under-trial	2	..	2	155	7	162	157	7	164	152	7	159	5	..	5	4·98	·18	5·16			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·03	..	·03			
Kámrúp ..	Gauhátí ..	Convicts ..	171	..	171	403	10	413	574	10	584	395	10	405	179	..	179	191·18	·30	191·78	194·40	·39	194·79
		Under-trial	21	..	21	99	8	107	120	8	128	119	8	127	1	..	1	2·80	·06	2·86			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	·12	·03	·15			
	Barpeta	Convicts ..	9	..	9	46	3	49	55	3	58	46	3	49	9	..	9	5·94	·04	5·98	6·65	·16	6·81
		Under-trial	..	..	..	14	4	18	14	4	18	14	4	18	..	..	..	·22	·12	·34			
		Civil.....	1	..	1	4	..	4	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	·49	..	·49			
Darrang..	Tezpur	Convicts..	193	19	212	332	40	372	525	59	584	345	46	391	180	13	192	165·37	13·76	179·13	170·00	14·28	184·28
		Under-trial	4	2	6	166	22	188	170	24	194	167	24	191	3	..	3	4·19	·52	4·71			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7	..	7	6	..	6	1	..	1	·44	..	·44			
	Mangaldai	Convicts ..	7	..	7	80	5	85	87	5	92	79	5	84	8	..	8	6·66	·36	7·02	9·89	·83	10·72
		Under-trial	..	..	..	121	18	139	131	18	149	131	18	149	..	..	..	3·19	·47	3·66			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	·04	..	·04			
Nowgong	Nowgong ..	Convicts ..	75	..	75	259	16	275	334	16	350	270	16	286	64	..	64	65·98	·94	66·90	71·65	1·49	73·14
		Under-trial	3	2	5	223	13	236	226	15	241	218	15	233	8	..	8	5·69	·47	6·16			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	.....	·08	·08			
Sibságar..	Sibságar ..	Convicts ..	64	3	67	345	42	387	409	45	454	349	42	391	60	3	63	60·26	2·10	62·36	64·64	2·26	66·90
		Under-trial	..	..	..	214	20	234	214	20	234	209	20	229	5	..	5	4·37	·16	4·53			
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·01	..	·01			
	Jorhát	Convicts ..	17	4	21	177	20	197	194	24	218	187	24	211	7	..	7	13·01	·69	13·70			
		Under-trial	5	1	6	159	15	174	164	16	180	164	16	180	..	..	..	3·13	·31	3·44	16·34	1·00	17·34
		Civil ..	..	..	..	8	1	9	8	1	9	8	1	9	..	..	..	·20	..	·20			
	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	11	..	11	170	22	192	181	22	203	171	22	193	10	..	10	11·79	·59	12 39			
		Under-trial	1	1	2	176	24	200	177	25	202	171	23	194	6	2	8	3·33	·14	3·53	15·35	·79	16·34
		Civil ..	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	..	..	..	·37	·06	·43			
Lakhimpur.	Dibrugarh	Convicts ..	70	..	70	491	75	566	561	75	636	508	72	580	53	3	56	59·64	2·86	62·50			
		Under-trial	6	..	6	313	47	360	319	47	366	313	47	360	6	..	6	6·51	·46	6·97	66·39	3·32	69·71
		Civil ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	·24	..	·24			
	Lakhimpur	Convicts ..	8	..	8	80	7	87	88	7	95	79	7	86	9	..	9	9·93	·32	10·25			
		Under-trial	1	..	1	52	3	55	53	3	56	49	3	52	4	..	4	1·04	·01	1·05	11·02	·33	11·35
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	·05	..	·05			
Nága Hills	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	11	..	11	50	1	51	61	1	62	56	1	57	5	..	5	11·40	·28	11·68			
		Under-trial	11	1	12	67	2	69	78	3	81	75	3	78	3	..	3	3·94	·01	3·95	15·34	·29	15·63
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....			
Khási Hills.	Shillong ..	Convicts ..	36	..	36	53	3	560	89	3	92	51	2	53	38	1	39	37·33	1·06	38·29			
		Under-trial	..	..	..	34	2	36	34	2	36	33	2	35	1	..	1	·84	·04	·88	38·07	1·10	39·17
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....			
Gáro Hills	Tura	Convicts ..	16	..	16	36	..	36	52	..	52	35	..	35	17	..	17	14·96	..	14·96			
		Under-trial	2	..	2	43	..	43	45	..	45	43	..	43	2	..	2	1·80	..	1·80	17·24	..	17·24
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	·48	..	·48			
	Total of Jails.	Convicts ..	1,078	30	1,108	3,017	239	3,256	4,095	269	4,364	3,109	245	3,354	986	24	1,010	1,000·93	26·76	1,027·75	1,052·79	29·73	1,082·52
		Under-trial	69	4	73	1,665	153	1,818	1,734	157	1,891	1,680	157	1,837	54	..	54	50·88	2·36	53·74			
		Civil ..	2	..	2	20	1	21	22	1	23	21	..	21	1	1	2	·92	·11	1·03			
		Total ..	1,149	34	1,183	4,702	393	5,095	5,851	427	6,278	4,810	402	5,212	1,041	25	1,066	1,052·79	29·73	1,082·52	1,052·79	29·73	1,082·52
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ..	150	4	154	1,803	90	1,893	1,953	94	2,047	1,786	91	1,877	167	3	170	156·96	3·07	160·03	201·36	4·47	206·33
		Under-trial	59	3	62	1,367	90	1,457	1,426	93	1,519	1,384	90	1,474	42	3	45	42·48	1·34	43·82			
		Civil ..	2	..	2	35	2	37	37	2	39	35	2	37	2	..	2	2·42	·06	2·48			
		Total ..	211	7	218	3,205	182	3,387	3,416	189	3,605	3,205	183	3,388	211	6	217	201·86	4·47	206·33	201·36	4·47	206·33
	Grand total	Convicts ..	1,228	34	1,262	4,820	329	5,149	6,048	363	6,411	4,895	336	5,231	1,153	27	1,180	1,157·95	29·83	1,187·78			
		Under-trial	128	7	135	3,032	243	3,275	3,160	250	3,410	3,064	247	3,311	96	3	99	93·36	4·20	97·56	1,254·65	34·20	1,288·85
		Civil ..	4	..	4	55	3	58	59	3	62	56	2	58	3	1	4	3·34	·17	3·51			
		Total ..	1,360	41	1,401	7,907	575	8,482	9,267	616	9,883	8,015	585	8,600	1,252	31	1,283	1,254·65	34·20	1,288·85	1,254·65	34·20	1,288·85

[32] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

Serial No.	Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year. M.	3 F.	4 Imprisoned during the present year. M.	4 F.	5 Total. M.	5 F.	6 Received by transfer. A. To undergo sentence. From jails in the Province. M.	F.	From subsidiary jails to district jails in the Province. M.	F.	From jails outside the Province. M.	F.	6 B. In transit for transportation, or to other jails. From jails in the Province. M.	F.	From jails outside the Province. M.	F.	7 Grand total. M.	F.	Total.	8 Transferred to other jails. A. To undergo sentence. M.	F.	B. For transportation beyond seas. M.	F.	9 Released during the year. A. On appeal. M.	F.	B. On expiry of sentence. M.	F.
1	Silchar ..	58	2	230	24	288	26	7	..	72	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	369	33	402	41	2	..	..	35	..	212	31
2	Sylhet ..	395	6	233	13	628	19	36	2	365	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1,081	22	1,053	30	..	2	..	186	..	418	17
3	Dhubri ..	16	..	178	6	194	6	3	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	208	6	209	151	5	..	..	2	..	28	1
4	Gauhâti ..	171	..	124	5	295	5	261	4	19	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	574	10	584	74	8	2	..	28	..	224	2
5	Tezpur ..	193	19	176	23	369	42	108	16	43	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	525	59	584	66	..	..	..	2	..	250	44
6	Nowgong ..	75	..	257	16	332	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	16	350	27	2	..	..	13	..	204	14
7	Sibsâgar ..	64	8	248	30	312	38	..	..	97	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	45	454	49	4	..	..	6	2	289	36
8	Dibrugarh ..	70	..	488	75	558	75	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	561	75	636	24	1	2	..	8	1	452	70
9	Shillong ..	36	..	53	3	89	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	3	92	1	..	..	..	..	..	42	3
	Total of Jails ..	1,078	30	1,984	195	3,062	225	417	22	604	22	8	..	4	..	..	..	4,095	269	4,364	464	22	6	..	230	3	2,129	217
1	Hailâkândi ..	1	..	81	8	82	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	8	93	74	7	..	..	..	..	16	..
2	Sunâmganj ..	16	..	300	1	316	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	1	337	131	..	..	..	44	..	136	1
3	Karimganj ..	17	..	107	2	124	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	2	132	48	..	..	..	16	..	53	2
4	Habiganj ..	14	..	418	18	432	18	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	439	18	457	141	1	..	..	35	..	216	14
5	South Sylhet ..	15	..	173	1	188	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	1	192	56	..	..	..	8	..	107	1
6	Goâlpâra ..	8	..	42	2	50	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	2	56	16	..	..	..	6	..	27	2
7	Barpeta ..	9	..	45	3	54	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	3	58	3	1	..	..	3	..	38	3
8	Mangaldai ..	7	..	79	5	86	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	5	92	18	..	..	..	6	..	54	5
9	Jorhât ..	17	4	163	20	180	24	6	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	194	24	218	54	7	..	..	..	..	132	17
10	Golâghât ..	11	..	151	21	162	21	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	22	203	63	6	..	..	3	..	105	16
11	Lakhimpur ..	8	..	77	7	85	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	7	95	5	..	..	..	1	..	72	7
12	Kohima ..	11	..	49	2	60	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	1	62	19	1	..	..	..	..	36	..
13	Tura	36	..	32	..	48	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	52	9	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
	Total of Lock-ups ..	150	4	1,717	89	1,867	93	57	..	26	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	1,953	94	2,047	637	23	..	..	120	..	1,004	67
	Grand total ..	1,228	34	3,701	284	4,929	318	474	22	630	23	10	..	5	..	..	..	6,048	363	6,411	1,101	45	6	..	350	3	3,133	284

[32] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement I—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.	9—*concluded*. Released during the year. C. Under remission rules. M.	C. F.	D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness. M.	(a) F.	(b) On other grounds. M.	(b) F.	10 Transported beyond seas. M.	F.	11 Transferred to lunatic asylum. M.	F.	12 Escaped. M.	F.	13 Executed. M.	F.	14 Died. M.	F.	15 Remaining at the end of the present year. M.	F.	16 Daily average number. M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar ..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	71	..	54·88	1·45	56·31
2	Sylhet ..	92	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	334	4	358·19	4·25	362·44
3	Dhubri ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	8·00	·04	8·04
4	Gauhâti ..	33	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	..	179	..	191·48	·30	191·78
5	Tezpur ..	14	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	180	13	165·37	13·76	179·13
6	Nowgong ..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	64	..	65·96	·94	66·90
7	Sibsâgar ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	60	3	60·26	2·10	62·36
8	Dibrugarh ..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	55	3	59·64	2·86	62·50
9	Shillong ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	38	1	37·23	1·06	38·29
	Total of Jails ..	178	..	31	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	64	1	986	24	1,000·29	26·76	1,027·75
1	Hailâkândi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1·64	·12	1·76
2	Sunâmganj ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	22·79	·03	22·82
3	Karimganj ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	11·23	·01	11·24
4	Habiganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	45	3	25·66	·38	26·04
5	South Sylhet ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	14·06	·01	14·07
6	Goâlpâra ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7·89	·24	8·13
7	Barpeta ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	5·94	·04	5·98
8	Mangaldai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	6·66	·36	7·02
9	Jorhât ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	13·01	·69	13·70
10	Golâghât ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	11·79	·59	12·38
11	Lakhimpur ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9·93	·32	10·25
12	Kohima ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	11·40	·28	11·68
13	Tura	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	17	..	14·96	....	14·96
	Total of Lock-ups ..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	·7	1	167	3	156·96	3·07	160·03
	Grand total ..	192	..	33	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	71	2	1,153	27	1,157·95	29·83	1,187·78

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement II.—Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

Serial No.	Jails.	3 Religion. A Christians. a Europeans. M.	a Europeans. F.	b Eurasians. M.	b Eurasians. F.	c Natives. M.	c Natives. F.	B Muhammadans. M.	B Muhammadans. F.	C Hindus and Sikhs. M.	C Hindus and Sikhs. F.	D Buddhists and Jains. M.	D Buddhists and Jains. F.	E All other classes. M.	E All other classes. F.	4 Age. A Under sixteen. M.	A Under sixteen. F.	B Sixteen to forty. M.	B Sixteen to forty. F.	C Forty to sixty. M.	C Forty to sixty. F.	D Above sixty. M.	D Above sixty. F.
1	Silchar	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	3	180	21	..	..	4	..	..	..	202	22	22	1	1	1
2	Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	3	88	10	..	..	5	..	1	1	177	10	44	1	5	1
3	Dhubri	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	4	99	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	129	6	23	..	4	..
4	Gauháti	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	86	5	..	..	7	..	..	..	94	4	19	1	2	..
5	Tezpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	140	18	..	..	27	4	..	..	164	23	12	..	..	..
6	Nowgong	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	1	206	12	..	..	26	3	..	..	224	14	22	2	2	..
7	Sibságar	..	1	..	..	1	..	17	1	221	28	..	..	7	1	..	..	226	29	21	1	..	..
8	Dibrugarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4	464	71	..	..	..	..	1	..	418	70	68	5	..	..
9	Shillong	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	..	8	..	..	..	35	2	..	..	40	3	10	..	3	..
	Total of Jails	..	1	..	..	3	1	326	17	1,492	166	..	..	112	11	2	1	1,674	181	241	11	17	2
1	Hailákándi	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	43	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	59	6	17	2	..	..
2	Sunámganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	1	77	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	189	1	73	..	13	..
3	Karimganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	80	2	22	..	4	..
4	Habiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	2	79	16	..	..	2	..	2	..	321	17	85	1	..	..
5	South Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	56	..	..	..	27	1	..	..	151	1	20	..	3	..
6	Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	27	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	55	1	7	1	..	..
7	Barpeta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	37	1	8	2	..	..
8	Mangaldai	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	50	3	..	..	26	1	..	1	62	4	16	..	1	..
9	Jorhát	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	153	20	1	..	2	..	..	1	153	19	10	..	..	..
10	Golághát	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	138	21	..	..	..	..	1	..	144	20	6	1	..	..
11	Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	75	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	77	7	1	..	..	..
12	Kohima	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	35	2	..	..	45	2	5	..	..	..
13	Tura	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	30	..	2	..	..	..
	Total of Lock-ups	..	..	..	..	1	..	772	6	786	79	2	..	119	5	4	2	1,383	81	272	7	21	..
	Grand total	..	1	..	..	4	1	1,098	23	2,278	245	2	..	231	16	6	3	3,057	262	513	18	38	2

[33] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement No. II—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	B Professional persons.	C Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F Persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c., &c.	G Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H Married.	I Unmarried.	J Widows.	K Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	11	....	153	52	1	....	8	15	3	4	2	225	24	249
2	Sylhet	2	1	10	167	1	....	56	11	....	2	....	227	13	240
3	Dhubri	13	14	19	102	2	6	1	1	....	3	2	150	6	162
4	Gauháti	7	....	17	75	13	2	1	3	....	2	....	115	5	120
5	Tezpur	7	2	68	100	1	....	3	20	2	1	....	176	23	199
6	Nowgong	1	3	23	200	9	10	2	8	1	7	....	248	16	264
7	Sibsagar	2	....	169	72	3	....	....	22	4	4	....	247	30	277
8	Dibrugarh	10	9	400	59	6	....	3	70	2	3	....	487	75	562
9	Shillong	7	1	7	37	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	38	3	56
	Total of Jails	60	30	861	855	37	17	74	158	12	26	4	1,934	195	2,129
1	Hailákándi	....	1	27	44	2	....	2	6	....	2	....	76	8	84
2	Sunámganj	....	....	....	274	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	275	1	276
3	Karimganj	1	....	8	95	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	107	2	109
4	Habiganj	2	....	22	381	1	....	2	13	....	5	....	408	18	426
5	South Sylhet	1	....	62	111	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	174	1	175
6	Goálpára	....	4	6	26	2	1	3	..	....	1	1	42	2	44
7	Barpeta	....	1	....	40	2	....	4	1	....	2	....	45	3	48
8	Mangaldai	1	3	48	26	1	....	....	4	1	....	....	79	5	84
9	Jorhát	1	....	....	52	4	28	78	16	1	3	....	168	20	188
10	Golághát	3	4	103	36	3	2	....	20	1	....	....	151	21	172
11	Lakhimpur	....	....	....	49	26	....	1	6	....	1	....	78	7	85
12	Kohima	10	....	....	37	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	50	2	52
13	Tura	8	1	....	23	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	32	....	32
	Total of Lock-ups	27	14	276	1,194	43	31	95	71	2	15	1	1,680	90	1,770
	Grand total	87	44	1,137	2,049	80	48	169	224	15	41	5	3,614	285	3,899

[34] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement III.—Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of Assam during the year 1892, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentence.

1	2	3	4																				5		
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																				Total.		
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		
			One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		
																			a		b				
																			For life.		For a term.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	A	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
		B	137	19	39	2	24	..	18	1	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	23	240
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		139	20	39	2	25	..	15	1	5	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	225	24	249
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		14	..	13	..	20	..	8	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	71	....	71
2	Sylhet	A	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	17
		B	71	8	50	1	21	1	20	..	19	..	20	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	205	10	215
		C	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
		D	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		84	11	53	1	24	1	21	..	20	..	20	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	227	13	240
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		10	..	21	..	42	1	70	..	74	..	78	..	31	2	5	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	334	4	338
3	Dhubri	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	47	3	66	2	13	1	12	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	151	6	157
		C	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.		48	3	66	2	14	1	13	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	156	6	162
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
4	Gauhati	A	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	....	3
		B	25	1	31	2	13	..	5	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	4	88
		C	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	12	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	1	28
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		27	1	31	2	16	..	7	..	21	1	9	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	115	5	120
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		1	..	18	..	3	..	29	..	38	..	32	..	17	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	179	..	179
5	Tezpur	A	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		B	102	18	28	4	21	..	10	..	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	23	195
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		103	18	28	4	22	..	11	..	9	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	176	23	199
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		3	..	9	1	13	1	31	4	31	3	40	3	39	..	1	..	7	1	6	..	..	..	180	13	193
6	Nowgong	A	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	9
		B	109	12	45	2	40	2	13	..	11	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	16	239
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	....	14
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
	Total of admissions.		118	12	45	2	40	2	16	..	20	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	16	264
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		8	..	8	..	11	..	17	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	64
7	Sibsagar	A	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
		B	126	29	56	..	30	..	17	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	233	29	262
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
		D	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
	Total of admissions.		134	30	57	..	31	..	17	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	247	30	277
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		10	1	17	2	16	..	8	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	3	63
8	Dibrugarh	A	5	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11
		B	325	66	88	6	38	1	19	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	474	73	547
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.		330	68	91	6	40	1	21	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	487	75	562
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		14	2	11	1	13	..	8	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	3	56
9	Shillong	A	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
		B	4	..	13	..	25	1	7	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	2	54
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.		5	1	13	..	25	1	7	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	3	56
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		..	..	..	..	17	..	6	..	4	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1	39
	Total of Jails	A	40	8	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	8	56
		B	940	156	416	19	225	6	116	1	60	2	36	1	9	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	1	..	1,812	186	1,998
		C	..	..	1	..	6	..	11	..	31	..	10	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	63
		D	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	....	12
	Total of admissions.		382	164	423	19	237	6	128	1	93	2	49	2	12	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	1	..	1,934	195	2,129
	Total remaining on the 31st December.		60	3	108	4	152	2	177	4	204	3	171	4	98	2	11	..	13	2	13	..	1	..	986	24	1,010

[34] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement III—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence. A: One month.		B: Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		C: Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		D: Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		E: Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		F: Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		G: Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		H: Exceeding ten years.		I: Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a: For life.		I: Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b: For a term.		J: Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hailákándi	A	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
		B	21	6	26	1	24	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	7	81
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	21	7	26	1	25	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	8	84
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
2	Sunámganj	A	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	4
		B	82	1	84	..	51	..	42	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	1	265
		C	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	84	1	85	..	55	..	44	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275	1	276
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	7	..	13	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	....	23
3	Karimgánj	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	22	2	48	..	11	..	15	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	2	101
		C	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	23	2	49	..	14	..	16	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	2	109
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	....	12
4	Hfabiganj	A	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	9
		B	202	15	87	1	55	..	24	..	30	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401	16	417
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	208	17	87	1	56	..	24	..	30	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	18	426
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	18	3	17	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	3	48
5	South Sylhet	A	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	6
		B	72	1	45	..	25	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	1	160
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
		D	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	73	1	49	..	27	..	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	1	175
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	2	..	10	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	....	18
6	Goálpára	A	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		B	10	1	13	1	7	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	40
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	12	1	13	1	7	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	2	44
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
7	Barpeta	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		B	27	2	11	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	3	46
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		D	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	27	2	12	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	3	48
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
8	Mangaldai	A	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
		B	41	6	18	..	9	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	5	80
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	44	5	18	..	10	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	5	84
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	....	8
9	Jorhát	A	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		B	94	16	41	3	13	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	20	172
		C	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....	5
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
	Total of admissions.	.....	97	16	42	3	15	..	4	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	20	183
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	8	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7

[34]

C.—Prisons.—(Judicial.)

Statement III—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence. A: One month.		B: Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		C: Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		D: Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		E: Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		F: Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		G: Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		H: Exceeding ten years.		I: Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a: For life.		I: b: For a term.		J: Sentenced to death.		5 Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
10	Golāghāt	A	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		B	81	16	38	1	13	1	8	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	21	169
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	3
	Total of admissions.	.....	81	16	38	1	14	1	8	3	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	21	172
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	....	10
11	Lakhimpur	A	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		B	50	7	19	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	7	81
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	2
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	51	7	20	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	7	
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	....	
12	Kohima	A	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..
		B	13	..	9	..	23	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50	2	52
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	13	..	9	..	23	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50	2	2
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	....	
13	Tura	A	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1
		B	1	..	10	..	12	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	....	31
		C	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
		D	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of admissions.	.....	2	..	10	..	12	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	....	32
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	....	..	2	..	10	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	....	17
	Total of Lock-ups.	A	20	3	6	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	3	36
		B	716	72	449	7	251	2	123	4	63	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1,608	87	1,695
		C	....	..	7	..	8	..	8	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	....	32
		D	....	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	....	7
	Total of admissions.	.....	736	75	458	7	266	2	132	4	78	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1,680	90	1,770
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	41	3	34	..	27	..	12	..	13	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	3	170
	Grand total	A	60	11	11	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	11	92
		B	1,636	228	865	26	476	8	239	5	123	2	49	3	9	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	3	..	3,420	278	3,693
		C	....	..	2	..	14	..	12	..	13	..	13	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	1	95
		D	2	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	....	19
	Total of admissions.	.....	1,718	239	881	26	503	8	260	5	171	2	87	4	12	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	3	..	3,614	285	3,899
	Total remaining on the 31st December.	.....	101	6	172	4	179	2	189	4	217	3	178	6	28	2	11	..	13	2	13	..	1	..	1,153	27	1,180

A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B— Ditto ditto rigorous imprisonment
C— Ditto ditto ditto ditto with solitary confinement.
D— Ditto ditto ditto ditto with whipping.

Statement IV.—Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1892 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A		B		C		D						A			B		
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted direct during the year.												Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.								
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	225	24	249	16	2	...	...	2	...	18	2	20	8·00	8·33	8·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sylhet	227	13	240	19	...	4	...	2	...	25	...	25	11·01	...	10·41	1	1	2	...	...	...
3	Dhubri	156	6	162	9	1	...	...	1	...	10	1	11	6·41	16·66	6·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Gauháti	115	5	120	9	1	2	...	2	...	13	1	14	11·30	20·00	11·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Tezpur	176	23	199	17	5	...	...	...	...	17	5	22	9·65	21·73	11·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Nowgong	248	16	264	22	1	3	...	...	...	25	1	26	10·08	6·25	9·85	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sibságar	247	30	277	21	2	4	...	1	...	26	2	28	10·52	6·66	10·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dibrugarh	487	75	562	26	5	2	...	...	...	28	5	33	5·75	6·66	5·87	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Shillong	53	3	56	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6	11·32	.....	10·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Jails	1,934	195	2,129	144	17	16	...	8	...	168	17	185	8·68	8·71	8·69	2	1	3	...	...	...
1	Hailákándi	76	8	84	8	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	10	13·15	.....	11·89	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj	275	1	276	30	...	6	...	...	...	36	...	36	13·09	.....	13·04	...	..	...	...	...	...
3	Karimganj	107	2	109	17	...	2	...	1	...	20	...	20	18·68	.....	18·34	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	Habiganj	408	18	426	36	...	5	...	...	...	41	...	41	10·04	.....	9·62	2	...	2	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet	174	1	175	15	...	8	...	1	...	24	...	24	13·79	.....	13·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goálpára	42	2	44	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4·76	.....	4·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bárpeta	45	3	48	6	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	8	17·77	.....	16·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai	79	5	84	11	...	2	...	2	...	15	...	15	18·98	.....	17·85	...	1	1	...	...	...
9	Jorhát	163	20	183	5	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	7	3·68	5·00	3·82	...	1	1	...	...	...
10	Golághát	151	21	172	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	10	6·62	.....	5·81	1	...	1	...	...	...
11	Lakhimpur	78	7	85	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	2·56	14·27	3·53	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kohima	50	2	52	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	4	4·00	100·00	7·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tura	32	.....	32	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	12·50	.....	12·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Lock-ups	1,680	90	1,770	143	1	30	...	7	3	180	4	184	10·71	4·44	10·39	4	2	6	...	...	...
	Grand total	3,614	285	3,899	287	18	46	...	15	3	348	21	369	9·63	7·36	9·46	6	3	9	...	...	...

[36] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement V.—Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1891 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
			From inside the jails.	From outside the jails.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.
1	Silchar ...	2	2	1	3	...	3	3	2	...	2	1	2	...
2	Sylhet ...	16	1	2	3	2	2	4	14	1	15	1	2	...
3	Dhubri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	Gauháti ...	3	...	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	2	...
5	Tezpur ...	6	...	4	4	...	4	4	6	...	6	1	3	...
6	Nowgong ...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...
7	Sibságar ...	6	...	4	4	...	4	4	6	...	6	4	...	...
8	Dibrugarh ...	1	1	4	5	...	2	2	1	3	4	5	...	...
9	Shillong ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
	Total of Jails ...	37	5	19	24	3	18	21	34	6	40	14	10	...
1	Hailákándi ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	Karimganj ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	Habiganj ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	South Sylhet ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...
6	Goálpára ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
7	Barpeta ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
9	Jorhát ...	.....	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
10	Golághát ...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	1	...	...
12	Kohima ...	7	2	...	2	...	2	2	7	...	7	1	1	...
13	Tura ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...
	Total of Lock-ups ...	22	3	5	8	1	8	9	21	...	21	5	3	...
	Grand total ...	59	8	24	32	4	26	30	55	6	61	19	12	...

[37] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement VI.—Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5						6												7	8
						Breaches of jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.													
												A		B. By Jail Officers.									C		
														a		b		c		d		e			
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking, or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By criminal courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.		Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 *c* to column 3.	Ratio of column 6*d* to the total number of other punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.			
1	Silchar	54·86	1·45	4	..	14	..	40	..	19	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	3	69	..	76	134·98	4·11
2	Sylhet	358·19	4·25	5	..	70	..	131	..	108	3	6	..	14	2	1	..	....	....	25	269	1	318	88·71	8·62
3	Dhubri	8·00	·04	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	8	..	8	99·50	....
4	Gauháti	191·48	·30	5	..	79	..	202	..	51	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	16	318	..	337	175·71	4·98
5	Tezpur	165·37	13·76	9	..	6	..	60	..	50	4	9	..	1	..	..	1	....	....	15	100	3	129	72·91	13·62
6	Nowgong	65·96	·94	1	..	6	..	38	..	24	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	9	57	1	70	104·63	15·00
7	Sibságar	60·26	2·10	7	..	19	..	91	..	10	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	7	113	..	127	203·65	5·83
8	Dibrugarh	59·64	2·86	8	..	3	..	76	..	22	1	3	..	8	..	..	..	....	....	1	98	1	111	177·60	·91
9	Shillong	37·23	1·06	2	..	4	..	....	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	11	..	13	33·95	....
	Total of Jails ..	1,000·99	26·76	41	..	203	..	643	..	293	9	33	..	27	2	1	1	....	....	76	1,043	6	1,189	115·68	7·88
1	Hailákándi ..	1·64	·12	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....
2	Sunámganj ..	22·79	·03	1	..	1	..	25	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	28	..	29	127·08	3·57
3	Karimganj	11·23	·01	..	..	3	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3	..	..	3	26·69	....
4	Habiganj	25·66	·38	2	..	8	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	....	....	2	13	..	24	92·16	9·09
5	South Sylhet ..	14·06	·01	2	..	1	..	....	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	2	..	4	28·42	....
6	Goálpára	7·89	·24	..	..	1	..	....	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	12	..	13	159·90	8·33
7	Barpeta	5·94	·04	..	..	..	..	18	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	18	..	18	301·00	....
8	Mangaldai ..	6·66	·36	..	..	..	..	....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	2	..	3	42·73	50·00
9	Jorhát	13·01	·69	3	..	..	..	33	..	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3	31	..	36	622·75	3·61
10	Golághát	11·79	·59	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	1	..	5	49·38	66·66
11	Lakhimpur ..	9·93	·82	2	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	7	..	10	97·57	25·00
12	Kohima	11·40	·28	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....
13	Tura	14·96	....	1	..	1	..	3	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	....	....	..	3	..	5	33·42	....
	Total of Lock-ups ..	156·96	3·07	13	..	16	..	145	..	26	..	8	..	..	..	10	..	....	....	15	167	..	200	124·98	8·11
	Grand total ..	1,157·95	29·83	54	..	219	..	788	..	319	9	41	..	27	2	11	1	....	....	91	1,210	8	1,389	116·03	7·96

[38] C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement VIII.—Showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar ...	54·86	1·45	4·11	...	7·49	...	13	...	7	...
2	Sylhet ...	358·19	4·25	27·84	...	7·77	...	74	...	9	...
3	Dhubri ...	8·00	·04	·38	...	4·75	...	1	...	...	...
4	Gauháti ...	191·48	·30	13·52	...	7·06	...	35	...	11	...
5	Tezpur ...	165·37	13·76	7·37	...	4·45	...	24	...	8	...
6	Nowgong ...	65·96	·94	1·88	...	2·88	...	6	...	1	...
7	Sibságar ...	60·26	2·10	1·65	...	2·73	...	2	...	1	...
8	Dibrugarh ...	59·64	2·86	2·37	...	3·97	...	10	...	5	...
9	Shillong ...	37·23	1·06	·83	...	2·20	...	2	...	1	...
	Total of Jails ...	1,000·99	26·76	59·95	...	5·99	...	167	...	43	...
1	Hailákándi ...	1·64	·12	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sunámganj ...	22·79	·03	1·00	...	4·39	...	1	...	1	...
3	Karimganj ...	11·23	·01	1·00	...	8·99	...	1	...	...	...
4	Habiganj ...	256	·38	1·18	...	4·57	...	1	...	1	...
5	South Sylhet ...	14·06	·01	1·00	...	7·11	...	...	...	...	...
6	Goálpára ...	7·89	·24	·75	...	9·51	...	1	...	...	...
7	Barpeta ...	5·94	·04	1·00	...	16·83	...	1	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai ...	6·66	·36	·31	...	4·65	...	1	...	1	...
9	Jorhát ...	13·01	·69	1·02	...	7·84	...	1	...	1	...
10	Golághát ...	11·79	·59	1·51	...	11·81	...	1	...	1	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	9·93	·32	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kohima ...	11·40	·28	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tura ...	14·96	.....	·93	...	6·22	...	1	...	1	...
	Total of Lock-ups...	156·96	3·07	9·70	...	6·18	...	9	...	6	...
	Grand total ...	1,157·95	29·83	69·65	...	6·01	...	176	...	49	...

Statement IX.—Showing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

	Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Oorias, and Assamese. Convicted non-labouring prisoners. Morning meal.							Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Oorias, and Assamese. Convicted non-labouring prisoners. Evening meal.						
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	5	2	1	½	½	½	6	4	1	1	½	½	½	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	5	1	2	½	½	½	6	4	..	2	½	½	½	6

	Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Oorias, and Assamese. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Morning meal.								Scale No. I. For Bengalis, Oorias, and Assamese. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Evening meal.							
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	6	..	2	2	½	½	½	6	4	2	..	½	½	½	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	6	2	..	..	½	½	½	6	4	..	2	½	½	½	6

	Scale No. II. For natives of Behar, the North-West Provinces, &c. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Morning meal.								Scale No. II. For natives of Behar, the North-West Provinces, &c. Labouring and under-trial prisoners. Evening meal.							
	Rice.	Dall.	Vegetables.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.	Atta.	Dall.	Oil.	Salt.	Condiments.	Firewood.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	6	..	2	..	½	½	½	..	5	1	½	½	½	6
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	6	2	2	2	½	½	½	6	5	1	½	½	½	6

	Punishment diet scale. For natives of all provinces. Labouring and non-labouring. Both meals.
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	One pound of wheaten or rice flour daily in form of porridge and seasoned with salt is given half at each meal, and in some cases half the quantity of regular food.
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	

Statement X.—Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Sub-Jails of Assam during the year 1892, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs.

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B		
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar	56·81	9·22	·04	65·57	2,056	31 5 0	1,268	19 5 5	523	8 0 10	197	3 0 0	54 9 1	272	4 2 5	561	8 8 10	4,882	74 7 3
2	Sylhet	362·44	13·25	·04	375·73	16,424	43 11 6	5,459	14 8 6	4,593	12 3 7	526	2 3 2	29 13 3	2,217	5 14 5	1,748	4 10 5	31,267	83 3 5
3	Dhubri	8·04	5·16	·03	13·23	623	47 3 2	356	26 14 6	284	29 0 4	8	0 9 8	20 0 0	130	9 13 7	702	53 1 0	2,203	166 8 3
4	Gauháti	191·78	2·86	·15	194·79	6,753	34 11 1	4,168	21 6 4	1,914	9 13 2	330	1 11 1	35 6 6	1,590	8 2 7	1,428	7 5 4	16,183	83 1 3
5	Tezpur	179·13	4·71	·44	184·28	6,452	35 1 6	3,334	18 1 5	1,608	8 11 3	284	1 8 8	39 15 1	1,564	8 8 1	741	4 0 4	13,983	75 14 1
6	Nowgong	66·90	6·16	·08	73·14	2,557	34 15 11	905	12 6 0	396	5 6 8	186	2 8 8	28 9 1	708	9 11 0	220	3 0 2	4,972	67 15 8
7	Sibságar	62·36	4·53	·01	66·90	2,552	38 2 5	1,075	16 1 1	880	13 2 5	156	2 5 3	85 11 5	466	6 15 5	415	6 3 3	5,544	82 13 11
8	Dibrugarh	62·50	6·97	·24	69·71	2,721	39 2 8	1,191	17 1 4	1,052	15 1 5	237	3 6 4	62 3 3	406	5 13 3	500	7 2 9	6,107	87 9 8
9	Shillong	38·28	·83	....	39·17	2,181	55 10 11	894	22 13 2	1,440	36 12 2	83	2 1 11	46 5 10	559	14 4 4	316	8 1 1	5,473	139 11 7
	Total of Jails	1,027·75	53·74	1·03	1,082·52	42,819	39 2 1	18,650	17 3 8	12,795	11 13 1	2,301	2 2 1	37 2 9	7,912	7 5 0	6,631	6 2 1	90,614	83 11 4
1	Hailákándi	1·76	3·22	.....	4·98	223	44 12 6	120	24 1 6	468	93 15 7	10	2 0 1	37 0 7	...	.....	20	4 0 3	841	168 14 0
2	Sunámganj	22·32	3·97	·15	26·94	799	29 13 3	192	7 2 1	556	20 10 3	4	0 2 5	3 14 1	88	3 4 8	104	3 13 9	1,743	64 11 2
3	Karimganj	11·24	4·38	·23	15·85	497	31 2 10	192	12 1 9	556	35 1 3	9	0 9 1	16 5 9	222	14 3 4	61	3 13 7	1,537	96 15 6
4	Habiganj	26·04	7·57	·36	33·97	1,196	35 9 4	243	7 2 5	552	16 4 0	16	0 7 7	8 3 11	128	3 12 11	155	4 9 0	2,290	67 6 7
5	South Sylhet	14·07	2·58	·05	16·70	550	33 0 6	192	11 7 11	556	33 4 8	1	0 0 11	3 7 2	62	3 11 7	59	3 8 6	1,420	85 0 6
6	Goálpára	8·13	4·33	.....	12·46	451	36 3 2	192	15 6 6	667	53 8 6	2	0 2 6	5 11 5	19	1 8 4	99	7 15 2	1,430	114 12 3
7	Barpeta	5·98	·34	·49	6·81	176	27 13 7	120	17 9 11	585	85 14 5	18	2 10 3	62 1 1	37	5 13 7	62	9 1 8	998	146 8 9
8	Mangaldái	7·02	3·66	·04	10·72	258	24 2 6	115	10 11 7	504	47 0 3	9	0 13 5	20 14 10	56	5 3 11	77	7 2 11	1,019	95 0 11
9	Jorhát	13·70	3·44	·20	17·34	775	45 5 2	203	11 11 4	581	33 7 6	11	0 10 2	50 0 0	48	2 12 10	116	6 11 0	1,734	100 0 0
10	Golághát	12·38	3·53	·48	16·34	653	41 8 0	183	11 3 2	580	35 7 11	15	0 14 8	28 13 6	84	5 4 6	53	3 3 10	1,568	95 15 4
11	Lakhimpur	10·25	1·05	·05	11·35	296	26 3 1	162	14 4 4	658	57 15 6	4	0 5 7	13 5 4	72	6 5 11	43	3 12 7	1,235	108 12 11
12	Kohima	11·68	3·95	.....	15·63	957	61 4 3	120	7 10 11	1,235	79 1 0	29	1 13 8	18 3 9	18	1 2 5	149	9 8 7	2,508	160 9 0
13	Tura	14·96	1·89	·48	17·24	633	37 12 3	120	6 15 4	972	56 6 1	11	0 10 2	7 1 6	272	16 3 7	130	7 8 7	2,138	124 0 3
	Total of Lock-ups	160·03	43·32	2·48	206·83	7,464	36 9 10	2,154	10 7 9	8,470	41 0 9	139	0 10 9	14 4 4	1,106	5 6 9	1,128	5 7 6	20,461	99 2 8
	Grand total	1,187·78	97·56	3·51	1,288·85	49,783	38 11 8	20,804	16 2 3	21,265	16 8 0	2,446	1 14 4	34 4 2	9,018	7 0 3	7,759	6 0 0	1,11,075	86 2 11

Statement XI.—Showing the Expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Assam during the year 1892 *(excluding cost of building new Jails, of Additions, Alterations, or Repairs), compared with the Expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2	3				4				5				6				7				8			
Serial No.	Jails.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	27 8	39 10	33 12	31 6	43 15	46 1	18 6	27 6	4 0	2 4	1 8	3 0	7 3	7 4	5 0	4 2	10 7	9 7	5 14	8 9	92 14	104 11	69 6	74 7
2	Sylhet	35 4	41 6	32 11	43 11	28 13	28 3	23 12	26 12	3 2	1 12	4 1	2 3	4 6	4 2	5 0	5 14	4 12	3 13	4 14	4 10	76 7	79 5	70 5	83 3
3	Dhubri	32 11	32 11	38 0	47 3	35 9	48 14	41 3	55 15	0 11	1 3	1 6	0 10	15 6	3 0	2 3	9 14	16 7	13 1	20 9	53 1	100 14	100 2	103 5	166 8
4	Gauhátti	32 4	34 0	31 9	34 11	23 11	25 8	37 14	31 3	1 4	0 15	1 6	1 11	2 8	6 12	6 6	8 3	2 9	3 12	5 0	7 5	62 6	70 11	82 4	83 1
5	Tezpur	29 2	30 13	35 7	35 1	24 14	23 0	26 9	26 13	1 5	1 3	1 15	1 9	3 12	2 10	10 6	8 8	2 11	3 1	4 13	4 0	61 14	60 12	77 1	75 14
6	Nowgong	30 15	29 0	28 8	35 0	20 7	18 4	16 12	17 13	2 6	2 4	3 3	2 9	5 8	5 8	4 14	9 11	3 8	3 1	3 6	3 0	62 14	58 0	56 11	68 0
7	Sibságar	30 15	31 6	34 15	38 2	35 4	35 12	38 0	29 3	3 5	2 12	2 5	2 5	8 12	2 1	8 8	6 15	8 12	7 2	10 12	6 3	87 2	79 5	94 8	82 14
8	Majuli	56 12	....	....	....	37 13	....	....	....	1 0	....	....	....	2 11	....	....	....	10 5	....	....	....	108 11	.....	....	....
9	Dibrugarh	33 7	28 9	42 3	39 3	40 13	33 3	28 0	32 3	2 0	3 9	2 13	3 6	4 9	4 0	9 13	5 13	5 11	6 5	5 12	7 3	86 4	75 8	88 8	87 10
10	Shillong	46 8	57 15	41 2	55 11	50 0	44 15	66 12	59 9	2 0	3 12	10 4	2 2	8 11	4 10	9 10	14 4	9 4	7 8	11 14	8 1	116 10	118 12	139 11	139 12
	Total of Jails	33 11	36 8	33 14	39 2	30 0	28 12	28 4	29 1	2 5	1 12	3 0	2 2	4 11	4 9	6 12	7 5	5 2	4 9	5 12	6 2	75 14	76 1	77 10	83 11
1	Hailákándi	36 1	40 7	31 1	44 12	88 15	94 5	109 10	118 1	0 7	0 12	0 5	2 0	2 9	1 6	3 1	....	5 15	3 3	5 2	4 0	134 1	140 1	149 4	168 14
2	Sunámganj	25 9	32 6	27 1	29 13	43 15	36 13	35 12	27 12	0 4	0 5	0 8	0 2	6 15	1 9	1 4	3 5	5 6	4 13	4 3	3 14	81 14	75 11	68 11	64 11
3	Karimganj	27 11	30 13	27 5	31 3	50 9	52 11	41 10	47 3	0 5	0 7	0 6	0 9	5 8	11 13	1 8	14 3	4 12	3 6	2 5	3 14	87 12	98 9	72 10	96 15
4	Habiganj	30 5	36 4	31 5	35 9	25 3	23 9	24 10	23 6	0 9	0 8	0 5	0 8	3 1	1 9	5 8	3 15	6 6	4 7	5 6	4 9	65 8	65 10	66 4	67 7
5	South Sylhet	27 14	27 8	25 10	33 0	39 2	38 7	36 11	44 12	1 2	0 10	0 9	0 1	1 11	2 3	5 11	3 12	9 2	5 13	6 2	3 8	87 15	74 10	74 10	85 0
6	Goálpárá	32 3	34 4	30 6	36 3	65 2	72 0	72 14	68 15	2 6	3 0	2 0	0 2	5 12	3 0	....	1 8	6 4	12 13	12 11	7 15	111 14	123 15	117 7	114 12
7	Barpeta	22 11	26 2	24 15	27 14	71 7	69 4	97 3	103 8	0 5	....	....	2 10	3 4	1 7	1 2	5 14	8 13	4 11	4 6	9 2	106 11	101 1	127 5	146 9
8	Mangaldai	21 10	30 4	24 4	24 2	35 9	43 4	64 2	57 12	0 4	0 2	0 10	0 13	3 8	1 7	2 4	5 4	5 1	9 5	9 13	7 3	66 1	84 9	97 15	95 1
9	Jorhát	31 4	32 0	33 13	45 5	42 3	41 2	37 12	45 3	0 1	0 5	0 2	0 10	12 11	3 9	2 13	2 13	5 0	5 5	6 6	6 11	91 4	82 4	80 14	100 0
10	Golághát	31 9	28 3	37 9	41 8	40 9	41 0	37 5	46 11	0 13	1 5	1 13	0 15	9 9	0 7	6 5	5 4	5 2	3 2	4 11	3 4	87 12	74 2	86 10	95 15
11	Lakhimpur	24 12	21 14	28 4	26 3	88 7	66 13	63 13	72 4	0 3	....	2 2	0 6	1 13	3 3	20 7	6 6	21 0	4 7	5 12	3 13	135 11	96 4	126 5	108 13
12	Kohima	80 0	54 6	64 6	61 4	73 10	80 3	79 13	86 12	0 12	0 8	1 0	1 14	7 3	5 10	3 12	1 2	8 5	7 13	10 5	9 9	140 0	148 3	159 4	160 9
13	Tura	39 4	37 14	36 11	37 12	95 3	79 1	90 2	63 5	3 13	1 9	1 3	0 10	2 13	3 0	1 4	16 4	9 6	8 1	7 10	7 9	139 15	129 10	136 15	124 0
	Total of Lock-ups	31 7	33 10	33 1	36 10	53 9	51 13	52 13	51 8	1 0	0 11	0 13	0 11	5 4	3 0	4 8	5 7	7 4	6 14	6 5	5 7	98 6	94 11	97 1	99 5
	Grand total	33 5	36 0	33 12	38 12	33 10	32 6	32 8	32 10	2 2	1 10	2 10	1 14	4 13	4 5	6 7	7 0	5 7	4 12	5 14	6 0	79 5	79 0	81 0	86 3

Statement XII.—Showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1892

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
						A	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.				K	L				
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New jails.							
												G	H	I	J						
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
1	Silchar	·26	54·81	3·44	7·02	.....	4·80	6·21	7·22	3·23	2·65	·84	.....	.....	.....	9·43	·61	9·36	8·75	11·33	17·21
2	Sylhet	6·64	351·62	23·66	25·12	.....	32·63	33·65	11·98	21·41	6·24	4·27	.....	.....	.....	3·20	93·50	95·96	9·27	9·57	·91
3	Dhubri	·04	7·04	·14	·06	.....	·45	·98	·87	·11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·21	.....	2·22	6·39	13·92	31·39
4	Gauháti	·28	187·06	9·13	14·88	.....	15·86	12·18	9·62	17·06	5·67	.....	.....	2·53	.....	1·17	42·43	56·53	8·37	6·51	·62
5	Tezpur	·37	175·53	7·29	16·09	.....	8·97	18·98	20·16	19·12	4·78	.....	.....	.....	.....	49·35	5·85	24·95	5·11	10·81	23·10
6	Nowgong	·30	66·13	6·48	4·10	.....	2·21	6·22	5·88	1·95	1·20	·39	.....	.....	.....	15·33	2·70	19·67	3·34	9·40	23·33
7	Sibságar	·84	60·79	1·82	4·84	.....	1·93	4·07	6·90	2·54	·65	1·40	·15	·41	.....	7·43	3·84	24·81	3·17	6·69	12·22
8	Dibrugarh	·75	61·43	3·99	3·92	.....	2·79	6·80	7·76	4·79	.....	2·19	.....	.....	.....	·18	.....	29·01	4·54	11·07	·27
9	Shillong	·12	38·00	1·83	2·81	·05	·97	3·18	5·39	·96	·01	7·39	.....	.....	.....	2·52	·48	12·41	2·55	8·37	6·64
	Total of Jails	9·60	1,002·41	57·78	78·84	·05	70·61	92·27	75·78	71·17	21·20	16·48	·15	2·94	.....	90·82	149·41	274·92	7·04	9·20	9·06
1	Hailákándi	·01	1·55	·17	·03	.....	.....	·93	·11	.....	·06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·25	.....	60·00	.....
2	Sunámganj	·19	22·34	·88	·27	·01	1·00	2·95	1·83	4·21	·57	.....	.....	.....	.....	·71	6·78	3·13	4·49	13·21	13·18
3	Karimganj	...	11·17	·51	.....	.....	1·00	1·95	1·85	·49	·62	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·73	.....	1·01	8·95	17·45	33·37
4	Habiganj	·23	25·40	1·64	·21	.....	1·18	2·97	1·82	·23	.....	·54	.....	.....	.....	2·04	9·86	4·90	4·64	11·69	8·03
5	South Sylhet	·32	13·30	·30	.....	.....	1·00	3·25	2·53	·34	1·94	·26	.....	.....	.....	2·43	.....	1·24	7·52	24·44	18·27
6	Goálpára	·08	7·94	·37	·17	.....	·75	1·05	2·26	·79	.....	.....	.....	.....	·14	1·73	.....	·68	9·45	13·32	21·79
7	Barpeta	...	5·95	·28	·07	.....	1·00	1·31	·83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·05	.....	2·41	16·80	22·01	·84
8	Mangaldai	·13	7·04	·36	·22	.....	·31	·87	·49	·37	·95	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·82	·02	1·63	4·40	12·35	25·85
9	Jorhát	·35	13·25	·25	·31	·03	1·02	2·00	4·02	1·04	·15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·43	7·70	15·09	.....
10	Golághát	...	11·78	·47	·49	.....	1·51	2·01	1·17	1·22	·53	.....	.....	.....	.....	·87	.....	3·51	12·82	17·06	7·39
11	Lakhimpur	·20	10·15	·32	·11	.....	.....	2·01	2·91	·38	·24	.....	.....	.....	.....	·04	·91	3·23	.....	19·80	·39
12	Kohima	...	11·73	1·88	.....	.....	.....	1·17	·19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·48	.....	9·97	.....
13	Tura	·01	14·64	1·40	·02	.....	·93	2·00	2·24	.....	·24	·02	.....	.....	.....	·63	7·10	·05	6·36	13·66	4·30
	Total of Lock-ups	1·52	156·24	8·83	1·90	·04	9·70	24·47	22·25	9·07	5·30	·82	.....	.....	·14	14·05	24·67	34·95	6·21	15·66	8·99
	Grand total	11·12	1,158·65	66·61	80·74	·09	80·31	116·74	98·03	80·24	26·50	17·30	·15	2·94	·14	104·87	174·08	309·87	6·93	10·07	9·05

Statement XIII.—Showing the net cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1892.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1892.	Total.	Cash earnings (being the total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	54·81	18·79	162 3	630 11	792 14	2,356 14	.....	2,356 14	1,564 0	28 9	83 3
2	Sylhet	351·62	99·16	.....	913 5	913 5	9,718 13	.....	9,718 13	8,805 8	25 1	88 13
3	Dhubri	7·04	4·43	.....	60 4	60 4	375 1	.....	375 1	314 13	44 11	70 14
4	Gauháti	187·06	57·70	.....	762 1	762 1	10,132 8	.....	10,132 8	9,370 7	50 1	162 5
5	Tezpur	175·53	74·29	.....	3,101 13	3,101 13	5,816 12	.....	5,816 12	2,714 15	15 8	36 9
6	Nowgong	66·13	35·00	.....	1,204 1	1,204 1	3,757 5	.....	3,757 5	2,553 4	38 10	72 15
7	Sibságar	60·79	32·24	.....	565 0	565 0	2,816 6	.....	2,816 6	2,251 6	37 1	69 13
8	Dibrugarh	61·43	29·19	381 6	234 4	615 10	4,836 3	.....	4,836 3	4,220 9	68 11	144 9
9	Shillong	38·00	14·93	.....	165 9	165 9	1,592 14	0 5	1,593 3	1,427 10	37 9	95 10
	Total of Jails	1,002·41	365·73	543 9	7,637 0	8,180 9	41,402 12	0 5	41,403 1	33,222 8	33 2	90 13
1	Hailákándi	1·55	·25	.....	.....	.....	34 4	.....	34 4	34 4	21 15	136 0
2	Sunámganj	22·34	3·84	.....	102 8	102 8	367 5	.....	367 5	264 13	11 13	68 12
3	Karimganj	11·17	4·74	.....	80 6	80 6	117 11	.....	117 11	37 5	3 6	7 13
4	Habiganj	25·40	6·94	.....	39 3	39 3	606 12	.....	606 12	567 9	22 5	81 12
5	South Sylhet	13·30	3·67	1 6	22 15	24 5	100 13	.....	100 13	76 8	5 11	20 11
6	Goálpára	7·94	2·41	.....	32 7	32 7	92 3	17 0	109 3	76 12	9 11	31 15
7	Barpeta	5·95	2·46	1 0	25 4	26 4	300 0	.....	300 0	273 12	46 0	111 5
8	Mangaldai	7·04	3·45	.....	290 9	290 9	932 5	.....	932 5	641 12	91 2	185 15
9	Jorhát	13·25	4·43	0 4	18 10	18 14	437 1	.....	437 1	418 3	31 9	94 8
10	Golághát	11·78	4·38	1 14	12 1	13 15	333 10	.....	333 10	319 11	27 15	72 13
11	Lakhimpur	10·15	3·27	.....	60 14	60 14	559 4	.....	559 4	498 6	49 1	152 5
12	Kohima	11·73	... .	.....	.....	.....	26 0	.....	26 0	26 0	2 4	.....
13	Tura	14·64	·68	.....	102 2	102 2	147 14	.....	147 14	45 12	3 2	66 11
	Total of Lock-ups	156·24	40·52	4 8	786 15	791 7	4,055 2	17 0	4,072 2	3,280 11	21 1	80 15
	Grand total	1,158·65	406·25	*548 1	8,423 15	8,972 0	45,457 14	17 5	45,475 3	36,503 3	31 8	89 14

Statement XIV.—Showing the net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).
		Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Silchar	4,882	74 7	1,564 0	23 13	3,318 0	50 10
2	Sylhet	31,267	83 3	8,805 8	23 7	22,461 8	59 12
3	Dhubri	2,203	166 8	314 13	23 13	1,888 3	142 11
4	Gauháti	16,183	83 1	9,370 7	48 1	6,812 9	35 0
5	Tezpur	13,983	75 14	2,714 15	14 12	11,268 1	61 2
6	Nowgong	4,972	68 0	2,553 4	34 15	2,418 12	33 1
7	Sibságar	5,544	82 14	2,251 6	33 10	3,292 10	49 4
8	Dibrugarh	6,107	87 10	4,220 9	60 8	1,886 7	27 2
9	Shillong	5,473	139 11	1,427 10	36 7	4,045 6	103 4
	Total of Jails	90,614	83 11	33,222 8	30 11	57,391 8	53 0
1	Hailákándi	841	168 14	34 4	6 13	806 12	162 1
2	Sunámganj	1,743	64 11	264 13	9 13	1,478 3	54 14
3	Karimganj	1,537	96 15	37 5	2 5	1,499 11	94 10
4	Habiganj	2,290	67 7	567 9	16 11	1,722 7	50 12
5	South Sylhet	1,420	85 0	76 8	4 9	1,343 8	80 7
6	Goálpára	1,430	114 12	76 12	6 3	1,353 4	108 9
7	Barpeta	998	146 9	273 12	40 4	724 4	106 5
8	Mangaldai	1,019	95 1	641 12	59 14	377 4	35 3
9	Jorhát	1,734	100 0	418 3	24 1	1,315 13	75 15
10	Golághát	1,568	95 15	319 11	19 8	1,248 5	76 7
11	Lakhimpur	1,235	108 13	498 6	43 14	736 10	64 15
12	Kohima	2,508	160 9	26 0	1 10	2,482 0	158 15
13	Tura	2,138	124 0	45 12	2 10	2,092 4	121 6
	Total of Lock-ups	20,461	99 3	3,280 11	15 14	17,180 5	83 5
	Grand total	1,11,075	86 3	36,503 3	28 5	74,571 13	57 14

[45] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL)

Statement XV.—Showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	Convicts ..	59	10	69	54·86	1·45	56·31	83	6	89	109	3	112	3·46	·12	3·58	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Under-trials	3	....	3	3·88	·34	9·22	24	4	28	2	2	4	·02	·01	·03	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	10	....	10	·04	....	·04	1	..	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
2	Sylhet	Convicts ..	368	20	388	140·07	4·25	144·32	392	8	400	693	2	695	19·02	·02	19·05	10	..	10	..	..	..
		Under-trials	58	9	67	12·62	·63	13·25	44	3	47	5	..	5	·13	..	·13	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	12	....	12	·04	....	·04	1	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
3	Dhubri	Convicts ..	14	2	16	8·00	·04	8·04	36	1	37	15	..	15	·21	..	·21	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Under-trials	4	....	4	4·98	·18	5·16	18	2	20	11	1	12	·18	·01	·19	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	....	....	·03	....	·03	1	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
4	Gauhâti	Convicts ..	334	29	363	191·48	·30	191·78	220	2	222	227	..	227	9·28	..	9·28	25	..	25	2	..	2
		Under-trials	20	....	20	2·80	·06	2·86	22	2	24	1	..	1	·04	..	·04	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	6	....	6	·12	·03	·15	2	1	3	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
5	Tezpur	Convicts ..	249	46	295	165·37	13·76	179·13	202	20	222	240	12	252	6·64	·44	7·08	8	1	9	1	..	1
		Under-trials	36	....	36	4·19	·52	4·71	20	3	23	2	..	2	·03	..	·03	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·44	....	·44	3	..	3	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
6	Nowgong	Convicts ..	87	7	94	65·96	·94	66·90	87	2	89	109	4	113	6·17	·17	6·34	8	..	8	..	..	..
		Under-trials	6	....	6	5·69	·47	6·16	25	3	28	5	..	5	·17	..	·17	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	·08	·08	1	1	1	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..
7	Sibsâgar	Convicts ..	58	4	62	60·26	2·10	62·36	75	5	80	102	5	107	1·71	·10	1·81	2	..	2	..	..	..
		Under-trials	14	....	14	4·37	·16	4·53	13	2	15	2	..	2	·01	..	·01	..	..	....	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	10	....	10	·01	....	·01	1	..	1	..	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	..

[45] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

10			11			12														
Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength.														
						A			B			C			D			E		
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	....	1,986·87	2,063·96	4,988·29	63·07	32·76	63·58	....	..	....	18·23	....	17·76	18·23	....	17·76
..	..	..	..	..	....	225·22	5,881·35	433·86	2·25	29·21	3·25	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	..	3	..	..	....	4,947·52	470·59	4,815·69	135·86	4·21	131·99	....	..	....	71·39	....	69·22	71·39	....	69·29
..	..	..	..	..	....	356·19	....	377·36	10·30	....	9·81	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	1,875·00	....	1,865·67	26·25	....	26·12	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	2,208·83	5,555·56	2,325·58	36·14	55·56	36·82	....	..	....	200·80	....	193·79	200·80	....	193·79
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	..	7	11	..	11	1,185·50	....	1,183·65	48·46	....	48·39	57·45	..	57·36	72·11	....	73·00	130·56	....	130·36
..	..	..	..	..	....	357·14	....	349·65	14·28	....	13·93	....	..	....	357·14	....	349·65	357·14	....	349·65
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	..	4	..	..	....	1,451·29	872·09	1,406·79	40·15	31·98	39·52	....	..	....	48·37	72·67	50·24	48·37	72·67	50·24
..	..	..	..	..	....	477·62	....	424·61	7·16	....	6·37	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	..	1	..	..	....	1,652·52	5,255·32	1,689·08	93·54	180·85	94·77	....	..	....	121·28	....	119·58	121·28	....	119·58
..	..	..	..	..	....	828·73	....	811·69	29·88	....	27·59	....	..	....	175·74	....	162·33	175·74	....	162·33
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	..	2	..	..	....	1,692·66	2,380·95	1,715·84	28·36	47·62	29·02	....	..	....	33·19	....	32·97	33·19	....	32·97
..	..	..	..	..	....	467·67	....	441·50	2·29	....	2·21	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[45] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		3 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			4 Average daily strength.			5 Maximum population on any one day.			6 Number admitted into hospital.			7 Daily average number sick.			8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			9 Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh	Convicts	58	25	83	59·64	2·86	62·50	83	10	93	163	8	171	3·72	·06	3·78	9	..	9	..	..	....
		Under-trials	10	....	10	6·51	·46	6·97	16	4	20	3	1	4	·02	·01	·03	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	10	....	10	·24	....	·24	2	..	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
9	Shillong	Convicts	90	8	98	37·23	1·06	38·29	44	2	46	76	1	77	1·78	·01	1·79	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials	16	....	16	·84	·04	·88	5	1	6	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
10	Hailákándi	Convicts	8	4	12	1·64	·12	1·76	10	5	15	9	1	10	·06	·08	·14	..	1	1	..	1	1
		Under-trials	4	....	4	3·19	·03	3·22	13	2	15	11	..	11	·13	....	·13	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	..	....
11	Sunámganj	Convicts	16	4	20	22·79	·03	22·82	41	..	41	47	..	47	·89	....	·89	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials	16	....	16	3·85	·12	3·97	6	..	6	5	..	5	·14	....	·14	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·15	....	·15	1	..	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
12	Karimganj	Convicts	13	2	14	11·23	·01	11·24	23	1	24	22	..	22	·50	....	·50	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials	12	....	12	4·32	·06	4·38	12	3	15	3	..	3	·05	....	·05	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·23	....	·23	2	..	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
13	Habiganj	Convicts	31	4	35	25·66	·38	26·04	46	9	55	136	6	142	1·71	·05	1·76	2	..	2	..	..	....
		Under-trials	8	....	8	7·51	·06	7·57	23	3	26	13	1	14	·16	·02	·18	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	4	....	4	·36	....	·36	2	..	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
14	South Sylhet	Convicts	22	3	25	14·06	·01	14·07	24	1	25	14	..	14	·28	....	·28	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials	5	....	5	2·58	....	2·58	9	..	9	4	..	4	·01	....	·01	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·05	....	·05	1	..	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
15	Goálpára	Convicts	22	3	26	7·89	·24	8·13	18	1	19	18	..	18	·33	....	·33	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials	5	....	5	4·32	·01	4·33	15	1	16	9	..	9	·02	....	·02	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
16	Barpeta	Convicts	13	4	17	5·94	·04	5·98	11	1	12	5	..	5	·27	....	·27	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials	4	....	4	·22	·12	·34	4	1	5	....	1	1	....	·02	·02	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	3	....	3	·49	....	·49	4	..	4	....	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....

[45] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel-complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			12 Ratio per mille of average strength. A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number sick.			C Of deaths from cholera.			D Of deaths from other causes.			E Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	Dibrugarh	Convicts	5	..	5	....	....	....	2,733·06	2,797·20	2,756·00	62·28	20·97	60·47	....	..	....	150·90	....	144·00	150·90	....	144·00
		Under-trials	....	..	....	....	....	....	460·62	2,173·91	573·83	3·07	21·74	4·30	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Shillong	Convicts	....	..	....	....	....	....	2,041·36	943·40	2,010·97	47·81	9·43	46·75	....	..	....	26·86	....	26·12	26·86	....	26·12
		Under-trials	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Hailákándi	Convicts	....	..	....	....	....	....	5,487·80	8,333·33	5,681·82	36·58	666·66	79·54	....	..	....	....	8,333·33	568·18	....	8,333·33	568·18
		Under-trials	....	..	....	....	....	....	3,448·27	....	3,416·15	40·75	....	40·37	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Sunámganj	Convicts	....	..	....	....	....	....	2,062·31	....	2,059·39	39·05	....	39·00	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	....	....	....	1,298·70	....	1,259·43	38·36	....	35·26	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	Karimganj	Convicts	....	..	....	....	....	....	1,959·04	....	1,957·29	44·52	....	44·48	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	....	....	....	694·44	....	684·94	11·57	....	11·41	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Habiganj	Convicts	....	..	....	1	..	1	5,300·08	15,789·42	5,453·15	66·68	131·58	67·59	38·97	..	38·40	38·97	....	38·40	77·94	....	76·80
		Under-trials	....	..	....	....	....	....	1,731·02	16,666·66	1,849·41	21·30	833·33	23·78	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	South Sylhet	Convicts	....	..	....	....	....	....	995·73	....	995·03	19·91	....	19·90	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	....	....	....	1,550·39	....	1,550·39	3·87	....	3·87	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Goálpára	Convicts	....	..	....	....	....	....	2,281·37	....	2,214·02	41·82	....	40·59	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials	....	..	....	....	....	....	2,083·33	....	2,078·52	4·63	....	4·62	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Barpeta	Convicts	....	..	....	....	....	....	541·75	....	536·12	45·45	....	45·15	....	..	....	168·35	....	167·22	168·35	....	167·22
		Under-trials	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	833·33	2,941·18	....	166·66	58·82	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

[45] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Mangaldai ..	Convicts ..	13	7	20	6·66	·36	7·02	16	4	20	20	1	21	·34	·01	·35	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Under-trials ..	7	....	7	3·19	·47	3·66	26	8	34	3	....	3	·08	....	·08	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·04	....	·04	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
18	Jorhát ..	Convicts ..	18	3	21	13·01	·69	13·70	25	4	29	13	....	13	·21	....	·21	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	4	....	4	3·13	·31	3·44	18	2	20	1	....	1	·01	....	·01	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·20	....	·20	2	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
19	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	13	6	19	11·79	·59	12·38	30	4	34	19	1	20	·50	·01	·51	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	6	....	6	3·39	·14	3·53	11	5	16	1	....	1	·01	....	·01	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·37	·06	·43	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
20	Lakhimpur ..	Convicts ..	16	6	22	9·93	·32	10·25	17	3	20	17	1	18	·29	·01	·30	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	....	....	....	1·04	·01	1·05	10	..	10	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·05	....	·05	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
21	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	7	....	7	11·40	·28	11·68	23	1	24	78	2	80	1·52	·04	1·56	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	2	....	2	3·94	·01	3·95	15	1	16	2	....	2	·03	....	·03	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
22	Tura ..	Convicts ..	28	4	32	14·96	....	14·96	19	..	19	50	....	50	1·46	....	1·46	1	..	1	..	..	....
		Under-trials ..	7	....	7	1·80	....	1·80	6	..	6	2	....	2	·09	....	·09	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners	....	....	....	·48	....	·48	1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....

[45] C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL.)

Statement XV—continued.

Serial No.	Jails.		10 Deaths from bowel-complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.			12 Ratio per mille of average strength. A Of admissions into hospital.			B Of daily average number sick.			C Of deaths from cholera.			D Of deaths from other causes.			E Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
17	Mangaldai ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3,008·00	2,777·78	2,991·45	51·05	27·78	49·35	....	..	....	150·15	....	142·45	150·15	....	142·45
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	940·44	....	819·67	25·08	....	21·36	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Jorhát ..	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	999·23	....	948·91	16·14	....	15·33	....	..	....	76·86	....	72·99	76·86	....	72·99
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	319·49	....	290·99	3·19	....	2·91	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Golághát ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,611·54	1,694·92	1,615·50	42·41	16·95	41·19	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	294·98	....	283·29	2·94	....	2·83	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Lakhimpur ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,711·98	3,125·00	1,756·10	29·20	31·25	29·27	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Kohima ..	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	6,842·11	7,142·85	6,849·31	133·33	142·86	133·56	....	..	....	87·72	....	85·61	87·72	....	85·61
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	507·61	....	506·33	7·61	....	7·59	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Tura ..	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	....	3,342·24	....	3,342·24	97·59	....	97·59	....	..	....	66·85	....	66·85	66·85	....	66·85
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,111·11	....	1,111·11	50·00	....	50·00	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

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C.—Prisons.—(Vital.)

Statement XV—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.		3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	Salutikar P. W. D. Jail.	Convicts ..	300	....	300	218·12	....	218·12	252	..	252	145	..	145	8·51	..	8·51	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	1,317	151	1,468	782·37	26·76	809·63	1,222	56	1,278	1,734	35	1,769	52·00	·92	52·92	64	1	65	3	..	3
		Under-trials ..	167	9	176	50·88	2·86	53·74	187	24	211	31	4	35	·60	·03	·63	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners.	52	....	52	·92	·11	1·03	11	2	13	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ..	220	50	270	156·96	3·07	160·03	303	34	337	448	12	460	8·36	·20	8·56	7	1	8	1	1	2
		Under-trials ..	80	....	80	42·48	1·34	43·82	168	26	194	54	2	56	·78	·04	·77	..	..	....	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners.	20	....	20	2·42	·06	2·48	16	..	16	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Total of P. W. D. Jail.	Convicts ..	300	....	300	218·12	....	218·12	252	..	252	145	..	145	8·51	..	8·51	..	..	....	..	..	....
	Grand total	Convicts ..	1,837	201	2,038	1,157·95	29·33	1,187·78	1,777	90	1,867	2,327	47	2,374	68·87	1·12	69·99	71	2	73	4	1	5
		Under-trials ..	247	9	256	93·36	4·20	97·56	355	50	405	85	6	91	1·33	·07	1·40	3	..	3	..	..	....
		Civil prisoners.	72	....	72	3·34	·17	3·51	27	2	29	....	..	....	....	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....

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C.—Prisons.—(Vital.)

Statement XV—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails.		10			11			12														
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A			B			C			D			E		
									Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
3	Salutikar P. W. D. Jail.	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	664·77	....	664·77	39·01	....	39·01	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Jails	Convicts ..	23	..	23	11	..	11	2,214·98	1,307·92	2,184·95	66·42	34·38	65·36	14·05	..	13·59	67·70	37·37	66·69	81·75	37·37	80·23
		Under-trials..	..	..	..	..	..	....	609·27	1,398·60	651·29	11·72	10·49	11·72	....	..	....	58·96	....	55·82	58·96	....	55·82
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of Lock-ups.	Convicts ...	3	..	3	1	..	1	2,854·23	3,908·79	2,874·46	53·26	65·15	53·49	6·37	..	6·25	38·22	....	43·74	44·59	....	49·99
		Under-trials..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,271·18	1,492·54	1,277·96	17·18	29·85	17·57	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total of P. W. D. Jail.	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	664·77	....	664·77	39·01	....	39·01	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grand total.	Convicts ..	26	..	26	12	..	12	2,009·58	1,572·24	1,998·60	59·47	37·54	58·92	10·36	..	10·10	50·95	67·05	51·36	61·31	67·05	61·46
		Under-trials..	..	..	..	..	..	....	910·45	1,428·57	932·76	14·25	16·67	14·35	....	..	....	32·13	....	30·75	32·13	....	30·75
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

C.—Prisons.—(Vital.)

Statement XVI.—Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3																				4							
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength.							
Serial No.	Jails.	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Other fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Silchar	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	41	1	...	...	7	...	550·52	...	.....	...	.....	...	723·11	17·76
2	Sylhet	...	...	434	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	16	4	99	3	...	...	12	...	3,007·20	...	13·86	...	.....	...	685·97	20·78
3	Dhubri	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,368·16	...	.....	...	.....	...	248·65	...
4	Gauháti	2	1	79	...	5	1	1	1	23	11	...	...	3	1	15	2	69	7	...	...	3	...	411·93	...	26·07	5·21	119·93	57·35	359·78	36·50
5	Tezpur	...	...	80	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	19	1	17	2	50	4	...	...	5	...	446·60	...	22·33	5·58	.....	...	279·13	22·33
6	Nowgong... ...	...	...	39	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	14	1	...	...	1	...	582·96	...	59·79	...	.....	...	209·27	14·95
7	Sibságar	...	...	33	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	41	2	...	...	2	...	529·18	...	.....	...	.....	...	657·46	32·07
8	Dibrugarh... ...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	14	3	85	5	...	...	3	...	704·00	...	.....	...	32·00	...	1,360·00	80·00
9	Shillong	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	...	...	...	4	...	574·56	...	.....	...	.....	...	417·86	...
	Total of Jails ...	2	1	773	...	15	2	3	1	25	11	4	1	34	3	79	12	417	23	...	...	37	...	954·75	...	18·53	2·47	30·88	13·58	515·05	28·41
1	Hailákándi ...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2,272·72	568·18	.....	...	.....	...	1,704·54	...
2	Sunámganj ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	438·21	...	.....	...	.....	...	613·55	...
3	Karimganj ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	88·96	...	266·90	...	.....	...	889·68	...
4	Habiganj ...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	31	...	...	...	15	...	1,766·51	...	.....	...	38·40	38·40	1,190·48	...
5	South Sylhet ...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	284·29	...	71·07	...	.....	...	355·36	...
6	Goálpárá	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,107·01	...	.....	...	.....	...	492·00	...
7	Barpeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	334·45	...
8	Mangaldai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	427·35	...
9	Jorhát	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	729·92	...	.....	...	.....	...	218·98	72·99
10	Golághát	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	565·42	...	80·78	...	.....	...	646·20	...
11	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	487·80	...
12	Kohima	...	...	37	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	...	...	2	...	3,167·80	...	171·23	...	.....	...	2,397·26	85·61
13	Tura	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	...	...	11	...	200·54	...	200·54	...	.....	...	1,136·37	66·85
	Total of Lock-ups. ...	...	...	131	1	10	...	41	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	133	3	...	...	32	...	818·59	6·25	62·49	...	6·25	6·25	831·09	18·75
1	Salutikar P. W. D. temporary Jail ...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	34	...	...	...	4	...	200·06	...	.....	...	.....	...	155·87	...
	Grand total ...	2	1	952	1	25	2	44	2	26	12	5	1	34	3	88	12	584	26	...	...	73	...	801·50	·84	21·05	1·69	21·89	10·10	491·67	21·89

Statement XVII.—Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3						4						5						6						7					
Serial No.	Jails.	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Silchar	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·16	1·08	1	...	20·34	.....	5·58	·25	...	...	.....	...	·66	.....	...	...	.....	...	55·40	1·33	1	...	18·05	.....
2	Sylhet	·58	·16	...	...	...	...	288·41	3·66	3	...	10·40	.....	57·75	·25	7	...	121·21	...	9·67	·25	...	...	.....	...	356·41	4·32	10	...	28·06	.....
3	Dhubri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·08	·08	...	...	...	.....	·92	.....	...	...	.....	...	·17	.....	...	...	.....	...	8·17	·08	...	...	...	.....
4	Gauháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	159·25	·34	22	...	138·14	.....	29·00	.....	3	...	103·45	...	3·00	.....	...	...	.....	...	191·25	·33	25	...	130·71	.....
5	Tezpur	...	·50	...	...	...	...	137·00	12·33	7	1	51·09	81·10	27·92	1·00	1	...	35·82	...	·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	165·00	13·83	8	1	48·49	72·31
6	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·75	·75	8	...	138·53	.....	8·41	·16	...	...	.....	...	·41	.....	...	...	.....	...	66·57	·91	8	...	120·02	.....
7	Sibságar... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·00	2·08	2	...	37·74	.....	6·25	.....	...	...	.....	...	·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	59·33	2·08	2	...	33·71	.....
8	Dibrugarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·25	2·66	7	...	148·14	.....	11·92	·17	2	...	167·79	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	59·17	2·83	9	...	152·10	.....
9	Shillong... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·33	1·17	...	...	...	.....	7·25	.....	1	...	137·93	...	·50	.....	...	...	.....	...	37·08	1·17	1	...	26·97	.....
	Total of Jails ...	·58	·66	...	...	...	...	828·23	24·15	50	1	60·37	41·41	155·00	1·83	14	...	90·32	...	14·57	·25	...	...	.....	...	998·38	26·89	64	1	64·10	37·19
1	*Haílákándi* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1·58*	*·08*	...	1	...	12,500·00	·25	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	1·83	·08	...	1	.....	12,500·00
2	Sunámganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·08	...	...	...	...	.....	5·92	.....	...	...	.....	...	1·16	.....	...	...	.....	...	24·16	.....	...	...	.....	.....
3	Karimganj ...	·08	...	...	...	...	...	9·58	...	...	...	...	.....	2·92	.....	...	...	.....	...	·16	.....	...	...	.....	...	12·75	.....	...	...	.....	.....
4	Habiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·17	·50	1	...	45·11	.....	5·50	·08	1	...	181·81	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	27·67	·58	2	...	72·28	.....
5	South Sylhet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·66	...	...	...	...	.....	1·83	.....	...	...	.....	...	·17	.....	...	...	.....	...	14·66	.....	...	...	.....	.....
6	Goálpára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·33	·08	...	...	...	.....	1·25	·17	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	7·58	·25	...	...	.....	.....
7	Barpeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·17	...	...	...	...	.....	·75	.....	1	...	1,333·33	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	5·92	.....	1	...	168·92	.....
8	Mangaldai ...	...	·08	...	...	...	...	4·84	·33	...	...	...	.....	1·75	.....	1	...	571·43	...	·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	6·67	·41	1	...	149·93	.....
9	Jorhát	...	·08	...	...	...	...	13·16	·50	1	...	75·99	.....	·67	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	13·83	·58	1	...	72·30	.....
10	Golághát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·17	·58	...	...	...	.....	1·00	·08	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	13·17	·66	...	...	.....	.....
11	Lakhimpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·91	·42	...	...	...	.....	·75	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	9·66	·42	...	...	.....	.....
12	Kohima... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·00	·25	1	...	100·00	.....	1·08	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	11·08	·25	1	...	90·25	.....
13	Tura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·92	...	1	...	71·84	.....	·50	.....	...	...	.....	...	·66	.....	...	...	.....	...	15·08	...	1	...	66·31	.....
	Total of Lock-ups ...	·08	·16	...	...	...	...	137·57	2·74	4	1	29·08	364·97	24·17	·33	3	...	124·12	...	2·23	.....	...	...	.....	...	164·05	3·23	7	1	42·66	309·60
	Grand total ...	·66	·82	...	...	...	...	965·80	26·89	54	2	55·91	73·77	179·17	2·16	17	...	94·88	...	16·80	·25	...	...	.....	...	1,162·43	30·12	71	2	61·08	66·40

Statement XVIII.—Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1892, *according to the length of time passed by them.*

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	Silchar	44·58	1	22·43	2·25	...	.....	1·58	...	.....	·41	...	.....	6·91	...	.....	1·00	...	.....
2	Sylhet	118·16	3	25·39	129·16	3	22·46	68·50	1	14·60	22·25	1	44·94	15·25	2	131·15	7·41	...	.....
3	Dhubri	5·00	...	.....	1·17	...	.....	1·33	...	.....	·33	...	.....	·42	...	.....	...	...	.....
4	Gauháti	126·75	7	55·22	30·08	7	232·71	13·75	7	509·09	14·25	2	140·35	6·50	1	153·84	·25	1	4,000·00
5	Tezpur	65·42	2	30·57	35·67	4	112·14	24·75	2	80·81	21·00	...	.....	24·50	1	40·81	7·50	...	.....
6	Nowgong	38·75	3	77·42	7·50	2	266·66	14·00	2	142·86	4·16	1	240·38	2·91	...	.....	·16	...	.....
7	Sibságar	53·50	1	18·69	3·00	1	333·33	2·59	...	.....	1·16	...	.....	1·16	...	.....	...	...	.....
8	Dibrugarh	51·58	9	174·48	5·83	...	.....	3·17	...	.....	·67	...	.....	·75	...	.....	...	...	.....
9	Shillong	13·41	1	74·57	7·16	...	.....	3·92	...	.....	6·67	...	.....	5·42	...	.....	1·67	...	.....
	Total of Jails	517·15	27	52·21	221·82	17	76·64	133·59	12	89·83	70·90	4	56·42	63·82	4	62·68	17·99	1	55·59
1	Hailákándi	1·00	1	1,000·00	·83	...	.....	·08	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
2	Sunámganj	16·16	...	.....	3·00	...	.....	3·50	...	.....	·50	...	.....	·75	...	.....	·25	...	.....
3	Karimganj	10·83	...	.....	1·33	...	.....	·58	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
4	Habiganj	27·42	2	72·94	·83	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
5	South Sylhet	8·83	...	.....	2·66	...	.....	1·17	...	.....	·58	...	.....	1·25	...	.....	·17	...	.....
6	Goálpára	3·92	...	.....	1·58	...	.....	1·17	...	.....	·58	...	.....	·58	...	.....	...	...	.....
7	Barpeta	3·84	1	260·42	·08	...	.....	·92	...	.....	·50	...	.....	·58	...	.....	...	...	.....
8	Mangaldai	5·92	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·58	...	.....	.....	...	.....	·58	1	1,724·14	...	...	.....
9	Jorhát	12·33	1	81·10	·25	...	.....	·33	...	.....	·50	...	.....	1·00	...	.....	...	...	.....
10	Golághát	9·75	...	.....	2·08	...	.....	1·17	...	.....	·75	...	.....	·08	...	.....	...	...	.....
11	Lakhimpur	9·25	...	.....	·58	...	.....	·08	...	.....	·17	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
12	Kohima	6·16	1	162·34	4·25	...	.....	·42	...	.....	·50	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
13	Tura	8·50	1	117·65	3·83	...	.....	2·75	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	Total of Lock-ups	123·91	7	56·49	21·30	...	.....	12·75	...	.....	4·08	...	.....	4·32	1	207·47	·42	...	.....
	Grand total	641·06	34	53·04	243·12	17	69·92	146·34	12	82·00	74·98	4	53·35	68·64	5	72·84	18·41	1	54·32

Statement XIX.—Showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1892.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Silchar	12	...	259	27	271	27	298	8·88	·34	9·22	124	11	135	129	16	145	...	...	6	...	...	...	12	...	12
2	Sylhet	21	...	202	7	223	7	230	12·61	·63	13·25	90	...	90	116	5	121	4	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
3	Dhubri	2	...	155	7	157	7	164	4·98	·18	5·16	58	5	63	78	2	80	15	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5
4	Gauháti	21	...	99	8	120	8	128	2·80	·06	2·86	36	5	41	63	3	66	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
5	Tezpur	4	2	166	22	170	24	194	4·19	·52	4·71	58	11	69	106	9	115	3	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
6	Nowgong	3	2	223	13	226	15	241	5·69	·47	6·16	84	8	92	133	6	139	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	8
7	Sibságar	...	...	214	20	214	20	234	4·37	·16	4·53	52	8	60	150	11	161	7	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
8	Dibrugarh	6	...	313	47	319	47	366	6·51	·46	6·97	101	15	116	212	32	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
9	Shillong	...	...	34	2	34	2	36	·84	·04	·88	12	...	12	21	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total of Jails	69	4	1,665	153	1,734	157	1,891	50·88	2·86	53·74	615	63	678	1,008	86	1,094	48	8	6	...	3	...	54	...	54
1	Hailákándi	5	...	109	3	114	3	117	3·19	·03	3·22	53	2	55	47	1	48	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	Sunámganj	4	...	84	4	88	4	92	3·85	·12	3·97	32	2	34	40	1	41	14	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
3	Karimganj	6	...	93	9	99	9	108	4·32	·06	4·38	50	9	59	39	...	39	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
4	Habiganj	23	...	249	7	272	7	279	7·51	·06	7·57	104	4	108	116	3	119	38	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
5	South Sylhet	1	...	128	...	129	...	129	2·58	...	2·58	30	...	30	88	...	88	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
6	Goálpára	...	...	62	1	62	1	63	4·32	·01	4·33	23	...	23	24	...	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
7	Barpeta	...	...	14	4	14	4	18	·22	·12	·34	3	...	3	11	3	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mangaldai	...	...	131	18	131	18	149	3·19	·47	3·66	60	16	76	67	2	69	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jorhát	5	1	159	15	164	16	180	3·13	·31	3·44	78	3	81	80	13	93	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Golághát	1	1	176	24	177	25	202	3·39	·14	3·53	69	10	79	92	12	104	10	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
11	Lakhimpur	1	...	52	3	53	3	56	1·04	·01	1·05	23	...	23	26	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
12	Kohima	11	1	67	2	78	3	81	3·94	·01	3·95	45	1	46	25	1	26	4	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
13	Tura	2	...	43	...	45	...	45	1·80	...	1·80	13	...	13	28	...	28	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total of Lock-ups	59	3	1,367	90	1,426	93	1,519	42·48	1·34	43·82	583	47	630	683	39	722	116	4	2	...	...	...	42	3	45
	Grand total	128	7	3,032	243	3,160	250	3,410	93·36	4·20	97·56	1,198	110	1,308	1,691	125	1,816	164	12	8	...	3	...	96	3	99

C.—Prisons.

Statement A.—Showing the Nature and Accommodation for each Class of Prisoners in the Jails of Assam at the close of the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1892 in the parts of the jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						Rs.	Rs.
1	Silchar	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	16	....	6	....	10	....	3	....	....	....	....	10	59	104			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	16	....	6	....	10	....	3	....	....	....	....	10	59	104	.....	230	445
		Total average population	3·48	....	....	....	·04	....	8·86	....	....	....	....	1·79	51·40	65·57			
2	Sylhet	Cells	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	78	....	....	....	12	....	58	9	....	....	....	20	668	845			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	80	....	....	....	12	....	58	9	....	....	....	20	668	847	.....	769	3,517
		Total average population	27·67	....	....	....	·04	....	12·49	·63	....	....	....	4·25	330·65	375·73			
3	Dhubri	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	14	20			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	14	20	.....	34	20
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	4·98	....	....	....	....	·22	8·08	13·23			
4	Gauhâti	Cells	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	30	....	....	....	6	....	20	....	1	....	....	29	333	419			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	30	....	4	....	6	....	20	....	1	....	....	29	333	423	.....	1,300	669
		Total average population	9·32	....	....	....	·12	....	2·76	....	....	....	....	·39	182·20	194·79			
5	Tezpur	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	6			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	48	4	1	....	4	....	36	....	....	....	....	46	249	388			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	48	4	1	....	4	....	32	....	1	....	....	24	202	316	.....	203	13,357
		Total average population	6·67	·44	....	....	·44	....	4·18	....	....	....	....	13·84	158·73	184·28			
6	Nowgong	Cells	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	10	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	7	87	110			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Total	10	....	2	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	7	87	112	.....	267	236
		Total average population	6·34	....	....	....	....	....	5·52	....	....	....	....	1·49	59·79	73·14			

7	Sibságar	Cells																			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation				8				10		14					4	58	94		
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																			
		Total				8				10		14					4	58	94	.....	136	373
		Total average population				1·72				·01		4·36					2·26	58·55	66·90			
8	Dibrugarh	Cells																3	3			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation				20				10		10		4			25	54	123			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																				
		Total				20				10		10		4			25	57	126	.....	154	897
		Total average population				3·74				·24		6·49					3·32	55·92	69·71			
9	Shillong	Cells																	4			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation				10		4				16				4	8	86	124			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																				
		Total				10		4				16				4	8	86	128	.....	254	.....
		Total average population				1·78						·84					1·10	35·45	39·17			
	Total of Jails	Cells				2		10						1		1	1	7	21			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation				220	4	7		52		167	9	5		4	151	1,608	2,227			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																				
		Total				222	4	17		52		167	9	6		4	152	1,615	2,248	.....	3,347	20,004
		Total average population				60·72	44			·89		50·46	·63				28·66	240·72	1,082·52			
1	Hailákándi	Cells																				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation										4					4	8	16			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																				
		Total										4					4	8	16	.....	15	23
		Total average population										3·19					·15	1·64	4·98			
2	Sunámganj	Cells																				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation								4		16					4	16	40			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																				
		Total								4		16					4	16	40	.....	1,004	167
		Total average population								·15		3·85					·15	22·79	26·94			
3	Karimganj	Cells																				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation								3		12					2	12	29			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																				
		Total								3		12					2	12	29	.....	58	180
		Total average population								·23		4·32					·07	11·23	15·85			
4	Habiganj	Cells																				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation								4		8					4	31	47			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																				
		Total								4		8					4	31	47	.....	51	275
		Total average population								·36		7·51					·44	25·66	33·97			
5	South Sylhet	Cells																				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation				3		2		3		5					3	22	38			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto																				
		Total				3		2		3		5					3	22	38	.....	117	147
		Total average population				·29				·05		2·57					·01	13·78	16·70			

Statement A.—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Serial No.	Name of jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1892 in the parts of the jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.	
			Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
		Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		Rs.	Rs.
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation ..	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	23	34			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
6	Goálpára	Total	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	23	34	.....	.....	135
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	4·32	....	....	....	....	·25	7·89	12·46			
		Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation ..	3	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	13	27			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
7	Barpeta	Total	3	....	....	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	13	27	.....	.....	136
		Total average population	·27	....	....	....	·49	....	·22	....	....	....	....	·16	5·67	6·81			
		Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation ..	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	13	30			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
8	Mangaldai	Total	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7	13	30	.....	95	164
		Total average population	·42	....	....	....	....	....	3·11	....	....	....	....	·83	6·36	10·72			
		Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	3	18	25			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
9	Jorhát	Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	3	18	25	.....	45	182
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	3·13	....	....	....	....	1·00	13·21	17·34			
		Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation ..	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	13	30			
		Ditto, without ditto ditto ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
10	Golághát	Total	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	13	30	.....	47	316
		Total average population	·51	....	....	....	....	....	3·38	....	....	....	....	·79	11·66	16·34			

11	Lakhimpur	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	16	30				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	16	30	.....	98	169	
		Total average population	·29	·01	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	·32	10·73	11·35				
12	Kohima	Cells	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	9				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	9	.....	.....	9,465	
		Total average population	....	....	....	....	....	....	3·94	....	....	....	....	·29	11·40	15·63				
13	Tura	Cells	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	4	28	46				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	7	....	2	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	4	28	48	.....	3	208	
		Total average population	1·55	....	....	....	....	....	1·71	....	....	....	....	....	13·98	17·24				
	Total of Lock-ups	Cells	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	25	4	2	....	20	....	80	....	....	....	....	50	220	401				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	25	4	4	....	20	....	80	....	....	....	....	50	220	403	.....	1,463	11,567	
		Total average population	3·33	·01	....	....	1·28	....	41·25	....	....	....	....	4·46	156·00	206·33				
	Grand total	Cells	2	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	7	23				
		Barracks, with separate sleeping accommodation	245	8	9	....	72	....	247	9	5	....	4	201	1,828	2,628				
		Ditto, without ditto ditto	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....				
		Total	247	8	21	....	72	....	247	9	6	....	4	202	1,835	2,651	.....	4,810	31,571	
		Total average population	64·05	·45	....	....	2·17	....	91·71	·63	....	....	....	23·12	1,096·72	1,288·85				

Statement B.—Showing the Condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
Serial No.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
				a	*b*	*c*	*d*	Total.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
1	Silchar	330	79	53	67	32	17	169	12	37	25	8	82
2	Sylhet	705	75	82	201	61	30	374	62	119	52	23	256
3	Dhubri	202	171	8	4	1	2	15	10	5	1	...	16
4	Gauháti	380	102	27	90	19	11	147	27	60	29	15	131
5	Tezpur	382	97	103	94	20	1	218	37	23	7	...	67
6	Nowgong	278	83	80	47	13	8	148	26	16	3	2	47
7	Sibságar	389	234	70	41	4	1	116	24	15	...	...	39
8	Dibrugarh	571	121	41	142	83	29	295	28	74	40	13	155
9	Shillong	52	4	4	10	9	2	25	2	9	8	4	23
	Total	3,289	966	468	696	242	101	1,507	228	358	165	65	816

Statement C.—Showing the Working of the Mark System during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4										5										6										7	8
Serial No.	Jail.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts during the year who gained remission under the mark system.										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remission gained by convicts entered in column 4.										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.
			Sentenced to										Sentenced to										Sentenced to											
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding three years.	Ditto four years.	Ditto five years.	Ditto six years.	Ditto seven years.	Ditto eight years.	Ditto nine years.	Ditto ten years.	Exceeding ten years.		
1	Silchar		1		2	3	1						112		150	196	140						112		130	169	140							
2	Sylhet	1	31	17	16	4	4			1	6	1	89	143	229	206	215			78	455	166	68	89	122	170	187			78	335	166		
2	Dhubri					1									145	133									119	133								
4	Gauhâti		19	2	3	1							80	109	108	189							56	73	64	134								
5	Tezpur		5	6	1						2		80	132	80						292		63	98	80						262			
6	Nowgong		7	7									64	106									51	92										
7	Sibsâgar				1										101										101									
8	Dibrugarh		1	2	3								74	88	153								74	82	98									
9	Shillong			4		3								101		232								97		184								
10	Hailâkândi																																	
11	Sunâmganj		1		1								59	145									59		145									
12	Karimganj				1										126										126									
13	Habiganj																																	
14	South Sylhet		1	1									85	103									85											
15	Goâlpâra		1				1						79				189						79	103			189							
16	Barpeta				1										107										107									
17	Mangaldai																																	
18	Jorhât																																	
19	Golâghât					1										177										172								
20	Lakhimpur						1										186										186							
21	Kohima																																	
22	Tura	1	3		1								52		129								52		129									
	Total	2	70	39	35	19	7	....	....	1	8	1	112	143	229	232	215	....	....	78	455	166	63	91	103	157	180	..	..	78	316	166	.....	.....

Statement D.—Showing the Nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5																				6		
Serial No.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections.	Nature of offences in column 2.	Convicts admitted under sentence not exceeding—																				Total.		
				One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																				a		b						
																				For life.		For a term.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	VI	All sections ..	Offences against the State	4	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
2	VII	Ditto ..	„ relating to the Army and Navy ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
3	VIII	Ditto ..	„ against the public tranquillity ..	150	..	174	..	107	..	23	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	468	..	468
4	IX	162, 163, 170, and 171.	„ by others relating to public servants ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
5	„	All other sections..	„ by public servants	5	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
6	X	All sections ..	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants.	20	1	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	1	40
7	XI	193, 194, 200, and 205.	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding.	5	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
8	„	201 to 204 ..	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	„	206 to 210 ..	Fraudulent claims, decrees, disposal of property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10	„	211 ..	Making false criminal charge	11	1	15	1	15	..	9	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	3	58
11	„	212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like.	6	..	10	..	5	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	25
12	„	217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants against public justice ..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
13	„	228 and 229 ..	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14	XII	241 to 254 ..	Lighter offences relating to coin	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
15	„	All other sections..	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
16	XIII	All sections ..	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	XIV	264 to 289 ..	„ affecting the public health and safety ..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
18	„	290 and 291 .	Nuisances	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
19	„	292 to 294a ..	Obscene books and lotteries	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
20	XV	All sections ..	Offences relating to religion	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
21	XVI	302, 303, and 307 ..	Murder and attempt to murder	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	6	2	8
22	„	304, 304a, 305, 306, and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same, and abetting suicide.	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	16
23	„	309 ..	Attempt to commit suicide	10	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	20
24	„	311 ..	Being a thug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	„	312 to 318 ..	Causing miscarriage, exposing children, and concealment of birth of child.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	„	323, 334, 352, and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ..	182	2	66	1	48	1	10	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	4	314
27	„	324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life.	14	..	42	..	38	1	16	2	15	..	21	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	149	4	153
28	„	341 to 348 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	1	20	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	1	56
29	„	353, 354, 356, and 357.	Aggravated assault	18	..	31	..	11	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	66

Serial No.	2 Chapter of Penal Code.	3 Sections.	4 Nature of offences in column 2.	5 Convicts admitted into the jail under sentence not exceeding—																				6 Total.		
				One month.		Above one month, and not exceeding three months.		Above three months, and not exceeding six months.		Above six months, and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding two years.		Above two years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five years, and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
30	XVI	368 to 373 ..	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ..	3	1	3	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14
31	,,	374 ..	Unlawful compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	,,	376 ..	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
33	,,	377 ..	Unnatural offences	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
34	XVII	379 to 381, 461, and 462.	Theft, including theft in building and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle.	197	18	186	12	101	1	49	1	42	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	582	32	614
35	,,	384 and 385 ..	Extortion, unaggravated	2	..	7	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
36	,,	386 to 389 ..	,, aggravated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	,,	392, 394, and 382 ..	Robbery and aggravated theft	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
38	,,	395, 400 to 402 ..	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	,,	403 and 404 ..	Dishonest misappropriation	15	..	8	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28
40	,,	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust	6	2	17	..	16	..	8	..	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	3	61
41	,,	411 to 414 ..	Receiving and concealing stolen property ..	29	12	43	7	39	1	27	1	20	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	23	186
42	,,	417 to 420 ..	Cheating	6	3	11	..	5	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	4	31
43	,,	421 to 424 ..	Fraudulent deeds and distributions of property ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	,,	426 to 440 ..	Mischief	39	..	15	2	7	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	3	72
45	,,	447 to 448 ..	Simple trespass and house-trespass ..	44	..	22	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	74
46	,,	449, 450, 459, and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking.	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
47	,,	451 to 458 ..	House-breaking and house-trespass	14	2	32	..	33	..	29	..	39	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	2	159
48	XVIII	465 to 489 ..	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
49	XIX	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
50	XX	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage	4	..	8	..	7	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	27
51	XXI	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
52	XXII	504 to 510 ..	Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance ..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
53	Criminal Procedure Code.	505 to 517 ..	Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gang of thieves.	3	..	2	..	4	1	41	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	1	53
	Penal Code....	401 ..	Act I of 1882	643	144	43	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	688	145	833
			Act XIII of 1859	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	16
54	All other offences.	.....	.....	221	39	68	2	22	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	41	357
			Total number admitted into the jail during the year .	1,718	239	881	26	508	3	260	5	171	2	57	4	12	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	3	..	3,614	285	3,899

[54] D.—

PART I.—*Return of Cognisable*

Serial No.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated by Police. By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	No. of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by Police. *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247, *a* When accused has appeared before Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	19
2	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*																			
3	121 to 130, 132 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	....	..	1	..	..	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	26	..	..	1	23	11	96·2	..	24	1	..	9	12	..	36·0	42·9	2	..
4	212 to 216 ..	Harbouring an offender ..	3	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
5	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice.	92	..	3	2	79	68	81·1	86·1	75	2	..	57	4	..	74·0	93·4	1	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	532	3	16	29	387	296	67·0	76·5	331	36	..	230	51	24	62·7	81·9	32	..
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	6	..	1	..	6	2	100·0	33·3	7	..	..	2	4	..	28·6	33·3	2	..
		Total	659	3	21	34	500	377	70·7	75·4	442	39	..	298	75	24	62·0	79·9	38	..
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																			
8	302, 303, 396 ..	Murder .... by thugs ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Murder .... by dacoits ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		Murder .... by robbers ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
11		Murder .... by poison ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murders	48	..	1	10	25	8	100·0	32·0	43	1	..	8	16	12	18·2	33·3	2	..
13	307	Attempts at murder ..	7	..	..	..	6	2	71·4	33·3	5	..	..	2	1	2	40·0	66·7	1	..
14	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide ..	29	..	1	3	12	8	90·0	66·7	26	1	..	8	3	8	20·6	72·7	3	..
15	376	Rape	36	1	1	1	10	3	70·3	30·0	23	3	..	3	5	1	11·5	37·5	16	..
16	377	Unnatural offences ..	33	3	..	1	14	11	90·9	78·6	25	5	..	11	3	1	36·7	78·6	9	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	6	1	..	..	1	..	33·3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	36	1	..	1	29	24	97·2	82·8	34	1	..	23	5	1	65·7	82·1	1	..
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	4	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	100·0	4	..	..	1	..	..	25·0	..	2	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	108	1	1	13	88	69	89·9	78·4	97	1	..	63	13	17	64·3	82·9	2	..
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	..	..	1	1	..	100·0	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	1	..	..	1	1	66·7	100·0	2	..	..	1	..	1	50·0	..	..	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	184	..	4	6	123	70	69·7	56·9	125	5	1	56	32	10	42·7	63·6	13	..
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	118	2	2	5	35	12	30·8	34·3	23	14	..	2	10	2	21·6	44·4	14	1
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	28	..	..	2	14	4	64·3	30·8	14	4	..	2	5	..	11·1	28·6	3	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	125	4	6	4	82	49	66·1	59·8	79	7	..	38	17	6	44·2	69·1	14	..
29	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	21	..	..	1	20	13	90·5	65·0	19	..	..	11	7	..	57·9	61·1	1	..
		Total	783	14	16	48	462	275	70·8	59·5	522	43	1	235	120	61	41·5	66·2	93	1
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*																			
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity	10	..	..	1	3	1	..	33·3	11	..	..	1	2	1	9·1	33·3	2	..
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery with hurt. by other means.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery in dwelling-house	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	4	..	1	..	1	..	50·0	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
		Robbery other robberies ..	26	..	..	..	8	4	92·3	50·0	21	3	..	4	3	2	16·7	57·1	10	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	150	1	6	17	44	14	86·9	25·3	122	10	1	13	32	7	9·7	28·9	21	..

Police P.

Crime for the year 1892.

dis- of section Cr. P. C.	PERSONS.																				Property.					
When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
																		Before appearance before a Magistrate.								
			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
b																										
A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																									Rs.	Rs.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	26	4	31	..	..	..	31	19	..	11	1	10	38·5	37·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
..	2	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	83	26	111	1	..	..	110	23	..	85	..	72	88·7	85·7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	109	..	1,492	296	1,897	2	2	·1	1,884	583	1	1,198	7	1,023	68·6	64·4	3	..	9	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	9	7	..	2	..	2	22·2	22·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	114	..	1,616	328	2,055	3	2	·1	2,041	639	1	1,296	8	1,107	68·5	64·5	4	..	9	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	..	58	1	76	1	6	10·3	69	20	19	..	7	7	12·1	10·2	1	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	7	2	9	..	..	..	9	3	1	..	3	2	28·6	28·6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	36	3	43	..	2	5·6	41	3	5	2	6	8	22·2	21·1	1	..	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	15	1	16	..	1	6·7	15	4	7	2	1	3	20·0	21·4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	..	15	3	..	11	..	11	73·3	73·3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	32	2	36	2	..	..	34	7	..	24	..	23	71·9	71·9	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	50·0	50·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	35	..	147	21	203	..	..	..	202	49	21	74	19	35	57·9	47·0	2	..	2	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	14	6	..	5	..	5	35·7	35·7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	131	45	186	1	1	·7	183	86	..	79	2	66	50·4	47·8	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	5	..	40	27	72	..	..	..	72	52	..	19	..	14	35·0	31·1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	16	15	40	..	1	6·2	39	25	..	11	..	7	43·7	29·2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	34	..	148	45	227	..	..	..	227	102	..	101	..	90	60·8	49·5	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	21	2	24	..	..	..	24	10	..	14	..	12	57·1	54·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	117	..	689	164	970	4	11	1·6	953	374	57	842	39	334	48·5	42·3	5	..	3	113	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	20	..	23	..	3	15·0	20	1	7	1	..	1	5·0	5·0	..	..	..	4	7	8	4	50·0	2,710	36	1·4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	10	10	100·0
..	15	..	25 82	1 15	26 112	..	2 8	8·0 9·8	24 104	9 71	2 3	8 17	..	8 15	32·0 18·3	24·3 16·9	..	..	..	5 21	..	10	3	30·0	6,012	45	7

[54] D.—POLICE 1.

PART 1.—*Return of Cognisable*

Serial No.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES. Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognisable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by police. *Suo motu.*	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated by police. By order of Magistrate after the police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those in column 7 investigated by police. *a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases posed under 247, *a*	Cases posed under 247, *b*	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18		
		CLASS III—*continued.*																				
35	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	226	4	1	7	100	49	57·3	49·0	118	12	..	31	31	3	23·8	50·0	25	2		
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,180	49	31	18	181	121	94·1	66·9	1,124	3	2	118	54	9	10·4	63·6	133	..		
37	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass, with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	18	1	..	..	10	4	33·3	40·0	15	..	..	4	5	1	26·7	40·0	3	..		
38	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	..	..	1	2	1	100·0	50·0	1	..	..	1	1	..	100·0	50·0	..	..		
39	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Total	1,615	55	39	44	359	194	38·1	54·0	1,426	29	3	172	130	26	11·8	57·0	188	2		
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																				
40	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	568	15	11	12	208	88	49·5	42·3	189	43	..	62	68	7	26·7	47·7	58	18		
41	336, 337 ..	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	5	1	..	..	3	3	60·0	100·0	3	..	..	3	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..		
42	374	Compulsory labour	2	..	..	..	1	1	50·0	100·0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Total	575	16	11	12	212	92	40·3	43·4	193	43	..	65	68	7	..	48·9	58	18		
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																				
43	453, 456 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	101	2	..	3	58	31	29·1	53·4	84	6	..	28	23	2	31·1	54·9	13	..		
44	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle .. ordinary ..	233	5	3	9	163	124	90·7	76·1	197	16	1	120	36	2	56·1	76·9	11	..	3	
			3,211	193	63	70	1,246	869	67·5	69·7	2,098	104	7	719	208	39	32·5	77·5	450	..		
45	406 to 408 .	Criminal breach of trust ..	253	3	5	9	93	42	34·5	45·2	75	14	..	29	12	1	32·6	70·7	17	..		
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	276	2	6	13	266	187	95·0	70·3	253	14	1	187	64	6	69·8	74·5	15	..		
47	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass	1,163	18	14	16	508	209	28·5	41·1	294	37	2	97	107	7	29·1	47·5	43	37		
48	461, 462 ..	Breaking closed receptacle	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Total	5,227	223	91	120	2,334	1,462	60·2	62·6	3,001	191	11	1,180	451	57	36·8	72·3	549	40		
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																				
49	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	5	..	..	1	3	1	60·0	33·3	3	..	..	1	1	..	33·3	50·0	..	..		
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	113	..	5	22	99	53	83·2	53·5	16	82	..	52	32	..	52·5	81·4	1	..		
51	Cognisable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against Gambling Act.	21	..	..	..	19	17	95·2	89·5	20	..	..	18	2	1	80·0	88·9	..	..		
52		——— Excise Laws.	483	1	..	16	464	424	96·9	91·4	466	2	..	413	40	7	88·2	91·2	6	..		
53		——— Opium Act	104	..	1	2	93	72	84·8	77·4	88	1	..	58	22	5	65·2	72·5	2	..		
54		——— Railway Laws.	2	2	..	..	6	5	55·6	83·3	5	..	..	4	..	..	80·0	100·0	..	..		
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
56		——— Arms Act	437	..	5	2	412	381	32·8	92·5	129	16	..	127	12	4	37·8	91·4	..	..		
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances.	989	4	1	1	944	846	94·9	89·6	935	5	..	831	91	3	88·4	90·4	2	..		
		Total	2,161	7	12	44	2,040	1,799	81·4	88·2	1,662	107	..	1,502	200	20	84·9	88·2	11	..		
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police.	Cruelty to animals ..	30	..	..	..	25	22	86·7	88·0	22	4	..	20	3	..	76·9	87·0	..	..		
		Forest Act	27	..	2	..	23	19	37·9	82·6	10	1	..	6	2	..	54·5	75·0	1	..		
		Fishery Act	115	..	..	4	54	22	20·9	40·7	16	3	..	6	7	2	25·0	46·2	3	3		
		Explosive Act	3	..	..	..	3	3	100·0	100·0	3	..	..	3	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..		
		Telegraph Act	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Ferry Act	8	..	..	1	3	1	50·0	33·3	4	..	..	1	2	..	25·0	33·3	..	1		
		Military Police Regulation, IV of 1890.	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	66·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Garo Hills Administration Rules.	38	..	..	..	38	35	..	92·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		
		Prisons Act	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Total	224	..	2	5	149	104	30·1	69·8	55	13	..	36	14	2	52·2	72·0	6	3		
		Grand total	11,244	318	192	307	6,056	4,308	67·1	71·1	7,301	465	15	5,488	1,058	194	44·8	76·7	943	64		

—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1892.

dis- of section C.P.C.	PERSONS.																				PROPERTY.					
b	Which accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate	Committed to Sessions.						
																			In custody of police.	On bail.								
A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
																									Rs.	Rs.	
..	1	..	89	41	131	..	..	..	134	66	..	65	..	46	51·7	49·5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	262	7	280	..	20	8	260	82	1	163	1	162	61·8	64·0	..	..	..	13	..	942	226	24·0	46,480	6,424	13·8
..	..	..	23	..	23	..	1	4·3	22	7	..	5	..	5	21·7	22·7	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	112	..	..
..	1	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	5	2	1	2	..	2	50·0	40·0	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	100·0	160	70	43·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	34	..	506	64	604	..	34	6·7	570	239	14	261	1	239	47·2	47·2	..	..	..	46	9	966	235	24·4	55,434	6,585	11·9
3	21	..	331	152	504	..	12	3·9	492	275	..	196	..	152	45·9	44·7	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	21	..	334	153	508	..	12	3·6	496	275	..	200	..	155	46·4	45·2	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	62	22	87	..	1	1·6	86	49	..	33	..	28	45·2	43·7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	..	224	32	270	1	2	·9	267	93	..	170	1	164	73·2	69·8	..	..	..	3	..	202	168	83·2	9,526	8,366	87·8
1	82	..	1,350	555	1,987	..	49	3·6	1,937	757	..	1,124	..	906	67·1	65·5	2	..	1	52	2	1,679	862	51·3	49,507	18,618	37·6
1	9	..	67	61	137	..	5	7·5	132	77	..	52	..	37	55·2	52·1	1	..	..	1	1	67	37	55·2	4,542	1,651	36·3
..	22	..	390	22	434	..	3	·8	431	132	..	295	2	273	70·0	66·7	1	..	..	10	1	250	240	96·0	10,465	6,420	61·3
12	23	..	425	432	880	..	3	·7	877	480	..	378	..	294	48·0	45·8	1	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	153	..	2,518	1,124	3,795	1	63	2·5	3,730	1,588	..	2,048	3	1,672	64·0	61·9	5	..	1	87	4	2,198	1,307	59·5	74,040	35,055	47·3
..	1	..	7	5	13	..	..	..	13	9	..	3	..	3	42·9	37·5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	..	17	79	113	..	..	..	113	59	..	53	..	10	88·8	29·4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	98	6	104	..	..	..	102	7	..	95	..	89	90·3	92·7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	541	13	564	1	1	·2	562	72	..	490	..	470	86·9	85·6	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	105	18	125	..	..	..	125	33	..	80	..	66	62·9	61·7	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	8	1	..	7	..	6	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	162	279	443	..	1	·6	442	39	..	396	..	137	84·0	84·9	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1,045	33	1,079	1	3	·3	1,075	123	..	947	..	225	88·5	88·8	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	32	..	1,982	485	2,449	1	5	·3	2,440	348	..	2,061	..	1,706	86·1	85·1	4	2	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	28	3	31	..	..	..	31	5	..	26	..	23	82·1	82·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	17	25	42	..	..	..	42	10	..	32	..	15	88·2	88·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	23	126	155	..	..	..	155	86	..	67	..	13	56·5	44·8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	8	6	..	2	..	2	33·3	33·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	39	39	..	..	..	39	1	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	7	..	77	198	282	..	..	..	282	109	..	170	..	56	72·7	67·7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	478	..	7,721	2,464	10,663	9	127	1·6	10,512	3,572	72	6,373	51	5,209	67·5	64·7	18	2	13	390	36	3,163	1,542	48·7	1,29,524	41,640	32·2

[54] D.—POLICE 1—*continued.*

PART II.—*Return of non-cognisable Crime for the year 1892.*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Persons. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted. By Magistrate.	Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted. By Magistrate.	Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ..	Offences against the State	4·4	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 229	Offences against public justice	268·6	251	138	389	57	292	521	621	45	116	..	457	..	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	42·8	45	1	46	13	35	41	45	2	12	..	29	1	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property	165·9	124	69	193	62	132	139	172	24	56	..	83	2	7
7	465 to 477 ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	33·3	19	1	20	..	7	14	16	1	11	..	2	..	2
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures..	41·4	29	..	29	15	19	20	24	2	2	..	15	..	..
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks ..	14·4	23	..	23	7	18	20	19	3	1	..	15	..	..
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	57·7	51	..	51	29	35	31	67	2	14	..	51	..	..
		Total	689·0	542	209	751	183	518	786	964	79	217	..	652	3	13
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	16·2	5	..	5	2	1	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ..	13·8	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	32·0	5	..	5	2	1	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ..	Extortion	133·1	97	3	100	11	31	42	60	13	31	..	16	..	..
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	3·0	1	..	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	352, 353, 358 ..	Criminal force	3,337·6	6,319	..	6,319	581	2,726	3,893	3,205	253	1,277	..	1,634	..	41
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	52·4	18	..	18	6	12	13	21	..	4	..	17	..	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,244·2	1,240	..	1,240	196	613	783	761	100	227	1	414	3	18
		Total	4,637·2	7,578	..	7,578	784	3,351	4,689	3,987	353	1,508	1	2,065	1	59
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417 to 420 ..	Cheating	350·6	270	2	272	25	82	108	169	17	52	..	39	..	1
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	334·0	421	..	421	91	97	137	178	24	75	..	78	..	1
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	41·7	14	3	17	5	12	19	13	1	4	..	6	..	..
21	426, 427, 434 ..	Mischief (simple)	1,255·7	1,337	..	1,337	72	536	692	635	68	267	2	294	..	4
		Total	1,982·0	2,042	5	2,047	193	727	949	995	110	398	2	419	..	6
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
22	298	Offences against religion	4·0	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
23	490 to 492 ..	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	48·3	5	..	5	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	3	..	..
24	493 to 498 ..	Offences relating to marriage	562·1	624	..	624	10	185	227	280	30	109	5	31	..	5
25	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	197·7	182	..	182	1	81	89	80	4	53	..	20	..	3
26	504, 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation and insult	307·7	412	..	412	16	180	233	178	18	17	..	83	..	..
27	274 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public nuisances	67·2	63	..	63	15	35	55	75	..	17	..	58	..	..
28	294 (a) ..	Keeping a lottery office	·2	1	..	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Offences under Chap. VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	300·2	245	3	248	49	67	160	192	17	79	..	96	..	..
30	Offences under Chap. X, C. P. C	Public and local nuisances	50·4	42	..	42	4	11	18	31	..	7	..	24	..	..
31	480 to 484 ..	Contempt of Court	·2	1	11	12	..	..	..	13	..	2	..	11	..	..
32	Offences under Chap. XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ..	27·4	23	..	23	7	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
33	Ditto XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	142·0	134	..	134	..	98	98	88	6	57	..	24	..	1
		Total	1,869·1	1,743	14	1,757	202	682	882	843	75	402	5	350	..	10
		Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.														
	Act XVII of 1878 ..	Ferries	132·1	125	5	130	17	82	98	88	7	22	..	52	..	1
	„ IX of 1890 ..	Railway Act	4·3	16	..	16	1	13	20	22	..	2	..	20	..	..
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1878	Excise Act	23·3	76	..	76	57	9	3	83	4	11	..	66	..	..
	„ I of 1878 ..	Opium Act	·8	5	1	6	5	1	2	3	..	2	..	3	..	..
	„ XIII of 1859 ..	Breach of contract	323·1	640	..	640	..	283	347	371	14	78	..	179	..	3
	„ XI of 1878 ..	Arms Act	60·5	4	3	7	2	3	3	7	..	..	..	7	..	..
	„ V of 1861 ..	Police Act	46·6	51	..	51	19	24	29	75	..	13	..	32	..	..
	„ XXVI of 1870 ..	Jails Act	5·3	6	..	6	1	4	4	5	..	1	..	4	..	..
	„ X of 1882, sections 250 and 553 ..	Frivolous and vexatious complaints ..	36·4	....	90	90	..	4	4	90	..	..	..	90	..	..
	Regn. VII of 1891 ..	Forest Regulation	51·6	75	..	75	1	37	75	181	..	40	..	141	..	..
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1865.	Inoculation Act	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ XVIII of 1879 ..	The Legal Practitioners' Act	·4	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ VI of 1879 ..	Elephants Preservation Act	1·0	9	1	10	3	7	8	16	1	5	..	7	..	3
	„ XIV of 1866 ..	Post Office Act	2·3	4	..	4	..	3	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	1
	„ I of 1879 ..	Stamp Act	95·3	57	6	63	..	55	64	66	1	9	..	56	..	..
	Regn. V of 1873 ..	Inner Line Regulation	7·6	7	..	7	3	4	18	18	..	4	1	13	..	..
	Act I of 1871 ..	Cattle Trespass	1,083·7	1,481	..	1,481	18	936	1,397	1,440	54	453	1	420	..	12
	„ I of 1882 ..	Emigration Act	909·1	1,192	..	1,192	45	556	908	1,239	12	105	..	1,114	..	10
	„ XVII of 1890 ..	Census Act	6·4	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..

[54]

D.—Police 1—*concluded.*

Part II.—*Return of non-cognisable Crime for the year* 1892.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.							
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Special Laws, Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police—contd.																
	Act II (B.C.) of 1889	Fisheries Act	....	1	..	1	..	1	3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths ..	29·2	78	..	78	48	76	78	70	..	5	..	65	..	..
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876 „ III (B.C.) of 1884	Bengal Municipal Act and Local Municipal bye-laws.	477·6	849	1	850	732	197	235	851	48	77	..	726	..	..
	Regulation IV of 1890	Military Police Regulation	1·4	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Act VI of 1878 ..	Hidden Treasure	·6	2	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
	„ III of 1877 ..	Registration Act	4·4	15	..	15	..	2	6	20	..	2	..	18	..	..
	„ VI (B.C.) of 1870 „ I (B.C.) of 1871 .. Regulation I of 1883.	Village Chaukidari Act .. .. Rural Police Regulation	70·4	119	58	177	88	151	155	175	..	18	..	157	..	..
	Act IV of 1884 ..	Explosives Act	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	I (B.C.) & III (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to animals	....	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Act II of 1886 ..	Income tax	1·2	1	..	1	..	1	11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Other special laws	2·4	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Regulation I of 1886..	Assam Land and Revenue Regulation ..	4·0	7	..	7	..	7	13	18	..	..	4	..	9	..
		Vaccination Act	·2	16	..	16	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Garo Hills Administration Rules	4·4	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Section 514, C. P. C...	Forfeiture of bond and bail	36·1	14	97	111	..	90	123	145	2	45	..	98	..	..
		Total	3,424·3	4,853	262	5,115	1,051	2,652	3,577	4,590	140	892	6	3,513	9	89
		Grand total	12,767·3	16,850	493	17,343	2,326	7,942	10,931	11,384	770	3,454	14	7,015	13	118

D.—Police.

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.

District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.												Distribution of Force.			
		Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal, and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.								Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.													In district.			
																		Average pay of					Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		On Station duties.	
	Inspectors General, Deputy, and Assistant Inspector General.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	Other expenses of col. 3. Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Other expenses of col. 3. Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14, and 16.	Mounted constables.	Foot and Water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Cachar	..	2	1	24	..	112	..	139	....	....	....	12,344	2,047	954	7,887	9,922	..	..	....	2,751	35,905	35,905	....	....	....	17	77
Sylhet .. .. { Civil Police ..	..	1	6	89	..	450	..	546	....	....	....	12,000	781	2,088	33,496	40,215	..	..	....	23,944	1,12,524	1,12,524	....	2	16	57	228
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	593	....	593	....	....	....	....
Goálpára	..	1	2	41	..	217	..	261	....	....	....	3,550	1,164	1,955	12,816	18,048	..	..	....	11,416	58,949	53,949	....	....	4	27	109
Kámrúp	..	1	2	37	..	252	..	292	....	....	....	3,000	651	897	12,125	19,491	..	..	....	9,306	45,470	45,470	....	2	16	22	98
Darrang	..	1	2	27	..	136	..	166	....	....	....	6,782	1,051	1,288	9,733	11,197	..	..	....	4,754	34,755	34,755	....	1	15	22	79
Nowgong	..	1	1	18	..	128	..	148	....	....	....	4,800	1,259	1,146	5,799	10,387	..	..	....	2,265	25,656	25,656	....	1	6	12	68
Sibságar .. { Civil Police ..	..	1	3	33	..	202	..	239	....	....	....	622	389	1,306	14,586	18,612	..	..	....	5,723	41,238	41,238	....	2	8	20	81
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	675	....	675	....	....	....	....
Lakhimpur	..	1	2	18	..	107	..	128	....	....	....	2,558	746	1,216	10,251	9,778	..	..	....	3,694	28,243	28,243	....	....	....	17	68
Nága Hills	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	14	....	....	....	3,880	796	....	1,229	1,240	..	..	....	1,041	7,386	7,386	....	....	....	3	11
Khási „	..	..	1	18	..	159	..	178	....	....	....	....	....	905	7,896	17,806	..	..	....	4,953	31,560	31,560	....	1	10	9	53
Gáro „	..	..	..	9	..	58	..	67	....	....	....	....	....	6	1,889	4,476	..	..	....	2,056	8,427	8,427	....	1	7	4	31
Total.. { Civil Police ..	..	9	20	317	..	1,882	..	2,178	....	....	....	53,636	8,884	11,761	1,17,707	1,61,172	..	..	....	71,903	4,25,113	4,25,113	....	10	82	210	902
{ Union „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	1	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	1,268	....	....	..	..
Office of the Inspector General of Police ..	1	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	....	....	38,236	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	8,096	46,332	46,332	....	....	....	..	..
Grand total	1	9	20	317	..	1,882	..	2,178	1	14	38,236	53,636	8,884	11,761	1,17,707	1,61,172	..	..	....	79,999	4,71,445	4,71,445	1,268	10	82	210	902

D.—Police.

Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police—continued.

District.	Distribution of Force—*concluded.* In district—*concluded.* Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve. Officers.	Men.	Total. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district, in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Total amount of cognisable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part 1).	Proportion of cognisable crime to the Police Force on station duties (cols. 27 and 28).
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
									Sq.m.	Sq.m.	Sq.m.						Sq.m.					
Cachar	7	14	24	91	22	....	2,472	367,542	1 to 17·7	1 to 17·7	109 to 1	1 to 2,641·1	1 to 2,590·0	1 to 54·1	1 to 26·2	1 to 26·2	74 to 1	1 to 3,910·0	1 to 3,829·9	1 to 80·0	1,373	1 to 14·6
Sylhet .. { Civil Police ..	34	168	93	412	40	....	5,414	2,154,593	1 „ 9·8	1 „ 10·7	12 „ 1	1 „ 3,952	1 „ 4,237	1 „ 349	1 „ 18·8	1 „ 18·8	12 „ 1	1 „ 7,558	1 „ 7,509	1 „ 349	3,466	1 „ 12·4
{ Union „ ..	.....	.....	....	....	7	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goálpára	16	90	43	217	14	....	3,954	452,304	1 „ 15·1	.....	.....	1 „ 1,733	1 „ 1,714	1 „ 19	1 „ 26·3	.....	.....	1 „ 3,015	1 „ 2,983	1 „ 32	797	1 „ 5·2
Kámrup	13	104	37	218	36	....	3,660	634,249	1 „ 12·5	1 „ 12·5	46 „ 1	1 „ 2,172	1 „ 2,135	1 „ 37	1 „ 30·5	1 „ 30·4	19 „ 1	1 „ 5,285	1 „ 5,195	1 „ 90	947	1 „ 7·9
Darrang	6	43	29	137	....	....	3,418	307,761	1 „ 20·5	.....	.....	1 „ 1,853·9	.....	.....	1 „ 33·3	.....	.....	1 „ 3,047·1	.....	.....	888	1 „ 8·2
Nowgong	6	54	19	128	....	....	3,258	344,141	1 „ 22·2	1 „ 22·0	.....	1 „ 2,341·0	1 „ 2,308·3	1 „ 32·7	1 „ 40·7	1 „ 40·7	1 „ 0	1 „ 4,301·7	1 „ 4,241·5	1 „ 60·1	868	1 „ 10·8
Sibságar .. { Civil Police ..	13	106	35	198	3	....	2,855	457,274	1 „ 11·8	1 „ 11·8	34 „ 1	1 „ 1,897	1 „ 1,876	1 „ 21	1 „ 27·4	1 „ 27·3	14 „ 1	1 „ 4,396	1 „ 4,346	1 „ 50	1,320	1 „ 18·0
{ Union „ ..	.....	.....	....	....	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakhimpur	1	29	18	97	12	....	3,724	254,053	1 „ 29·0	1 „ 29·2	42 „ 1	1 „ 1,984	1 „ 1,908	1 „ 77	1 „ 43·8	1 „ 88·3	32 „ 1	1 „ 2,988	1 „ 2,873	1 „ 116	902	1 „ 10·6
Nága Hills	.....	.....	3	11	....	....	5,710	122,867	.....	1 „ 407·85	.....	1 „ 8,776	1 „ 8,776·2	.....	1 „ 407·8	.....	.....	1 „ 8,776·2	.....	.....	128	1 „ 9·1
Khás „	8	90	18	153	7	....	6,041	197,904	1 „ 33·5	1 „ 19·41	15·12 „ 1	1 „ 1,112	1 „ 1,074	1 „ 37·75	1 „ 99·3	1 „ 55·9	43 „ 1	1 „ 3,192	1 „ 3,084	1 „ 108·3	144	1 „ 2·3
Gáro „	3	19	8	57	....	....	3,270	121,570	1 „ 50·30	.....	.....	1 „ 1,869·38	.....	.....	1 „ 93·4	.....	.....	1 „ 3,478·42	.....	.....	103	1 „ 2·9
Total .. { Civil Police ..	107	717	327	1,719	154	....	43,776	5,414,258	1 to 20·1	.....	.....	1 to 2,486	.....	.....	1 to 38·9	.....	.....	1 to 4,808	.....	.....	11,436	1 to 10·2
{ Union „ ..	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Office of the Inspector General of Police	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	107	717	327	1,719	154	....	43,776	5,414,258	1 to 20·1	.....	.....	1 to 2,486	.....	.....	1 to 38·9	.....	.....	1 to 4,808	.....	.....	11,436	1 to 10·2

Supplement to Statement D for the year 1892.

District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police. Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.		Rs.	
Cachar	480	76	42 6 6	Villagers ..	20,354	
Sylhet	5,616	67	42 0 0	Ditto ..	2,35,872	
Goálpára	716	111	52 11 3	Ditto ..	37,734	
Total	6,812	72	43 2 5	.....	2,93,960	

D.—Police.

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of the Assam Military Police on the 31st December 1892.

Battalion.	Actual strength of Police Force paid from Provincial Revenues.									Cost of Police.						
	Number of Commandants.	Number of Sub-Commandants.	Number of Subadárs.	Number of Jemádárs.	Number of Havildárs.	Number of naiks.	Number of sipahis.	Number of buglers.	Total.	Total pay of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Travelling allowances of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Native Officers.	Total pay of men.	Contingencies and all other expenses not included in the preceding columns.	Total cost payable from Provincial revenues.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surma Valley Battalion ..	1	1	7	8	68	1	764	12	862	15,129	2,783	3,064	25,790	70,162	2,38,859	3,55,787
Lakhimpur „ ..	1	....	6	7	66	26	614	10	729	8,089	994	1,573	25,084	64,036	34,295	1,34,021
Nága Hills „ ..	1	....	6	7	59	41	560	6	680	9,753	1,766	1,698	24,005	65,259	51,682	1,54,203
Gáro „ „ ..	1	....	3	2	24	....	191	3	224	9,174	838	.....	9,168	20,523	7,580	47,283
Darrang Detachment ..	....	....	....	1	6	3	42	1	60	.....	.....	.....	1,915	5,181	3,132	10,228
Total	4	1	22	25	223	71	2,178	32	2,556	42,185	6,381	6,335	85,912	2,25,161	3,35,548	7,01,522

Battalion.	Distribution of Police.														Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).		Remarks.
	In district.												Out of district.		Grand total.				
	Guards over prisoners, treasuries, or other public buildings.		On miscellaneous duties at headquarters and subdivisions.		Escort to prisoners and treasure.		In frontier outposts.		Reserve at headquarters.		Total.		For any purpose whatever.		Officers.	Men.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	To area.	To population.	38
Surma Valley Battalion ..	3	27	6	27	....	....	2	24	9	134	20	212	63	565	83	777	9,614	2,541,076	1 to 11·2	1 to 2,948	
Lakhimpur „ ..	4	24	18	198	....	....	34	330	19	93	75	645	4	5	79	650	6,579	711,327	1 „ 9·0	1 „ 2,976	
Nága Hills „ ..	3	25	14	62	....	....	38	313	16	193	71	593	1	14	72	607	5,710	122,867	1 „ 8·4	1 „ 181	
Gáro „ „ ..	2	22	4	34	....	....	3	40	16	59	26	155	3	39	29	194	3,270	121,570	1 „ 14·6	1 „ 547	
Darrang Detachment ..	....	4	....	3	....	....	3	28	3	16	6	51	1	2	7	53	3,418	307,761	1 „ 57·0	1 „ 5,128	
Total	13	102	42	324	....	....	80	735	63	495	198	1,656	72	625	270	2,281	28,591	3,804,601	1 to 11·2	1 to 1,488	

D.—POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in 1892.

Districts.	Actual strength				Armament of the force.			Punishments.																				
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate.													
																			Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX Penal Code.			
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	
1	2			3	4	5	6	7			8	9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16	
Cachar	1	5	19	112	40	6	79	....	....	....	5	....	1	7	9	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Sylhet	6	15	78	447	213	14	172	....	....	....	3	....	5	41	31	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Goálpára	2	5	34	209	106	2	116	....	1	1	13	....	2	12	34	....	....	1	4	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Kámrúp	2	8	31	231	134	7	133	....	....	1	11	....	5	20	33	....	....	....	4	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Darrang	2	5	21	125	81	..	103	....	....	....	4	2	5	17	52	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Nowgong	1	4	14	128	73	5	69	....	....	....	7	....	1	4	35	....	....	....	3	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Sibságar	3	5	27	203	138	8	95	....	....	....	7	1	3	13	49	....	....	....	2	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Lakhimpur	2	5	13	97	36	7	74	....	....	....	9	....	2	9	42	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Nága Hills	....	1	2	11	13	..	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Khási „	1	4	14	159	130	5	13	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	6	....	....	....	.....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Gáro „	....	1	8	57	20	..	28	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	8	....	....	....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Total	20	55	256	1,779	984	54	895	....	1	2	64	3	24	127	299	....	....	1	20	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	

D.—Police.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force in 1892—continued.

District.	Punishments—*concluded.* Punished judicially by a Magistrate—*concluded.* Other offences.				Rewards.		Education.								Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
					Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				Number of Police under instruction during the year.																
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	17			18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Cachar	....	....	....	1	42	38	1	5	19	56	..	....	....	56	26	66	45	1	..	6	5	9	..	5	41·6	3·6	4·1
Sylhet	....	....	....	1	55	67	6	15	73	180	..	....	....	78	16	282	243	4	..	4	3	1	1	7	1·9	1·2	10·6
Goálpára	....	....	2	5	58	13	2	5	32	42	..	....	....	102	42	160	48	2	2	18	15	3	..	4	2·1	1·6	5·6
Kámrúp	....	....	....	1	71	39	2	5	30	66	..	....	....	....	57	162	50	4	..	39	12	1	3	7	72·1	2·6	3·1
Darrang	....	....	....	6	47	7	2	5	20	43	..	....	....	....	38	97	24	..	..	22	4	4	..	12	1·3	7·8	3·1
Nowgong	....	1	1	2	37	2	1	4	14	41	..	....	....	....	35	79	33	1	..	17	7	2	..	15	5·4	10·2	3·1
Sibságar	....	....	....	5	27	1	3	5	23	50	..	....	....	35	34	148	56	..	..	14	7	3	..	6	·9	2·5	2·1
Lakhimpur	....	....	....	1	10	35	2	5	13	28	..	....	....	5	23	65	29	..	..	16	9	1	..	3	47·0	2·6	1·6
Nága Hills	....	....	....	.....	..	2	....	1	2	5	..	....	....	4	4	8	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	57·1	7·2	·2
Khási „	....	....	1	5	18	36	1	4	14	94	..	....	....	....	21	115	42	1	..	15	2	1	..	1	1·7	·5	3·0
Gáro „	....	....	....	2	19	..	....	1	8	34	..	....	....	23	21	42	4	..	..	16	3	..	..	..	1·9	....	1·2
Total	....	1	4	29	334	240	20	55	248	639	..	....	....	303	317	1,224	576	13	2	170	67	25	4	61	....	2·9	42·7

D.—Police.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force.

Battalions.	Actual strength.				Armament of the force.			Punishments.																								
								Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate.																	
																Under Police Act.				Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.				Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.							
	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.						
1	2			3	4	5	6	7		8		9			10	11			12	13			14	15			16						
Surma Valley	7	8	68	777	821	15	..	....	....	2	5	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....						
Lakhimpur	6	7	66	650	716	13	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	4	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....						
Nága Hills	6	7	59	697	666	13	..	....	....	....	13	....	....	6	17	....	....	....	5	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....						
Gáro „	3	2	24	194	238	5	..	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	6	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....						
Darrang	....	1	6	53	58	1	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....						
Total	22	25	223	2,281	2,479	47	..	....	....	2	28	....	1	13	35	....	....	....	9	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....						

Battalions.	Punishments—*concluded.*				Rewards.		Education.								Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and upwards.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	Daily average number of sick in hospital throughout the year.
	Punished judicially by a Magistrate—*concluded.* Other offences.				Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.				Number of Police under instruction during the year.							On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.			
	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.	Subadárs.	Jemadárs.	Havildárs.	Sipahis.													
17				18	19	20	21			22	23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Surma Valley	....	....	2	10	157	....	7	8	68	345	....	....	....	199	178	461	221	3	5	6	7	14	22	39	2·3	4·5	20·5
Lakhimpur	....	....	....	4	79	....	6	7	65	435	....	....	....	57	116	406	207	3	1	35	7	1	23	20	2·7	2·7	20·1
Nága Hills	....	....	1	8	93	....	6	7	53	393	....	....	2	131	57	497	95	8	5	84	13	2	..	18	24·1	2·7	18·6
Gáro „	....	....	....	2	40	3	3	2	20	52	....	....	....	.....	2	156	65	..	..	7	2	..	7	1	4·9	·4	11·4
Darrang	....	....	....	2	10	....	....	1	6	20	....	....	....	.....	6	37	17	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	3·3	5·0	2·6
Total	....	....	3	26	379	3	22	25	212	1,245	....	....	2	387	389	1,557	605	14	11	87	30	17	52	81	.....	3·2	73·2

D.—Police.

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Civil and Armed Civil Police on the 31st December 1892.

District.	Race.																				Religion or Caste.																			
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives of the Province.				Bengalis (people of Bengal).				Other foreigners.				Officers.																			
																						Muhammadans.					Hindus.													
																							Bengali.																		
	Military or Covenanted Civilians.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	District or Assistant Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, sipahis, and buglers.	Christians.	Assamese.	Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Brahmans.		Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolita.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Bengalis other than Brahmans.		Hindustanis of all other castes.
																											Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.							Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Cachar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	91	....	..	9	12	....	..	..	9	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	....
Sylhet	..	1	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	4	62	387	....	1	14	45	....	..	12	15	3	..	23	..	2	..	7	4	6	2	1	..	1	2	31	12	....
Goálpára	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	126	....	1	30	43	....	..	2	40	1	3	..	5	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	18	....
Kámrúp	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	197	....	2	9	15	....	..	4	19	2	6	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	2	..	3	7	..	1	9	1
Darrang	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	118	....	..	4	1	....	..	2	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	6	8	..	1	1	....
Nowgong	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	123	....	1	2	3	....	..	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	5	4	1	2	1	....
Sibságar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	186	....	2	2	3	....	..	3	14	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	17	1	..	..	....
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	83	....	2	3	1	....	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	3	....
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	....
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	79	....	1	..	..	....	..	6	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	32	....	..	5	15	....	..	1	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	....
Total	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	200	1,433	....	10	78	138	....	..	33	208	12	16	28	7	2	..	15	31	15	9	1	23	44	4	47	55	3

D.—POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Civil and Armed Civil Police on the 31st December 1892—continued

DISTRICT.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*concluded.*																																		
	Officers—*concluded.*								Men.																												
	Other religions.									Muhammadans.					Hindus.												Other religions.										
	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Khámptís.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásis.	Burmese.	Christians.	Assamese.	Bengali.		Hindustanis.	Punjabis.	Brahmans.		Chhatris and Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Assamese Kolitas.	Assamese of all other castes.	Manipuris.	Bengalis, not Brahmans.		Hindustanis of all other castes.	Nágas.	Kukis.	Gáros.	Kacharis and Rabhas.	Khásis.	Mikirs.	Bhutias.	Burmese.	Grand total of officers and men.
										Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.			Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.							Natives of the Province.	Foreigners.										
	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Cachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	2	4	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	34	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	137	1	1	..	13	11	10	1	..	..	7	..	205	33	3	..	..	3	22	..	..	..	..	542
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	16	5	..	..	11	8	14	..	1	67	..	..	25	3	..	..	15	37	..	..	..	..	251
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	2	..	..	3	2	9	1	..	14	67	..	..	10	4	..	..	7	86	..	2	..	1	270
Darrang	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	17	69	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	23	..	..	..	..	154
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	16	92	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	148
Sibságar	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	2	..	1	2	10	5	..	10	133	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	239
Lakhimpur	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	6	3	..	..	2	35	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	41	..	1	..	..	117
Nága Hills	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	14
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	51	3	1	1	..	..	7	..	9	..	5	3	37	24	1	..	..	178
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	16	..	6	5	7	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	66
Total	..	..	..	..	15	12	..	..	23	199	27	10	2	25	55	105	26	2	61	490	..	253	86	35	..	5	40	305	24	5	..	1	2,118

D.—POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Military Police on the 31st December 1892.

| Battalion and Detachment. | Race. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Religion or Caste. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Statement showing the Caste, Religion, or Nationality of Offenders convicted of cognisable Crime in the Province of Assam during the year 1892.

Districts.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Brahman.	Kayasta.	Kolita.	Koch.	Kest.	Cachari.	Rabha.	Gurkha.	Sikh.	Manipuri.	Nágn.	Kuki.	Gáro.	Dhobi.	Moli.	Shaha.	Dom.	Kumar.	Katoni.	Bhutia.	Mikir.	Bhunia.	Kábár.	Kurmi.	Dubey.	Ashwal.	Nat.	Patia.	Sutia.
Cachar	..	331	2	3	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	26	9	11	..	5	10	2	15	..	..	..	..	3	22	..	..	..	5	..	..
Sylhet	1	1,442	25	79	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	3	30	25	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Goálpára	..	116	20	2	10	..	1	20	17	4	1	..	..	..	8	..	7	3	35	..	5	..	..	3	4	13	..	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp	1	47	9	4	66	41	18	45	31	15	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	6	34	1	32	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	2	..	..
Darrang	..	44	11	4	17	48	8	78	7	17	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	21	4	26	3	1	6	2	6	..	..	..	..	1
Nowgong	5	40	15	5	27	40	21	15	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	60	5	28	..	12	3	3	2	..	..	..	9	15
Sibságar	5	86	8	4	40	44	35	46	11	9	..	..	13	..	..	3	10	..	63	9	5	..	1	11	13	11	..	5	6	4	58
Lakhimpur	1	38	4	9	15	5	3	26	..	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	1	..	4	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	12
Nága Hills	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Khási „	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gáro „	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	2,179	95	110	175	183	86	246	70	73	2	46	73	15	79	23	59	36	251	30	89	3	19	26	61	40	3	5	13	13	88

Districts.	Sut.	Ahem.	Lalong.	Hozai.	Charai.	Raya.	Patnik.	Das.	Jugi.	Dhali.	Baishnab.	Kalbarta.	Machi or Chamar.	Mistri.	Maharatha.	Malo or Jhalo.	Napit.	Acharja or Ganak.	Pal or Teli.	Tanti.	Hindustani.	Khásia.	Chhatri.	Kamar or Blacksmith.	Sonar or Goldsmith.	Santhal.	Ghatwal.	Bowri.	Kabuli.	Gowala or milkman.	Other castes.	Total.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	7	..	28	6	6	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	10	17	2	4	..	14	..	10	..	11	53	646
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	41	..	27	108	23	..	..	..	13	3	..	14	11	2	17	..	..	18	2	26	10	5	..	..	..	8	108	2,081
Goálpára	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	12	2	1	2	..	23	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	399
Kámrúp	..	4	7	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	1	5	12	..	..	3	1	2	6	10	..	..	1	..	6	65	523
Darrang	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	1	3	5	2	3	..	1	10	2	2	1	1	..	4	116	471
Nowgong	15	9	20	3	28	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	5	2	1	3	..	..	5	46	467
Sibságar	8	181	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	6	6	3	11	5	12	..	13	21	4	15	23	11	2	17	207	1,028
Lakhimpur	3	46	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	5	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	6	1	..	7	2	17	..	7	181	467
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	84
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	171
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	87
Total	24	197	34	8	82	3	55	182	30	7	8	18	72	13	5	33	27	26	42	10	56	121	27	74	28	47	29	39	2	6	848	6,424

D.—POLICE.

Statement showing the Caste, Religion, or Nationality of Offenders convicted of non-cognisable Crime in the Province of Assam during the year 1892.

Districts.	Christian.	Muhammadan.	Brahman.	Kayasta.	Kolita.	Koch.	Koot.	Cachari.	Rabha.	Gurkha.	Sikh.	Manipuri.	Nága.	Kuki.	Gáro.	Dhobi.	Mali.	Shâha.	Dom.	Kumar.	Kaloni.	Mikir.	Bhunia.	Kâhâr.	Kurmi.	Dubey.	Ashwal.	Nat.	Patia.	Sutia.
Cachar	1	139	3	16	..	..	..	34	..	4	..	20	2	3	..	3	6	2	3	5	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	6	..	..
Sylhet	2	1,139	29	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	13	37	22	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Goálpára	1	84	1	7	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kámrúp	..	47	15	7	119	106	45	34	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	33	11	27	6	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1
Darrang	2	30	4	3	48	36	8	37	5	12	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	39	1	20	..	5	2	9	..	..	..	..	1
Nowgong	5	80	31	9	78	128	102	20	..	7	5	3	..	..	..	7	3	1	100	35	60	12	7	4	5	..	..	5	30	38
Sibságar	9	91	39	6	54	42	37	28	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	..	120	6	7	..	10	9	24	1	19	15	2	109
Lakhimpur	6	68	14	8	10	7	6	24	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	4	20	..	..	11	4	5	14	..	..	..	..	20
Nága Hills	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khási „	..	11	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gáro „	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28	1,696	137	162	308	319	198	184	42	47	5	43	40	4	5	53	59	34	338	60	120	31	26	36	60	3	19	26	32	169

D.—POLICE.—*continued.*

Districts.	Sat.	Ahom.	Lalong.	Hozai.	Charai.	Raya.	Patnia.	Das.	Jugi.	Dhubi.	Baishnab.	Kalbarta.	Muchi or Chamar.	Mistri.	Malo.	Napit.	Acharya or Ganak.	Tal or Teli.	Tanti.	Hindustani.	Khásia.	Chutri.	Kamar or Blacksmith.	Sonar or Goldsmith.	Santhal.	Ghatwal.	Bowri.	Gowala or milkman.	Other castes.	Total.
Cachar	..	..	..	..	17	..	49	16	13	..	1	3	22	3	6	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	10	422
Sylhet	..	..	..	..	36	..	44	156	26	3	3	1	23	2	7	17	1	30	..	..	1	9	19	17	5	..	..	9	68	1,848
Goálpára	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	3	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	186
Kámrúp	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	5	28	562
Darrang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	2	2	4	5	..	1	1	3	..	6	17	2	3	140	470
Nowgong	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	7	44	961
Sibságar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	3	21	10	5	3	4	9	5	22	..	3	13	10	20	35	25	17	355	1,428
Lakhimpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	22	6	1	..	14	9	3	26	..	10	22	514	962
Nága Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	53
Khási „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	26	116
Gáro „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20
Total	52	278	43	1	79	5	93	228	40	5	11	14	93	28	19	29	13	71	18	32	56	32	47	37	57	59	40	17	1,187	7,028

D.—POLICE.

Statement showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and the number of persons convicted in the Plains Districts of Assam during the year 1892.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Nága Hills.		Khasi Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Case reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE.																									
2	121 to 126, 128	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	10	2	4	3	1	1	1	..	4	3	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	26	12
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	10	11	19	25	2	..	10	9	10	11	7	4	17	14	9	5	4	3	2	2	2	1	92	85
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	54	136	387	766	14	34	15	45	4	15	17	31	20	82	17	74	..	..	2	11	2	7	532	1,205
7	140, 170, 171..	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
		Total	74	149	412	795	20	35	26	54	19	34	27	35	38	96	29	80	5	3	4	13	5	10	659	1,304
	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																									
8	302, 303, 396	Murder .. by thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
9		„ dacoits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
10		„ robbers	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....
11		„ poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
12		Other murders	2	1	17	3	2	1	1	..	2	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	43	7
13	307	Attempts at murder	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	4	..	7	1	1	..	5	4	1	..	3	..	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	29	8
15	376	Rape	1	1	11	1	3	..	2	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	36	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	..	..	..	6	2	7	..	8	5	8	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	11
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	..	9	5	2	1	1	1	6	5	4	2	6	5	4	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	36	24
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
20	325, 326, 336	Grievous hurt	9	4	38	49	7	8	12	9	9	5	3	..	11	3	12	9	3	..	2	2	2	4	108	93
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	3	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	11	3	83	31	13	2	8	4	13	10	5	3	28	18	21	9	..	..	2	1	..	..	184	81
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	3	..	17	4	4	..	13	1	12	..	34	8	24	1	10	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	118	19
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	..	..	24	6	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	11
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
28	353, 354, 356, 357..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	5	5	29	8	12	5	13	6	17	17	8	34	7	9	31	13	2	1	1	3	..	..	125	101
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	4	5	2	3	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	21	14
		Total	39	18	250	114	58	26	64	26	78	43	75	50	96	41	93	40	8	7	9	8	11	8	783	381

		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	2	..	4	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Robbery with hurt { by other means	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	....
		Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Robbery { other robberies	4	2	2	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	8
34	270, 283, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	14	..	53	1	10	..	5	2	13	3	17	8	25	3	11	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	150	17
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	20	7	85	19	2	..	17	2	17	3	22	9	35	13	24	11	3	1	..	..	1	..	226	65
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	160	1	449	25	127	19	55	24	26	6	67	27	141	33	134	23	6	2	10	4	5	..	1,180	164
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	..	2	2	4	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	18	5
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	202	10	595	49	150	23	81	30	61	13	111	44	204	49	181	35	12	5	11	4	7	..	1,615	262
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																											
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	48	13	141	29	36	16	37	5	48	20	48	18	151	72	56	20	..	..	2	3	1	..	568	196
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	3
42	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		Total	48	13	142	30	37	17	38	5	48	20	48	18	151	72	59	21	1	1	2	3	1	..	575	200
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																											
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	..	39	14	14	4	9	3	14	5	7	3	7	2	9	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	101	33
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	40	25	61	49	16	9	21	15	26	26	17	14	41	26	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	233	771
		Theft { ordinary	424	105	902	311	192	69	266	68	314	123	256	76	488	217	245	80	59	36	47	28	18	11	3,211	1,124
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	45	3	43	11	32	8	33	2	12	2	16	2	34	14	28	5	2	..	4	2	4	3	253	52
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	12	6	85	99	7	9	11	10	20	14	26	25	75	75	33	42	3	3	2	1	2	3	276	287
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	135	38	361	104	54	24	65	30	82	25	100	47	269	64	76	34	3	3	7	10	1	..	1,153	379
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	657	177	1,491	588	315	125	405	128	468	195	422	167	914	398	401	170	68	42	61	41	25	17	5,227	2,046
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																											
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	3
50	Chapter VIII (B. C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	3	2	89	39	8	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	7	5	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	113	53
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	7	39	3	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	6	37	..	..	21	95
52		——— Excise Laws	15	15	82	86	24	17	48	52	55	49	65	66	147	140	44	53	3	2	..	..	..	..	483	480
53		——— Opium Act	8	6	10	7	7	3	16	9	10	7	18	12	16	16	12	10	5	2	1	1	1	2	104	80
54		——— Railway Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
56		Arms Act	91	63	204	204	14	9	18	16	15	18	6	4	36	28	16	14	21	22	8	10	8	8	437	396
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 282, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	211	151	71	112	143	137	196	187	89	72	50	42	162	158	34	33	1	..	40	52	1	3	989	947
		Total	335	276	461	463	196	174	281	261	162	146	140	124	378	359	111	114	30	26	57	102	10	13	2,161	2,061
58	Other special and local laws cognisable by police.	Forest Regulation	..	..	8	11	1	..	1	..	7	15	7	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	27	32
		Prevention of cruelty to animals	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	15	6	2	3	2	4	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	26
		Garo Hills Administration Rules	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38	38	38
		Ferry Act	..	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
		Military Police Regulation	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
		Fisheries Act	1	1	50	29	..	..	17	1	1	8	22	20	18	10	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	67
		Explosive Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
		Total	4	3	62	42	2	1	32	16	15	20	37	29	23	13	9	7	..	..	.	..	40	39	224	170
		Grand total	1,359	646	3,413	2,081	778	399	927	523	851	471	860	467	1,804	1,028	885	467	124	84	144	171	99	87	11,134	6,424

D.—POLICE.

Showing the number of Persons tried and convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the districts of Assam during the year 1892.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cachar.		Sylhet.		Goálpára.		Kámrúp.		Darrang.		Nowgong.		Sibságar.		Lakhimpur.		Nága Hills.		Khási Hills.		Gáro Hills.		Total.	
			Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.	Tried.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, &c.																								
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	25	20	291	220	17	7	21	12	10	6	60	57	47	41	42	41	2	2	51	50	1	1	573	457
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	5	6	4	5	3	3	3	1	..	2	..	13	11	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	42	30
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ..	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ..	9	5	30	12	14	12	13	7	19	12	14	10	23	13	12	9	2	2	2	2	2	1	141	85
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	1	..	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	2
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	1	1	3	1	..	..	6	4	..	..	2	2	5	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	15
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	4	1	18	11	..	..	18	18	9	6	5	5	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	51
		Total	47	32	357	248	37	23	66	44	50	35	85	74	100	79	67	60	5	5	54	52	4	3	872	655
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																								
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
		Total	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	....
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.																								
13	384 to 389	Extortion	..	..	7	2	12	6	9	2	4	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	5	..	3	3	47	16
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																								
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	141	70	1,050	549	97	49	323	198	117	70	547	332	375	209	205	117	42	32	14	8	..	..	2,911	1,634
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	2	1	10	9	..	..	3	3	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	17
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	8	2	328	203	69	40	64	56	22	14	54	32	46	26	35	30	9	8	8	4	..	..	643	415
		Total	151	73	1,388	761	166	89	390	257	142	86	601	364	424	237	240	147	51	40	22	12	..	..	3,575	2,066
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PROPERTY.																								
18	417 to 420	Cheating	11	3	20	8	4	..	14	5	6	4	18	8	13	6	3	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	91	39
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	23	13	21	8	5	5	6	2	23	12	27	7	19	10	29	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	78
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	..	1	1	3	3	1	..	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	37	14	201	96	10	5	44	15	44	34	136	73	64	39	17	11	3	..	..	..	7	7	563	294
		Total	72	30	243	113	22	13	65	22	76	53	184	89	96	55	49	35	4	1	..	..	8	8	819	419

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.

22	298	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	4	....	3
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	..	..	6	2	70	13	13	4	6	..	5	1	15	4	10	2	8	3	..	..	..	9	3	3	3	145	31	
25	500 to 502	Defamation	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	2	8	3	2	..	4	..	43	13	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	73	20	
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	..	..	3	1	20	8	1	..	8	2	12	6	30	18	67	35	8	5	1	1	10	7	..	..	160	83	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public nuisances	..	..	2	2	28	22	..	..	5	5	10	6	10	9	4	4	10	8	1	1	5	1	..	..	75	58	
28	480 to 484	Contempt of Court	..	..	..	..	5	3	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11		
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	..	..	..	..	99	26	3	3	20	20	33	22	5	5	5	4	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	96		
30	Ditto ditto X, C.P.C.	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	..	30	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	24		
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....		
32	Ditto ditto XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children	..	..	2	1	18	2	5	2	2	..	..	..	9	1	34	10	9	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	81	24		
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	276	99	34	15	49	30	65	44	73	37	166	69	46	32	6	2	26	12	4	4	758	350

SPECIAL LAWS, OFFENCES UNDER WHICH ARE NOT COGNIZABLE BY POLICE.

	Act XVII of 1878	Ferries	..	..	..	..	4	1	25	17	2	..	3	3	7	5	6	4	19	13	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	52	
	„ IX of 1870	Railway Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	20	
	„ VII (B.C.) of 1878	Excise Act	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	57	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	68	
	„ X of 1882, sections 250 and 552	Frivolous or vexatious complaints	..	..	..	..	34	34	7	7	..	..	..	..	34	34	11	11	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	90	
	„ XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	..	..	121	86	25	8	..	..	10	2	16	16	2	1	55	40	28	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	179	
	„ XI of 1878	Arms Act	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	7	7	
	„ V of 1861	Police Act	..	..	2	2	51	41	5	5	5	5	1	1	6	3	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	75	62	
	„ XXVI of 1870	Jails Act	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	
	Regulation VII of 1891	Forest Regulation	..	..	4	3	161	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	141	
	„ V of 1873	Inner Line Regulations	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	2	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	
	.....	Vaccination Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
	Act X of 1882	Forfeiture of bond and bail	..	..	8	6	17	16	34	21	..	..	..	..	55	27	20	20	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	98	
	Regulation IV of 1890	Military Police Regulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	
	Act XIV of 1866	Post-Office Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
	„ I of 1879	Stamp Act	..	..	3	3	15	9	4	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	39	37	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	56	
	„ VI of 1879	Elephants Preservation Act	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	
	„ I of 1871	Cattle trespass	..	..	46	21	200	108	6	2	74	39	61	26	377	261	133	97	107	51	..	..	20	15	..	..	1,074	620	
	„ I of 1882 as amended by Act VII of 1893.	Emigration Act	..	..	143	135	74	72	1	..	6	1	293	192	66	55	342	298	382	361	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,217	1,114	
	.....	Cruelty to animals	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
	„ IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths	..	..	3	3	6	6	..	..	42	38	1	1	2	2	15	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	65	
	„ V (B.C.) of 1876 and III (B.C.) of 1884.	Bengal Municipal Act and Local Municipal Byelaws	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	133	119	..	..	..	..	383	357	241	204	..	..	22	22	..	..	803	726	
	Regulation I of 1886	Assam Land and Revenue Regulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	
	Act III of 1877	Registration Act	..	..	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	
	„ VI (B.C.) of 1870	Village Chaukidári Act and Rural Police Regulation.	9	9	166	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	157	
	„ I (B.C.) of 1871																												
	Regulation I of 1883																												
	Act VI of 1878	Hidden Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	
	„ II of 1886	Income Tax Act	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	
	„ I of 1878	Opium Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	1	2	1	..	..	8	6	
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	361	281	803	625	61	40	273	207	299	251	559	397	1,203	988	810	688	3	3	47	41	2	2	4,420	3,522
		Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	644	422	3,079	1,848	332	186	382	562	636	470	1,505	961	1,990	1,428	1,213	962	71	53	153	116	21	20	10,496	7,028

1.—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowances of each class.					
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp followers and non-combatants.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp followers.	Total cost, including contingencies.
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men (sepoys).							
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry ...	367	36	...	3	3	...	15	385	13th B. I.	...	4	7	38	340	17	4,845	895	256	193	101	1,30,000
18th Bengal Infantry ...	716	53	9	14	23	25	17	704	18th B. I.	...	10	16	79	609	112	64,467	12,860	15,000	1,03,000	9,408	2,79,641
42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	887	154	...	20	20	21	98	902	42nd G. R.	2	14	16	80	806	71	62,835	11,472	16,329	96,902	9,098	2,21,472
43rd ,, ...	831	114	...	21	21	7	35	882	43rd G. R.	2	12	17	80	785	183	56,002	15,924	16,608	1,08,322	19,024	2,67,472
44th ,, ...	919	111	...	18	18	12	70	930	44th G. R.	2	10	16	80	834	116	57,942	12,185	10,993	66,937	23,785	3,20,223
28th Bombay Pioneers ...	728	7	...	5	5	7	...	723	28th Pioneers	...	10	15	75	633	26	5,16,225	1,10,583	1,24,474	7,20,733	59·91	14,802·86

2.—*Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year* 1892.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Wing, 13th Bengal Infantry ...	*Nil.*	1	1	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	6	29	300	36	294	35	2	250	200
18th Bengal Infantry ...	*Nil.*	1	8	20	375	32	93	395	13·82	295·00	14·88	6	99	41
42nd Gurkha Rifles ...	*Nil.*	2	5	.....	.....	20	245	376	28	318	19	6	123	73
43rd „ ...	*Nil.*	1	1	145	654	4	12	697·16	160·07	662·75	30·61	17	154	69·55
44th „ ...	*Nil.*	1	2	21	781	18	110	712·75	13·35	314·36	37·29	9	112	159
28th Bombay Pioneers ..	*Nil.*	1	1	395	.....	321	.....	395	75	.....	.....	.....	16	.....

[67] E.—MILITARY.

3. *Statement showing Religion, Race, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of Assam on the last day of the year* 1892.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Number.	Average.			General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Age.	Height.	Weight.	
		Yrs. m.	Ft. in.		
13th Bengal Infantry.					
Musalmans Hindustani	161	25 0	5 8	.....	Tall and athletic fair.
„ Punjabi	19	25 0	5 8	.....	Ditto.
Hindus	119	24 0	5 9	.....	Tall, strong, docile.
Gurkhas	37	34 0	5 5	.....	Short, strong.
Hillmen (Garhwalis)	48	26 0	5 7	.....	Slight.
Christian	1	33 0	5 9	.....	
18th Bengal Infantry.					
Muhammadans	238	28 0	5 7	140 lbs.	
Brahmins	112	28 0	5 7	140 „	
Rajputs	245	28 0	5 7	140 „	
Other Hindus	72	28 0	5 7	140 „	
Hillmen	32	27 0	5 2	115 „	
Christians	5	26 0	5 4	115 „	
42nd Gurkha Rifles.					
Gurkhas	891	24½ 0	5 3	137½ „	The characteristics of Gurkhas and Muhammadans and Hindus are too well known to need repetition here.
Muhammadans of Hindustan	8	38 0	5 5	130 „	
Hindus of Hindustan	3	34 0	5 5	126 „	
43rd Gurkha Rifles.				Md. srs.	
Muhammadans of Assam and Hindustan ...	17	36 8	5 5	1 20	The Gurkhas of the 43rd Gurkha Rifles are of Mongolian type of physiognomy, sturdy physique, and generally hardy type. The other races are too few in number to merit any special description.
Ditto of Punjab, including Hazara ...	1	43 7	5 6	1 18	
Brahmins	1	39 1	5 4½	1 15	
Other Hindus	3	42 4	5 4	1 20	
Gurkhas and Nepalese	856	29 10	5 2½	1 20	
Jurwahs	4	40 3	5 4½	1 20	
44th Gurkha Rifles.				St. lbs.	
Muhammadans	6	29 2½	5 3	9 5	
Hindus	3	31 2	5 6	9 8	
Christians	3	24 1½	5 6	9 0	
Gurkhas	898	24 1	5 4	9 6	
Jurwahs	20	25 0	5 5	9 1	
28th Bombay Pioneers.				St.	
Muhammadans	130	28 0	5 7½	12	
Hindus of different classes	581	29 0	5 6¾	11	
Christians	6	25 0	5 6	10½	
Jews	6	34 0	5 7½	11¾	

[67] F.—MARINE.

1.—[*Blank.*]

[68] F.—MARINE.

2.—[*Blank.*]

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[69, 70, 71] A.—FINANCE.

1, 2, 3.—*See* Chapter V.—Finance.

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[72] B.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1. *Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Services in the Public Works Department during the year* 1892-93.

(*See* Chapter IV, Section 7.)

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[73] B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2. *Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works for* 1892-93.—[Blank.]

[74] C.—RAILWAYS.

Assam Railways for the year 1892-93 *from the 1st April* 1892 *to 31st March* 1893.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year 1892-93.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during 1892-93. First class, upper.	Second class.	Third class, lower.	Coolie class.	Total.	Receipts for passengers and other coaching traffic.	Receipts for merchandise.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net gain.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Net traffic expenditure for the year.
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	Rs.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway.	*Nil.*	77·50	3,246	2,103	111,862	..	117,211	83,564	3,83,869*	30,872	4,98,305	3,63,069	+1,35,236	13†	386	3,63,069
Jorhát State Railway.	*Nil.*	28	1,546	....	50,624	..	52,170	8,864	56,896	740	66,500	54,589	+11,911	2	186‡	12,192
Cherra-Company-ganj State Railway.	*Nil.*	8	172	....	35,782	..	35,354	2,526	17,143	21	19,690	18,326	+1,364	1	80§	1,210

* Rs. 1,79,798 for freight on coal included.
Nine Europeans and 4 East Indians.
Includes 7 trollymen and 63 regular porters employed in the Traffic Department and 23 artificers attached to the Railway workshop.
§ Includes 4 trollymen and 9 porters attached to the Traffic Department.

[75] D.—MARINE I.

Statement showing the various Government Vessels employed in the Province of Assam during the official year 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Horse-power of steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessel.	Remarks.
	Tons.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Steamer *Brahmakund* ...	257·2	77	4	36*	43,401 13 4	.....	* Including one clerk.
Yacht *Sunamukhi* ...	47	...	...	15	3,793 12 1	.....	
Steamer *Kestrel* ...	76·7 † / 35·44 ‡	40	2	7	6,170 4 3	*Nil.*	† Builder's old measurement. ‡ Gross register.
Steam-launch *Cygnet* ...	19	65	1	5 men / 1 pilot	7,435 0 0	*Nil.*	
Steamer *Dove* ...	14	86	1	12	20,538 0 0§	13,218	One steamer only runs at a time; the other is kept as a reserve. The officer and men in columns 4 and 5 are employed on both steamers, as required. The sums in columns 6 and 7 represent expenditure incurred on, and the earnings of, both steamers. § This amount includes Rs. 11,395 paid for special repairs to both the steamers, *i.e.*, *Dove* and *David Scott*, during the year 1892-93.
Steamer *David Scott* ...	15	87					

[76] D.—MARINE II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Province of Assam during the official year 1892-93.

[BLANK.]

E.—AGRICULTURE.

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated.*

This Statement has been incorporated with serial (No. 1, Form No. A-3.)

FORM B.—*Prices of Produce, &c., for the year ending 31st March 1893.*

Districts.	Wholesale prices of agricultural produce per maund of 80 lbs.																Retail prices.					
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or jowar.	Cumbu or bajra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or jinjili.	Sugar (*gur* or jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghi (clarified butter).	Fodder.			Firewood, per maund.	Salt, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
														Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and bajra.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cachar	4 8 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5 12 0	14 0 0	.....	39 8 0	.....	....	..	0 8 0	4 0 0	....	25 0 0	.....	0 4 0
Sylhet	4 0 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	3 12 0	....	5 0 0	18 0 0	6 8 0	37 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	..	0 5 0	3 14 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0
Goálpára	3 0 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	4 8 0	35 0 0	....	....	..	0 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	3 0 0	.....
Kámrúp	2 14 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	4 12 0	7 8 0	19 8 0	4 8 0	40 0 0	....	0 3 0	..	0 3 0	4 8 0	....	35 0 0	5 0 0	.....
Darrang	3 6 0	....	..	..	..	..	4 8 0	....	4 0 0	7 0 0	.....	5 0 0	40 0 0	....	....	..	0 7 6	4 0 0	5 4 0	22 8 0	4 8 0	0 2 6
Nowgong	3 12 0	....	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	....	4 0 0	6 8 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	41 0 0	....	....	..	0 5 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	3 0 0	0 5 0
Sibságar	2 12 0	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	5 12 0	.....	.....	37 14 8	....	0 4 0	..	0 8 0	4 6 8	6 11 8	21 0 0	3 8 0	0 5 0
Lakhimpur	3 8 9	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	7 2 0	.....	.....	38 11 0	....	....	..	0 4 0	4 12 0	6 8 0	22 8 0	5 0 0	0 5 8
Nága Hills	3 10 8	....	..	..	..	..	9 10 8	....	....	.....	.....	.....	44 3 4	....	....	..	.....	10 12 4	15 0 0	40 0 0	.....	1 10 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	..*	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	....	....	..	0 6 9	5 0 9	6 1 0	25 0 0	....	0 3 6
Gáro Hills	4 4 0	....	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	....	....	10 0 0	22 8 0	4 0 0	40 0 0	....	....	..	0 4 0	5 10 0	....	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 0
Average	4 1 2	....	..	..	..	..	6 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	6 13 3	18 0 0	4 14 8	40 5 4	0 6 0	0 4 4	..	0 5 11	5 0 8	7 5 1	26 3 8	3 12 0	0 6 10

* Price of locally-produced rice is not recorded. It is a very coarse sort of rice, and is not in common use.

[78] F.—*Labour* (1892-93).

District.	Wages per diem. Skilled.	Wages per diem. Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Boat per day.	Elephant per day.
	Rs. a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cachar	0 12 0	5 0	0 14	0 15	4 0
Sylhet	0 12 0	6 0	.....	1 4	3 0
Goálpára	1 4 0	4 0	0 14	2 0	2 0
Kámrúp	0 10 0	6 6	1 12	0 4	3 8
Darrang	0 14 0	4 6	1 0	0 4	2 0
Nowgong	0 10 0	5 6	1 0	1 4	2 8
Sibságar	0 14 0	5 0	1 8	0 5	2 8
Lakhimpur	0 12 0	7 0	1 12	0 10	2 8
Nága Hills	1 4 0	11 0	2 0	2 8	4 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	0 12 0	6 6	1 4	.....	.....
Gáro Hills	.. ..	4 0	1 0	.....	.....
General averages	0 13 6	6 0	1 3	1 1	.....

[79] F.—*Mines and Quarries* (1892-93).

Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Sylhet—				
In pargana Jáflang in Jaintia ...	Limestone	1	50,000 mds.	Estimated.
Kámrúp—				
Chapaguri in Barpeta	Limestone	...	.....	Not worked.
Lakhimpur ... 1. Tikak and Ledo	Coal	3	4,363,665mds.	
Lakhimpur ... 2. Makum and Digboy	Crude petroleum oil ...	2	2,807 mds.	
Lakhimpur ... 3. North Bank ...	Gold-washing ...	1	.....	Not worked; prospecting lease only granted.
Lakhimpur ... 4. South Bank ...	Ditto	1	.....	Ditto ditto.
Nága Hills ... Nambor	Limestone	1	.....	Not worked.
Nága Hills ... Deopani	Ditto	1	.....	Ditto.
Nága Hills ... Doiljolang	Coal	1	.....	Ditto.
Nága Hills ... Tira	Ditto	1	.....	Ditto.
Nága Hills ... Desai	Ditto	1	.....	Ditto.
Khási and Jaintia Hills — Khási Hills ...	Limestone	27	.....	Out of these, 8 are worked.
Khási and Jaintia Hills — Khási Hills ...	Coal	11	.....	None worked.
Khási and Jaintia Hills — Jaintia Hills ...	Limestone	7	.....	Ditto.
Khási and Jaintia Hills — Jaintia Hills ...	Coal	5	.....	Ditto.

[80] G.—*Manufactures* (1892-93).

	Class of Manufactures. Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Rolling, &c., machines.	Brick, &c., and pottery.	Gold and silver and precious stones.
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	...	...	..	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	.....
Private looms or small works ...	...	3,000	...	...	...	50	100	10	...	...	...	.....
Number of workmen in large works. { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	524	10	...	...	...	110	.....
Number of workmen in large works. { Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	...	9,596	115	388	...	541	2,585	104	3,315	...	536	872
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	.....
Value of block in ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	52,107	19,000	...	...	...	.....
Estimated annual outturn of all works ...	...	30,000	...	...	...	2,30,394	94,534	2,400	15,000	35,998	...	.....

(1) No figures furnished by the Deputy Commissioner of Goálpára. It is said that there are some private looms in the district for weaving cotton and *eri* the number of which cannot be ascertained. Besides, Messrs. D. M. Logan and Marshall have a factory at Dhubri for cleaning cotton.
(2) In Kámrúp there are 8 rolling machines for tea, the estimated outturn of which is 769,384 lbs.
(3) No figures available from Nowgong, Sibságar, Khási and Jaintia Hills, and Gáro Hills.
(4) *Nága Hills*.—Cotton and fibre of a species of nettle are worked up into cloth in almost all Nága houses. The manufacture of rude earthen vessels, baskets, and spears, &c., is also carried on.

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years.

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1. Horses, ponies and mules—						
Bhutan	161	8,499	421	21,688	259	13,661
Towang	308	14,550	160	13,150	456	17,474
Manipur	4	508	...	...	...	...
Total	473	23,557	581	34,838	715	31,135
2. Cattle—						
Bhutan	6	300	1,124	35,788	1,117	19,035
Manipur	256	13,310	...	...	18	850
Total	262	13,610	1,124	35,788	1,135	19,885
3. Sheep and Goats—						
Bhutan	704	1,408	983	1,966	304	638
Towang	97	208	322	966	259	550
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	61	122
Total	801	1,616	1,305	2,932	624	1,310
4. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	4	4	38	87	21	40
Towang	9	26	32	53	58	1,149
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	46	23
Total	13	30	70	90	125	1,212
Ia.—Arms and Ammunition—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1	300
Ib.—Betel-leaves—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	...	...	14	121
III.—Canes and Rattans—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	7	10
Lushai Hills	581	764	1,569	2,187	3,632	4,290
Hill Tipperah	5,717	7,764	20,208	29,155	5,419	7,378
Total	6,298	8,528	21,777	31,342	9,058	11,678
IV.—Caoutchouc—						
Bhutan	29	1,947	38	2,460	31	1,854
Dafla Hills	55	2,127	121	6,628	173	9,831
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	1,661	96,296	1,155	73,451	547	32,516
Lushai Hills	2	57	2	80	5	217
Total	1,747	1,00,427	1,316	82,619	756	44,418

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
VII.—Cotton, Raw—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Bhutan	...	...	45	219	105	265
Manipur	...	...	...	...	25	150
Lushai Hills	...	...	16	34	8	22
Hill Tipperah	1,830	13,843	8,772	55,852	13,679	83,743
Total	1,830	13,843	8,833	56,105	13,817	84,180
VIII.—Cotton, Manufactured—						
2. Twist and Yarn (Indian)—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	1	23
3. Piece-goods (European)—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	1 md.= 728 yds.	375
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—						
Bhutan	...	...	1 md.= 30 yds.	22	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	45 mds. = 1,800 yds.	1,800	23 mds.= 900 yds.	825	19 mds.= 760 yds.	760
Manipur	1 md. = 179 yds.	122	...	...	113 mds.= 4,861 yds.	5,297
Total ...	46 mds.= 1,979 yds.	1,922	24 mds.= 930 yds.	847	132mds= 5,621yds.	6,057
X.—Dyeing Materials—						
2. Maddar or Manjit—						
Bhutan	57	479	183	1,530	137	1,123
Towang		26	2	7	1	3
Total	65	505	185	1,537	138	1,126
XII.—Fibrous Products—	No.		No.		No.	
2. Jute, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)—						
Bhutan	533	208	1,141	306	200	50
Towang	143	48	190	65	...	...
Total	676	256	1,331	371	200	50
4. Manufactured Fibres other than Jute—					Mds.	
Manipur	...	...	...	...	2	76

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts—	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1*a*. Oranges—						
Bhutan	67	157	61	155	66	248
Towang	8	24	6	18	7	22
Total	75	181	67	173	73	270
2. Kinds other than Cocoanuts, Oranges and Potatoes—						
Bhutan	1	7	7	57	36	96
Towang	29	147	1	4	215	855
Manipur	...	...	...	...	3	6
Total	30	154	8	61	254	957
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—						
2. Grain and Pulse—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	13	46
4. Rice, husked—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	590	2,304	338	1,376	258	1,042
Hill Tipperah	798	2,122	1,732	4,715	1,153	3,882
Total	1,388	4,426	2,070	6,091	1,411	4,924
5. Rice, unhusked—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	1,377	2,680	750	1,564	566	1,151
Manipur	...	...	...	...	4	14
Hill Tipperah	...	...	560	825	4,096	8,138
Total	1,377	2,680	1,310	2,389	4,666	9,303
XVII.—Horns—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	1	15
XVII *a*.—Ivory—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	3	1,395	3	1,450	3	760
Manipur	...	...	...	...	3	1,315
Total	3	1,395	3	1,450	6	2,075
XVIII.—Lac—						
2. Shell and Button—						
Bhutan	10	100	40	279	29	382
Towang	...	...	1	10	...	...
Total	10	100	41	289	29	382

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XVIII.—Lac—*concld.*	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Stick—						
Bhutan	171	1,933	142	1,652	...	...
Towang	1	7	...	...	...	...
Total	172	1,940	142	1,652	...	...
XIX.—Leather—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	10
XXI.—Mats—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	...	65	...	47
Manipur	...	4	...	...	...	28
Hill Tipperah	...	2,354	...	1,572	...	1,556
Total	...	2,358	...	1,637	...	1,631
XXII.—Metals and manufactures of metals—						
1. Brass and Copper—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	44	2,035
2. Iron—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	1	170	...	...	...	...
3. Other metals—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	4	353
XXII *a*.—Musk—	Oz.		Oz.		Oz.	
Bhutan	2	12	146	1,431	95	695
Towang	3	106	2	26	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills... ...	98	980	26	355	29	390
Total	103	1,098	174	1,812	124	1,085
XXVI.—Provisions—						
1. Ghi—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	5	212	23	880	...	...
2. Fish, dry—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	30	322
3. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	...	...	12	121	2	38
Towang	...	...	...	...	1	4
Manipur	...	...	...	...	50	200
Hill Tipperah	...	...	3	11	...	...
Total	...	...	15	132	53	242

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Salt—						
Bhutan	43	224	349	2,012	142	723
Towang	420	2,069	369	1,845	214	1,072
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	123	604	212	1,064	52	258
Total	586	2,897	930	4,921	408	2,053
XXIX.—Seeds—						
1. Oil-seeds—						
(*a*) Linseed—						
Hill Tipperah	253	1,042	163	533	439	2,092
(*b*) Rape and Mustard—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	1	4
Towang	...	...	105	525	40	200
Hill Tipperah	42	136	...	...	100	375
Total	42	136	105	525	141	579
(*c*) Til or jinjili—						
Hill Tipperah	2,141	12,306	2,563	8,514	2,016	11,241
2. Other Seeds.						
(*b*) Tea-seed—						
Manipur	421	40,165	...	...	13	780
XXXI.—Spices—						
2. Spices other than Betel-nuts.						
Bhutan	180	1,138	944	8,984	972	10,013
Towang	584	2,703	1,003	5,552	525	3,871
Manipur	...	...	...	...	46	276
Total	764	3,841	1,947	14,536	1,543	14,160
XXXIII.—Sugar—						
2. Unrefined—						
Hill Tipperah	13	77	...	...	...	...
XXXV*a*.—Wax—						
Bhutan	107	3,042	520	13,182	182	5,056
Towang	8	280	41	930	30	700
Dafla Hills	3	87	3	92	4	142
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	58	2,220	55	1,384	44	1,764
Manipur	...	...	...	...	1	40
Lushai Hills	9	315	3	105	17	627
Total	185	5,944	622	15,693	278	8,329

[81] 1.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXXVI.—Wood—	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1. Timber—						
Lushai Hills	644	3,221	1,380	14,746	967	11,559
Hill Tipperah	9,138	1,80,163	15,768	1,84,298	10,528	1,96,926
Total	9,782	1,83,384	17,148	1,99,044	11,495	2,08,485
2. Firewood—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4,766	2,282
Hill Tipperah	412	155	154	57	2,675	879
Total	412	155	154	57	7,435	3,161
3. Bamboos—	No.		No.		No.	
Lushai Hills	185,400	5,572	65,765	1,580	146,485	4,505
Hill Tipperah	4,631,750	1,76,443	4,227,208	1,61,062	5,793,273	2,31,493
Total	4,817,15	1,82,015	4,292,973	1,62,642	5,939,753	2,35,998
XXXVII.—Wool—						
4. Blankets—						
Bhutan	2,535	6,135	18,637	43,656	14,347	30,624
Towang	774	1,850	913	2,290	516	1,257
Total	3,309	7,985	19,550	45,946	14,863	31,881
XXXVII*a*.—Yak tails—						
Bhutan	...	...	144	100	83	53
Towang	14	14	36	36	25	25
Total	14	14	180	136	108	78
XXXVIII.—All other articles of Merchandize—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Bhutan	...	81	...	68	...	6
Towang	...	738	...	729	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	15,537	...	17,580	...	37,993
Total	...	16,356	...	18,377	...	37,999
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	178	...	874
Abor, Mishmi, &c.; Hills ...	...	1,780	...	...	...	1,350
Manipur	...	115	...	...	...	219
Lushai Hills	...	140	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	2,245	...	4,153	...	6,154
Total	...	4,280	...	4,331	...	8,597

[81] I.—TRADE.

I.—Imports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Imports during the two preceding years—(concluded).

Articles, and countries from which imported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXXVIIIa.—Treasure—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gold—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	8,864	...	200
Towang	...	2,780	...	640	...	960
Total	...	2,780	...	9,504	...	1,160
Silver—						
Bhutan	...	400	...	...	...	...
Total—						
Bhutan	...	26,286	...	1,45,635	...	65,978
Towang	...	25,576	...	26,846	...	28,142
Dafla Hills	...	2,214	...	6,720	...	9,973
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	1,10,229	...	81,534	...	40,159
Manipur	...	54,224	...	...	...	9,999
Lushai Hills	...	10,069	...	18,732	...	23,563
Hill Tipperah	...	4,14,187	...	4,68,327	...	5,94,375
GRAND TOTAL	...	6,42,785	...	7,47,794	...	7,92,189

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years.

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—						
1. Horses, ponies and mules—						
Bhutan	...	...	2	125	...	...
Manipur	2	73	...	...	31	590
Total	2	73	2	125	31	590
2. Cattle—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	2	40
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	2	17
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	17	170	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	170	...	...	4	57
3. Sheep and Goats—						
Bhutan	61	115	...	...	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	35	140	...	...	...	...
Manipur	624	3,552	...	...	239	967
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4	9
Total	720	3,807	...	...	243	976
4. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	339	602	205	80	128	903
Manipur	...	...	...	...	546	272
Total	339	602	205	80	674	1,175
Ia.—Betel-leaves—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	43	175	12	48	15	60
Towang	170	431	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	5	2
Total	213	606	12	48	20	62
IIa.—Building materials—						
1. Limestone—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	10	40
2. Lime—						
Manipur	43	130	...	...	4	25
V.—Chinese and Japanese ware—						
Towang	...	...	...	3	...	...
VIa.—Coral, real—					lbs.	
Manipur	...	...	...	...	320	90
VII.—Cotton, raw—						
Bhutan	...	...	52*	2,471*	...	...
Hill Tipperah	3	22	...	...	...	...
Total	3	22	52*	2,471*	...	...

* Doubtful.

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—						
1. Twist and Yarn (European)—						
Bhutan	26	768	84	3,245	59	1,803
Towang	1	34	...	...	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	14	585	16	720	27	1,052
Manipur	180	11,982	...	...	65	3,204
Lushai Hills	5	356	2	177	9	464
Hill Tipperah	4	280	2	140	...	...
Total	230	14,005	104	4,282	160	6,523
2. Twist and Yarn (Indian)—						
Bhutan	3	169	7	445	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	10	250
Hill Tipperah	...	...	6	309	...	...
Total	3	169	13	754	10	250
3. Piece-goods (European)—						
Bhutan	13 mds.= 5,098 yds.	752	143 mds.= 47,740 yds.	6,413	8 mds.= 2,737yds.	522
Towang	...	...	...	...	1 md.= 120 yds.	50
Dafla Hills	...	...	1 md.= 320 yds.	40	...	...
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	15 mds.= 4,386 yds.	603	11 mds.= 3,410 yds.	541	16 mds.= 5,148 yds.	1,058
Manipur	650 mds.= 259,807yds.	47,393	...	...	558 mds.= 105,055yds.	29,444
Lushai Hills	36 mds.= 6,733 yds.	1,101	6 mds.= 2,325 yds.	1,670	48 mds.= 11,009yds.	2,944
Hill Tipperah	34 mds.= 13,931 yds.	3,352	44 mds.= 14,553 yds.	4,345	53 mds.= 14,038 yds.	5,350
Total	748 mds.= 289,955yds.	53,201	205 mds.= 68,348 yds.	13,009	684 mds.= 138,107yds.	39,368
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—						
Bhutan	2 mds.= 354 yds.	127	...	...	...	...
Towang	3 mds.= 666 yds.	431	4 mds.= 692 yds.	256	...	...
Dafla Hills	1 md.= 96 yds.	32	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	6 mds.= 1,120 yds.	830
Total	6 mds.= 1,116 yds.	590	4 mds.= 692 yds.	256	6 mds.= 1,120yds.	830

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
X.—Dyeing Materials—						
4. Turmeric—						
Hill Tipperah	2	12	...	...	37	405
5. Kinds other than Indigo, Madder, Safflower and Turmeric—						
Hill Tipperah...	...	...	...	...	8	80
XI.—Earthenware and Porcelain—						
Towang	...	1	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hill Tipperah	...	237	...	185	...	872
Total	...	238	...	185	...	873
XII.—Fibrous Products—						
1. Jute, raw—						
Hill Tipperah	5	188	91	512	264	1,898
	No.		No.		No.	
2. Jute, manufactured (Gunny Bags and Cloths)—						
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	74	9
Hill Tipperah	32	5	15	3	609	101
Total	32	5	15	3	683	110
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
4. Other Fibres, manufactured—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	4	40
	No.		No.		No.	
XIII.—Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts—						
1. Cocoanuts—						
Manipur	121	10	...	...	1,136	62
Lushai Hills	50	2	100	3	292	16
Hill Tipperah	5,704	243	4,528	164	7,589	323
Total	5,875	255	4,628	167	9,017	401
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
1*b*. Potatoes—						
Lushai Hills	8	18	3	10	6	19
Hill Tipperah	...	...	3	10	1	4
Total	8	18	6	20	7	23
2. Kinds other than Cocoanuts, Oranges, and Potatoes—						
Hill Tipperah	9	9	21	10	50	56
XIII*a*.—Glass—						
1. Beads and False Pearls—	Mds. srs.					
Dafla Hills	1 0	30	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	0 20	500	...	...	...	...
Total	1 20	530	...	...	...	...

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XIV.—Grain and Pulse—						
1. Wheat—						
Manipur	...	...	...	..	1	4
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	12	47
Total	...	...	...	...	13	51
2. Gram and Pulse—						
Bhutan	...	...	1	5	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	20	100
Lushai Hills	6	28	9	32	21	87
Hill Tipperah	542	1,798	670	2,092	1,341	4,941
Total	548	1,826	680	2,129	1,382	5,128
3. Other Spring Crops—						
Hill Tipperah	2	2	...	...	...	...
4. Rice, husked—						
Bhutan	1,542	2,620	4,067	7,495	2,243	4,428
Towang	3,709	7,418	2,284	4,568	2,163	4,326
Dafla Hills	21	62	31	90	64	187
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	23	69	37	163	6	24
Lushai Hills	33	112	6	15	20	80
Hill Tipperah	90	234	84	218	1,020	3,778
Total	5,418	10,515	6,509	12,549	5,516	12,823
5. Rice, unhusked—						
Bhutan	2,184	2,395	4,163	4,350	2,412	2,618
Towang	2,474	2,474	1,628	1,628	4,382	4,382
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	...	...	...	8	17
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	800	1,737
Total	4,658	4,869	5,791	5,978	7,602	8,754
XVIII.—Lac—						
1. Dye—						
Towang	3	15	...	...	...	...
XIX.—Leather—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	192	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	610
Total	...	...	...	192	...	610
2. Manufactured—						
Manipur	...	533	...	...	...	173
XX.—Liquors—						
Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	4,790
Lushai Hills	...	6	...	...	...	...
Total	...	6	...	...	...	4,790

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXI.—Mats—						
Manipur	...	1	...	...	...	5
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	..	9
Total	...	1	...	...	...	14
XXII.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
1. Brass and Copper—						
Bhutan	132	7,159	215	9,930	87	4,441
Towang	16	744	5	278	1	70
Manipur	82	2,272	...	...	90	4,145
Lushai Hills	15	764	36	1,821	243	11,777
Hill Tipperah	40	1,735	34	1,377	147	6,034
Total	285	12,674	290	13,406	568	26,467
2. Iron—						
Bhutan	6	53	123	645	57	580
Towang	6	61	12	89	11	265
Dafla Hills	1	10	...	...	2	10
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	...	...	20	90	21	146
Manipur	49	464	...	...	53	721
Lushai Hills	43	1,135	26	816	84	2,454
Hill Tipperah	...	...	6	46	...	...
Total	105	1,723	187	1,686	228	4,176
3. Other metals—						
Bhutan	8	135	51	907	22	330
Towang	...	...	4	4	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	452	20,009
Lushai Hills	...	...	23	177	29	290
Hill Tipperah	8	220	...	...	21	945
Total	16	355	78	1,088	524	21,574
XXIII.—Oils—						
(*a*) Mineral Oils—						
Manipur	1,058	4,878	...	...	1,265	5,084
Lushai Hills	...	...	6	25	31	128
Hill Tipperah	252	1,092	322	1,265	715	2,767
Total	1,310	5,970	328	1,290	2,011	7,979
(*b*) Other Oils—						
Bhutan	7	105	16	255	36	536
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	10	190	3	60	2	40
Manipur	1	13	...	...	19	306
Lushai Hills	5	100	4	42	8	133
Hill Tipperah	102	1,421	119	1,603	266	3,901
Total	125	1,829	142	1,960	331	4,916

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXIV.—Opium—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	4	6,921	2	4,937	2	4,955
XXVI.—Provisions—						
1. Ghi—						
Manipur	1	35	...	...	25	1,000
Lushai Hills	...	...	1	30	...	...
Hill Tipperah	3	109	3	101	28	1,042
Total	4	144	4	131	53	2,042
2. Fish, dry—						
Bhutan	23	346	7	105	87	902
Towang	7	40	7	35	2	9
Manipur	230	760	...	...	383	2,000
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	1	6
Hill Tipperah	541	2,960	382	2,986	592	3,274
Total	801	4,106	396	3,126	1,065	6,191
3. Other kinds—						
Bhutan	36	91	17	42	7	17
Towang	10	25	3	6	...	...
Manipur	3	10	...	...	15	75
Lushai Hills	44	260	3	10	13	54
Hill Tipperah	18	89	13	69	85	541
Total	111	475	36	127	120	687
XXVII.—Salt—						
Bhutan	8	40	39	150	115	479
Dafla Hills	37	186	97	471	101	511
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	482	2,446	939	4,392	334	1,627
Manipur	1	4	...	...	237	1,087
Lushai Hills	977	4,045	315	1,139	1,852	6,908
Hill Tipperah	1,214	4,809	1,444	5,510	2,219	8,326
Total	2,719	11,530	2,834	11,662	4,858	18,938
XXVIII.—Saltpetre, &c.—						
2. Saline substances other than saltpetre—						
Manipur	14	176	...	...	35	320

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXIX.—Seeds—						
1. Oilseeds—						
(*b*) Rape and Mustard—						
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	5	24
XXX.—Silk—						
1. Raw—						
Bhutan	15	2,775	153	23,445	58	9,073
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan ...	41 mds. = 4,854 yds.	7,506	103 mds. = 14,097 yds.	22,169	48 mds. = 6,140 yds.	8,502
Towang ...	39 mds. = 4,852 yds.	7,461	21 mds. = 2,718 yds.	3,738	1 md. = 240 yds.	400
Dafla Hills ...	2 mds. = 294 yds.	588	10 mds. = 1,452 yds.	2,223	19 mds. = 2,750 yds.	5,080
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	3 mds. = 625 yds.	704	6 mds. = 880 yds.	1,760	5 mds. = 680 yds.	1,360
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	..	1 md. = 200 yds.	500
Total ...	85 mds. = 10,626 yds.	16,259	140 mds. = 19,147 yds.	29,890	74 mds. = 10,010 yds.	15,842
XXXI.—Spices—						
1. Betel-nuts—	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Bhutan	132	199	276	288	222	292
Towang	47	111	19	19	17	17
Manipur	4,522	18,691	...	...	806	3,429
Lushai Hills	...	...	3	24	16	119
Hill Tipperah	59	579	151	1,056	239	1,845
Total	4,760	19,580	449	1,387	1,300	5,702
2. Other kinds—						
Dafla Hills	...	...	5	26	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	42	1,075
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	14	61
Hill Tipperah	228	1,384	249	1,297	489	3,641
Total	228	1,384	254	1,323	545	4,777
XXXIII.—Sugar—						
1. Refined—						
Manipur	11	114	...	...	21	335
Lushai Hills	4	56	4	40	85	934
Hill Tipperah	12	159	13	167	84	1,078
Total	27	329	17	207	190	2,347

[81] 1.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(continued).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
XXXIII.—Sugar—*contd.*	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Unrefined—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	3	27	26	227	8	49
Manipur	...	...	...	...	5	50
Lushai Hills	2	10	1	4	12	68
Hill Tipperah	122	679	162	958	272	1,224
Total	127	716	189	1,189	297	1,391
XXXIV.—Tea—						
1. Indian—						
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	2	50	8	192	4	120
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	32	464
Total	2	50	8	192	36	584
XXXV.—Tobacco—						
Bhutan	40	667	132	1,270	24	395
Towang	...	...	4	43	5	52
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills ...	2	41	1	11	3	75
Manipur	10	120	...	...	5	52
Lushai Hills	20	359	3	39	30	474
Hill Tipperah	271	2,654	267	3,987	425	5,600
Total	343	3,841	407	5,350	492	6,648
XXXVII.—Wool—						
2. Manufactured (piece-goods)—						
Bhutan ...	1 md. = 130 yds.	191	...	...	...	...
Manipur ...	6 mds. = 1,596 yds.	1,526	...	...	3 mds. = 205 yds.	810
Lushai Hills ...	...	...	...	...	4 mds. = 303 yds.	307
Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	...	4 mds. = 300 yds.	450
Total ...	7 mds. = 1,726 yds.	1,717	...	...	11 mds. = 808 yds.	1,567
4. Blankets—	No.		No.		No.	
Manipur	...	...	...	...	226	476
XXXVIII.—All other Articles of Merchandize—						
1. Unmanufactured—						
Bhutan	...	738	...	6,160	...	468
Manipur	...	552	...	...	...	202
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	59	...	177
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	30	...	22
Total	...	1,290	...	6,249	...	869

[81] I.—TRADE.

II.—Exports across the Frontier of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893, as compared with the Exports during the two preceding years—(concluded).

Articles, and countries to which exported.	1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
XXXVIII.—All other Articles of Merchandize—*continued.*						
2. Manufactured—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	2,510	...	6,700
Manipur	...	4,022	...	...	...	11,630
Lushai Hills	...	180	...	...	...	1,665
Hill Tipperah	...	96	...	32	...	280
Total	...	4,298	...	2,542	...	20,275
XXXVIIIa.—Treasure—						
Silver—						
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	157
Lushai Hills	...	25	...	...	...	...
Total	...	25	...	...	...	157
Total—						
Bhutan	...	27,729	...	92,745	...	43,206
Towang	...	19,246	...	10,667	...	9,571
Dafla Hills	...	908	...	2,850	...	5,788
Abor, Mishmi, &c., Hills	...	11,946	...	13,093	...	10,523
Manipur	...	97,311	...	...	...	94,342
Lushai Hills	...	9,057	...	6,133	...	29,212
Hill Tipperah	...	24,368	...	28,472	...	61,350
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,90,564	...	1,53,960	...	2,54,192

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I.—*Total River-borne Imports and Exports of Assam during the year ending the 31st March 1893.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Coal and Coke—				
Bengal	117,375	44,015	957,397	5,98,373
Calcutta	112,894	42,336	1,099,352	6,87,095
Total	230,269	86,351	2,056,749	12,85,468
Cotton, raw—				
Bengal	640	11,680	41,431	2,79,659
Calcutta	35	639	27,004	1,82,277
Total	675	12,319	68,435	4,61,936
Cotton, manufactured—				
1. Twist and yarn (European)—				
Bengal	212	12,031	57	3,235
Calcutta	16,010	9,08,567	.....	.....
Total	16,222	9,20,598	57	3,235
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—				
Bengal	159	4,949	54	1,350
Calcutta	633	19,702	5	125
Total	792	24,651	59	1,475
3. Piece-goods (European)—				
Bengal	1,548	1,06,812	78	5,382
Calcutta	118,757	81,94,233	.....	.....
Total	120,305	83,01,045	78	5,382
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—				
Bengal	2,474	1,53,388	53	2,120
Calcutta	53	3,286	162	6,480
Total	2,527	1,56,674	215	8,600
Total Cotton manufactured ...	139,846	94,02,968	409	18,692
Drugs and Chemicals—				
1. Intoxicating other than opium—				
Bengal	634	10,144	.....	.....
Calcutta	6	96	.....	.....
Total	640	10,240	.....	.....
2. Non-intoxicating—				
(*a*) Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—				
Bengal	165	1,815	2	50
Calcutta	4,269	46,959	312	7,800
Total	4,434	48,774	314	7,850
Total Drugs and Chemicals ...	5,074	59,014	314	7,850
Dyes and Tans—				
1. Indigo—				
Calcutta	5	1,635	.....	.....
2. Myrabolams—				
Calcutta	8	14	.....	.....

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Dyes and Tans—*contd.*				
3. Cutch—				
Bengal	281	4,356	.....	.....
Calcutta	213	3,301	4	62
Total	494	7,657	4	62
4. Turmeric—				
Bengal	5,174	45,272	6	57
Calcutta	6,253	54,714	.....	.....
Total	11,427	99,986	6	57
5. Aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others—				
Bengal	2	36	.....	.....
Calcutta	1,128	20,586	163	2,445
Total	1,130	20,622	163	2,445
Total Dyes and Tans ...	13,064	1,29,914	173	2,564
Grain and Pulse—				
1. Wheat—				
Bengal	4,956	14,868	2	7
Calcutta	3,466	10,398	867	3,034
Total	8,422	25,266	869	3,041
2. Rice in the husk—				
Bengal	12,329	24,658	2,039,591	40,79,182
Calcutta	150	300	.....	.....
Total	12,479	24,958	2,039,591	40,79,182
3. Rice not in the husk—				
Bengal	389,912	13,64,692	16,533	59,932
Calcutta	50,798	1,77,793	47,117	1,70,799
Total	440,710	15,42,485	63,650	2,30,731
4. Jowar and bajra—				
Bengal	100	225	.....	.....
Calcutta	9	20	.....	.....
Total	109	245	.....	.....
5. Gram and pulse—				
Bengal	175,518	4,82,674	42	152
Calcutta	228,280	6,27,770	970	3,516
Total	403,798	11,10,444	1,012	3,668
6. Others—				
Bengal	58,744	1,02,802	109	272
Calcutta	6,103	10,680	.....	.....
Total	64,847	1,13,482	109	272
Total Grain and Pulse ...	*930,365*	*28,16,880*	*2,105,231*	*43,16,894*
Hides and Skins—				
1. Hides of cattle—				
(*a*) Dressed or tanned—				
Calcutta	2	74	.....	.....

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Hides and Skins—*contd.*				
1. Hides of cattle—*contd.*				
(*b*) Raw—				
Bengal	2	48	24,324	4,86,480
Calcutta	87	2,088	341	6,820
Total	89	2,136	24,665	4,93,300
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—				
(*a*) Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—				
Bengal	.....	.....	2,942	31,994
Calcutta	.....	.....	142	1,544
Total	.....	.....	3,084	33,538
Total Hides and Skins ...	91	2,210	27,749	5,26,838
Horns—				
Bengal	.....	.....	686	11,576
Calcutta	.....	.....	274	4,624
Total	.....	.....	960	16,200
Jute—				
1. Raw—				
Bengal	595	2,826	114,684	6,16,426
Calcutta	40	190	101,795	5,47,148
Total	635	3,016	216,479	11,63,574
2. Gunny bags and cloths—				
Bengal	1,741	17,845	271	2,777
Calcutta	10,913	1,11,858	299	3,065
Total	12,654	1,29,703	570	5,842
Lac—				
1. Stick—				
Bengal	.....	.....	113	1,130
Calcutta	.....	.....	15,270	1,52,700
Total	.....	.....	15,383	1,53,830
2. Shell—				
Calcutta	2	79	.....	.....
Total Lac	2	79	15,383	1,53,830
Leather, manufactured—				
Bengal	201	48,064	18	4,304
Calcutta	811	1,93,931	35	8,370
Total	1,012	2,41,995	53	12,674
Liquors—				
1. Beer—				
Bengal	8	102	.....	.....
Calcutta	9,750	1,24,312	24	306
Total	9,758	1,24,414	24	306
2. Spirits—				
Bengal	2	145	.....	.....
Calcutta	115	8,323	1	72
Total	117	8,468	1	72

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Liquors—*continued*—				
3. Wines—				
Bengal	97	5,372	4	222
Calcutta	6,257	3,46,481	21	1,163
Total	6,354	3,51,853	25	1,385
Total Liquors... ...	16,229	4,84,735	50	1,763
Metals—				
1. Copper, unwrought—				
Bengal	30	855	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	2	57
Total	30	855	2	57
2. Brass, unwrought—				
Bengal	70	1,619	2	42
Calcutta	2,830	65,444	480	10,080
Total	2,900	67,063	482	10,122
3. Copper, wrought—				
Bengal	196	6,468	.....	.....
Calcutta	503	16,599	3	99
Total	699	23,067	3	99
4. Brass, wrought—				
Bengal	1,706	65,680	281	12,504
Calcutta	10,403	4,00,516	4,445	1,97,803
Total	12,109	4,66,196	4,726	2,10,307
5. Iron—				
Bengal	18,076	90,380	143	715
Calcutta	196,948	9,84,740	616	3,080
Total	215,024	10,75,120	759	3,795
6. Others—				
Bengal	3,106	34,943	178	8,900
Calcutta	107,515	12,09,544	561	28,050
Total	110,621	12,44,487	739	36,950
Total Metals	341,383	28,76,788	6,711	2,61,330
Oils—				
1. Kerosine—				
Bengal	73,165	2,83,514	255	988
Calcutta	149,665	5,79,952	.. ...	.....
Total	222,830	8,63,466	255	988
2. Castor—				
Bengal	145	1,703	.....	.....
Calcutta	3,876	45,543	7	98
Total	4,021	47,246	7	98
3. Cocoanut—				
Bengal	292	4,161	2	28
Calcutta	3,643	51,913	.....	.....
Total	3,935	56,074	2	28

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Oils—*continued*—				
4. Others—				
Bengal	60,296	6,93,404	10	60
Calcutta	30,348	3,49,002	19	114
Total	90,644	10,42,406	29	174
Total Oils	321,430	20,09,192	293	1,288
Oil-seeds—				
1. Linseed—				
Bengal	.....	.....	1,200	5,250
Calcutta	82	379	34,382	1,50,421
Total	82	379	35,582	1,55,671
2. Rape and Mustard—				
Bengal	290	1,269	359,548	14,83,135
Calcutta	872	3,815	788,198	32,51,317
Total	1,162	5,984	1,147,746	47,34,452
3. Til or jinjili—				
Bengal	.....	.....	8,517	37,262
Calcutta	.....	.....	34,741	1,51,992
Total	.....	.....	43,258	1,89,254
4. Poppy—				
Bengal	16	72	151	679
Calcutta	277	1,246	.....	.....
Total	293	1,318	151	679
5. Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Castor—				
Calcutta	.....	.....	2,307	8,363
7. Others—				
Bengal	.....	.....	221	663
Calcutta	48	138	65	195
Total	48	138	286	858
Total Oil-seeds ...	1,585	6,919	1,229,330	50,89,277
Opium—				
Calcutta	1,395	3,60,259	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard—				
Bengal	288	3,815	.....	.....
Calcutta	5,747	76,148	13	172
Total	6,935	79,963	13	172
Provisions—				
1. Ghi—				
Bengal	2,435	84,616	864	31,104
Calcutta	9,869	3,42,948	18	648
Total	12,304	4,27,564	882	31,752

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued*.

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Provisions—*contd.*				
2. Dried fruits and nuts—				
Bengal	36,226	5,97,729	4	66
Calcutta	357	5,890	.....	.....
Total	36,583	6,03,619	4	66
3. Others—				
Bengal	68,847	6,54,047	63,960	1,91,880
Calcutta	96,917	9,20,711	90,078	2,70,234
Total	165,764	15,74,758	154,038	4,62,114
Total Provisions ...	214,651	26,05,941	154,924	4,93,932
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—				
1. Locomotive engines and tenders—				
Calcutta	21,015	6,12,062	.....	.....
2. Carriages and trucks	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Materials for construction—				
(*a*) Wooden sleepers—				
Calcutta	19,900	44,775	.....	.....
(*b*) Other sorts—				
Bengal	10,280	38,550	.....	.....
Calcutta	163,304	6,12,390	.....	.....
Total	173,584	6,50,940	.....	.....
Total Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	214,499	13,07,777	.....	.....
Salt—				
Bengal	107,104	3,34,700	478	1,494
Calcutta	*521,025*	16,28,203	3	9
Total	628,129	19,62,903	481	1,503
Saltpetre, &c.—				
1. Saltpetre—				
Calcutta	392	2,548	.....	.....
2. Other saline substances—				
Bengal	10,937	60,153	15	52
Calcutta	1,482	8,151	.....	.....
Total	12,419	68,304	15	52
Silk, raw—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
Bengal	18	6,435	177	36,550
Calcutta	8	2,860	1,399	2,88,894
Total	26	9,295	1,576	3,25,444
Silk piece-goods—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
Bengal	.....	.....	26	15,526
Calcutta	.....	.....	81	48,367
Total	.....	.....	107	63,893
Total Silk	26	9,295	1,383	3,89,337

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Spices—				
1. Betel-nuts—				
Bengal	34,066	2,29,946	19	145
Calcutta	1,688	11,394	370	2,821
Total	35,754	2,41,340	389	2,966
2. Pepper—				
Bengal	851	12,977	11	168
Calcutta	3,080	46,970	.....	.....
Total	3,931	59,947	11	168
3. Ginger—				
Bengal	76	418	60	330
Calcutta	1	5	6	33
Total	77	423	66	363
4. Chillies—				
Bengal	49,230	4,30,762	38	328
Calcutta	11,643	1,01,876	3	26
Total	60,873	5,32,638	41	354
5. Cardamoms—				
Bengal	6	855	.....	.....
Calcutta	1	142	.....	.....
Total	7	997	.....	.....
6. Others—				
Bengal	69,396	8,67,450	22,328	44,656
Calcutta	7,065	88,312	4,831	9,662
Total	76,461	9,55,762	27,159	54,318
Total Spices	177,103	17,91,107	27,666	58,169
Stone and Lime—				
Bengal	24,018	18,013	555,580	2,77,790
Calcutta	7,173	5,380	974,485	4,87,242
Total	31,191	23,393	1,530,065	7,65,032
Sugar—				
1. Refined or crystallized, including Sugarcandy—				
Bengal	44,298	4,65,129	18	189
Calcutta	20,806	2,18,463	13	136
Total	65,104	6,83,592	31	325
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce—				
Bengal	249,900	9,99,600	294	1,470
Calcutta	10,178	40,712	2	10
Total	260,078	10,40,312	296	1,480
Total Sugar	325,182	17,23,904	327	1,805

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*continued.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value.	Quantity in maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Tea—				
1. Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—				
Bengal	1	44	7	327
Calcutta	56	2,464	913,671	4,27,14,119
Total	57	2,508	913,678	4,27,14,446
Total Tea	57	2,508	913,678	4,27,14,446
Tobacco—				
1. Unmanufactured—				
Bengal	121,536	10,63,440	165	1,114
Calcutta	9,047	79,161	15	101
Total	130,583	11,42,601	180	1,215
2. Manufactured—				
(*a*) Cigars—				
Bengal	2	130	.....	.....
Calcutta	112	7,252	.....	.....
Total	114	7,382	.....	.....
(*b*) Others—				
Bengal	20,677	6,20,310	3	90
Calcutta	661	19,830	.....	.....
Total	21,338	6,40,140	3	90
Wool, raw—				
Bengal	22	363	1	16
Calcutta	649	10,708	.....	.....
Total	671	11,071	1	16
Wool, manufactured—				
1. Piece-goods (European)—				
Calcutta	6	1,706	.....	.....
2. Piece-goods (Indian)—				
Bengal	48	3,072	31	1,984
Calcutta	1,191	76,224	2	128
Total	1,239	79,296	33	2,112
3. Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Wool	1,916	92,073	34	2,128
All other articles of merchandise—				
Bengal	91,233	3,19,315	1,454,010	50,89,035
Calcutta	290,262	10,15,917	34,800	1,21,800
Total	381,495	13,35,232	1,488,810	52,10,835

[83] I.—TRADE.

No. I—*concluded.*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Animals—				
1. Horned cattle—				
Bengal	39	907	.....	.....
Calcutta	.....	.....	2	50
Total	39	907	2	50
2. Sheep and goats—				
Bengal	105	367	2	8
Calcutta	20	70	2	8
Total	125	437	4	16
3. Horses, ponies, and mules—	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Other kinds—				
Calcutta	.....	.....	1,520	12,160
Total Animals ...	164	1,344	1,526	12,226
Provincial total—	Mds.		Mds.	
Bengal	1,871,752	1,04,56,030	5,666,994	1,34,29,228
Calcutta	2,289,087	2,09,62,727	4,179,774	4,95,47,734
Total	4,160,839	3,14,18,757	9,846,768	6,29,76,962

I.

[82] No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	1,200	450	1,200	450	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	1,600	25,891	27,491	10,309	20,700	64,703	85,403	32,027	22,300	8,363	90,594	33,973
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,475	110,700	116,175	43,565	5,475	2,053	110,700	41,512
Total ...	1,600	25,891	27,491	10,309	27,375	175,403	202,778	76,042	28,975	10,866	201,294	75,485
Cotton, raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	508	508	9,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	9,271
Eastern „ ...	.....	2	2	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	36
Calcutta ...	2	31	33	603	.....	2	2	36	2	37	33	602
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	118	2,154	118	2,154	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	8	8	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	146
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	73	4	73	.....	.....
Total ...	2	549	551	10,056	122	2	124	2,263	124	2,264	551	10,055
Cotton, manufactured—												
1. Twist and yarn (European)—												
Northern Bengal ...	25	.....	25	1,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,419	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	116	13,996	14,112	8,00,856	.....	1,898	1,898	107,711	116	6,583	15,894	9,01,984
Dacca block ...	5	.....	5	284	182	.....	182	10,328	187	10,612	.....	.....
Total ...	146	13,996	14,142	8,02,559	182	1,898	2,080	1,18,039	328	18,614	15,894	9,01,984
2. Twist and yarn (Indian)—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	45	1,401	45	1,401	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	1	1	31	.....	60	60	1,868	.....	.....	61	1,899
Calcutta ...	.....	355	355	11,049	.....	278	278	8,653	.....	.....	633	19,702
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	2	53	1,649	51	1,587	2	62
Total ...	.....	356	356	11,080	96	340	436	13,571	96	2,988	696	21,663
3. Piece-goods (European)—												
Northern Bengal ...	67	97	164	11,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	4,623	97	6,693
Eastern „ ...	.....	78	78	5,382	.....	104	104	7,176	.....	.....	182	12,558
Calcutta ...	44	54,214	54,258	37,43,802	.....	64,499	64,499	44,50,431	44	3,036	118,713	81,91,197
Dacca block ...	10	.....	10	690	1,189	3	1,192	82,248	1,199	82,734	3	207
Total ...	121	54,389	54,510	37,61,190	1,189	64,606	65,795	45,39,855	1,310	90,390	118,995	82,10,655
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	13	13	806	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	806
Eastern „ ...	.....	202	202	12,524	.....	117	117	7,254	.....	.....	319	19,778
Calcutta ...	.....	53	53	3,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	3,286
Dacca block ...	70	.....	70	4,340	1,898	18	1,916	1,18,792	1,968	1,22,016	18	1,116
Western Bengal ...	.....	83	83	5,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	5,146
Behar block ...	.....	73	73	4,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	4,526
Total ...	70	424	494	30,628	1,898	135	2,033	1,26,046	1,968	1,22,016	559	34,658
Total Cotton, manufactured.	337	69,165	69,502	46,05,457	3,365	66,979	70,344	47,97,511	3,702	2,34,008	136,144	91,68,960
Drugs and Chemicals—												
1. Intoxicating other than opium—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	366	366	5,856	.....	128	128	2,048	.....	.....	494	7,904
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	140	2,240	.....	.....	140	2,240
Calcutta ...	.....	6	6	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	96
Total ...	.....	372	372	5,952	.....	268	268	4,288	.....	.....	640	10,240
2. Non-intoxicating—												
(a) Cinchona bark ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	1	151	152	1,672	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	151	1,661
Eastern „ ...	4	3	7	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	44	3	33
Calcutta ...	1	2,811	2,812	30,932	.....	1,457	1,457	16,027	1	11	4,268	46,948
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	66	.....	.....	6	66
Total ...	6	2,965	2,971	32,681	.....	1,463	1,463	16,093	6	66	4,428	48,708
Total Drugs and Chemicals.	6	3,337	3,343	38,633	.....	1,731	1,731	20,381	6	66	5,068	58,948
Dyes and Tans—												
1. Indigo—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1,635	.....	.....	5	1,635

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	43,478	43,478	27,174	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	43,478	27,174	43,478	27,174
1,200	450	...	551,182	551,182	3,44,489	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	551,182	3,44,489	551,182	3,44,489
112,894	42,336	...	1,099,352	1,099,352	6,87,095	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	1,099,352	6,87,095	1,099,352	6,87,095
116,175	43,565	...	362,737	362,737	2,26,710	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	362,737	2,26,710	362,737	2,26,710
230,269	86,351	...	2,056,749	2,056,749	12,85,468	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2,056,749	12,85,468	2,056,749	12,85,468
508	9,271	2,458	22	2,480	16,740	40	...	40	270	2,498	16,861	22	149	2,520	17,010
2	36	19,157	852	20,009	1,35,961	...	...	...	.....	19,157	1,29,310	852	5,751	20,009	1,35,061
35	639	4,095	22,159	26,254	1,77,214	750	...	750	5,063	4,845	32,704	22,159	1,49,573	27,004	182,277
118	2,154	3,221	2,000	5,221	35,242	13,659	22	13,681	92,346	16,880	1,13,940	2,022	13,648	18,902	127,588
8	146	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	73	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
675	12,319	28,931	25,033	53,964	364,257	14,449	22	14,471	97,679	43,380	2,92,815	25,055	1,69,121	68,435	4,61,936
25	1,419	57	.....	57	3,235	...	...	...	.....	57	3,235	.....	.....	57	3,235
16,010	9,08,567	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
187	10,612	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,222	9,20,598	57	.....	57	3,235	...	...	...	.....	57	3,235	.....	.....	57	3,235
45	1,401	...	.....	.....	.....	50	...	50	1,250	50	1,250	.....	.....	50	1,250
61	1,899	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
633	19,702	...	3	3	75	...	2	2	50	.....	.....	5	125	5	125
53	1,649	...	.....	.....	.....	...	4	4	100	.....	.....	4	100	4	100
792	24,651	...	3	3	75	50	6	56	1,400	50	1,250	9	225	59	1,475
164	11,316	76	.....	76	5,244	...	...	...	.....	76	5,244	.....	.....	76	5,244
182	12,558	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118,757	81,94,233	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,202	82,988	2	.....	2	138	...	...	...	.....	2	138	.....	.....	2	138
120,305	83,01,045	78	.....	78	5,382	...	...	...	.....	78	5,382	.....	.....	78	5,382
13	806	...	13	13	520	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	13	520	13	520
319	19,778	...	15	15	600	...	2	2	80	.....	.....	17	680	17	680
53	3,285	8	129	137	5,480	...	25	25	1,000	8	320	154	6,160	162	6,480
1,986	1,23,132	1	2	3	120	...	20	20	800	1	40	22	880	23	920
83	5,146	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	4,526	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,527	1,56,674	9	159	168	6,720	...	47	47	1,880	9	360	206	8,240	215	8,600
139,846	94,02,968	144	162	306	15,412	50	53	103	3,280	194	10,227	215	8,465	409	18,692
494	7,904	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	2,240	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	96	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
640	10,240	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	1,672	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	77	...	2	2	50	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	2	50	2	50
4,269	46,959	...	265	265	6,625	...	47	47	1,175	.....	.....	312	7,800	312	7,800
6	66	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,434	48,774	...	267	267	6,675	...	47	47	1,175	.....	.....	314	7,850	314	7,850
5,074	59,014	...	267	267	6,675	...	47	47	1,175	.....	.....	314	7,850	314	7,850
5	1,635	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[82] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Dyes and Tans—*contd.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Myrabolams—												
Calcutta ...	.....	8	8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	14
3. Cutch—												
Northern Bengal ...	33	.....	33	512	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	512	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	166	166	2,573	.....	47	47	728	.....	.....	213	3,301
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	.....	248	3,844	248	3,844	.....	.....
Total ...	33	166	199	3,085	248	47	295	4,572	281	4,356	213	3,301
4. Turmeric—												
Northern Bengal ...	184	4	188	1,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	1,610	4	35
Eastern „ ...	.....	3	3	26	826	.....	826	7,227	826	7,227	3	26
Calcutta ...	.....	5,064	5,064	44,316	.....	1,189	1,189	10,404	.....	.....	6,253	54,714
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,155	.....	4,155	36,356	4,155	36,356	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	18	2	18	.....	.....
Total ...	184	5,071	5,255	45,981	4,983	1,189	6,172	54,005	5,167	45,211	6,260	54,775
5. Aniline dyes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	2	.....	2	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	36	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	321	589	910	16,608	.....	218	218	3,978	321	5,859	807	14,727
Total ...	323	589	912	16,644	.....	218	218	3,978	323	5,895	807	14,727
Total Dyes and Tans ...	540	5,834	6,374	65,724	5,231	1,459	6,690	64,190	5,771	55,462	7,293	74,452
Grain and Pulse—												
1. Wheat—												
Northern Bengal ...	692	24	716	2,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	692	2,076	24	72
Eastern „ ...	.....	26	26	78	100	.....	100	300	100	300	26	78
Calcutta ...	.....	406	406	1,218	.....	3,060	3,060	9,180	.....	.....	3,466	10,398
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265	.....	1,265	3,795	1,265	3,795	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	10	10	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	30
Behar block ...	282	.....	282	846	1,936	.....	1,936	5,808	2,218	6,654	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	621	.....	621	1,863	621	1,863	.....	.....
Total ...	974	466	1,440	4,320	3,922	3,060	6,982	20,946	4,896	14,688	3,526	10,578
2. Rice in the husk—												
Northern Bengal ...	2,788	496	3,284	6,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,788	5,576	496	992
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	.....	950	1,900	950	1,900	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	100	50	150	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	50	100
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,095	.....	8,095	16,190	8,095	16,190	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,888	546	3,434	6,868	9,045	.....	9,045	18,090	11,933	23,866	546	1,092
3. Rice not in the husk—												
Northern Bengal...	26,441	114,802	141,243	4,94,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,441	92,543	114,802	4,01,807
Eastern „ ...	3,277	185,989	189,266	6,62,431	7,875	91	7,966	27,881	11,152	39,032	186,080	6,51,280
Calcutta ...	1,049	40,998	42,047	1,47,164	.....	8,751	8,751	30,629	1,049	3,671	49,749	1,74,122
Dacca block ...	14,941	450	15,391	53,869	10,452	2	10,454	36,589	25,393	88,876	452	1,582
Western Bengal ...	.....	243	243	851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	851
Behar block ...	.....	25,339	25,339	88,686	10	.....	10	35	10	35	25,339	88,686
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	45,708	367,821	413,529	14,47,351	18,337	8,844	27,181	95,134	64,045	2,24,157	376,665	13,18,328
4. Jowar and Bajra—												
Calcutta ...	.....	9	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	20
Western Bengal ...	.....	78	78	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	175
Behar block ...	.....	22	22	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	50
Total ...	.....	109	109	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	245
5. Gram and Pulse—												
Northern Bengal ...	3,091	10,644	13,735	37,771	355	.....	355	976	3,446	9,476	10,644	29,271
Eastern „ ...	1,856	42,579	44,435	1,22,196	12,672	27	12,699	34,922	14,528	39,952	42,606	17,166
Calcutta ...	6,695	191,310	198,005	5,44,514	20	30,075	30,275	83,256	6,895	18,961	221,385	6,08,809
Dacca block ...	250	.....	250	688	91,073	.....	91,073	2,50,451	91,323	2,51,139	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	766	766	2,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	766	2,106
Behar block ...	430	1,713	2,143	5,893	6,430	.....	6,430	17,683	6,860	18,865	1,713	4,711
Patna City ...	25	.....	25	69	3,607	.....	3,607	9,919	3,632	9,988	.....	.....
Total ...	12,347	247,012	259,359	7,13,237	114,337	30,102	144,439	3,97,207	126,684	3,48,381	277,114	7,62,091
6. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	31,020	109	31,129	54,476	75	.....	75	131	31,095	54,416	109	191
Eastern „ ...	207	116	323	565	1,025	.....	1,025	1,794	1,232	2,156	116	203
Calcutta ...	228	39	267	467	.....	5,836	5,836	10,213	228	399	5,875	10,281
Dacca block ...	1,856	.....	1,856	3,248	23,164	.....	23,164	40,537	25,020	43,785	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	40	40	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	70
Behar block ...	82	.....	82	144	1,050	.....	1,050	1,837	1,132	1,981	.....	.....
Total ...	33,393	304	33,697	58,970	25,314	5,836	31,150	54,512	58,707	1,02,737	6,140	10,745
Total Grain and Pulse	95,310	616,258	711,568	22,30,991	170,955	47,842	218,797	5,35,889	266,265	7,13,829	664,100	21,03,051

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1893—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
8	14	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	512	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
213	3,301	...	4	4	62	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4	62	4	62
247	3,843	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
494	7,657	...	4	4	62	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	4	62	4	62
183	1,645	6	.....	6	57	...	...	...	.....	6	57	.....	.....	6	57
829	7,253	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,253	54,714	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,155	36,356	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	18	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,427	99,986	6	.....	6	57	...	...	...	.....	6	57	.....	.....	6	57
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	36	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,128	20,586	...	49	49	735	...	114	114	1,710	.....	.....	163	2,445	163	2,445
1,130	20,622	...	49	49	735	...	114	114	1,710	.....	.....	163	2,445	163	2,445
13,064	1,20,914	6	53	59	854	...	114	114	1,710	6	57	167	2,507	173	2,564
716	2,148	2	.....	2	7	...	...	...	.....	2	7	.....	.....	2	7
123	378	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,466	10,398	689	178	867	3,034	...	...	...	.....	689	2,411	178	623	867	3,034
1,265	3,795	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	30	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,218	6,654	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
621	1,863	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,422	25,266	691	178	869	3,041	...	...	...	.....	691	2,418	178	623	869	3,041
3,284	6,568	157,894	109	157,503	3,15,006	39,489	...	39,489	78,978	196,883	3,93,766	109	218	196,992	3,93,984
950	1,900	400	.....	400	800	68,125	...	68,125	1,36,250	68,525	1,37,050	.....	.....	68,525	1,37,050
150	300	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,095	16,190	50,264	.....	50,264	1,00,528	1,714,510	...	1,714,510	34,29,020	1,764,774	35,29,548	.....	.....	1,764,774	35,29,548
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2,775	...	2,775	5,550	2,775	5,550	.....	.....	2,775	5,550
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	6,525	...	6,525	13,050	6,525	13,050	.....	.....	6,525	13,050
12,479	24,958	208,068	109	208,167	4,16,324	1,831,424	...	1,831,424	36,62,848	2,039,482	40,78,964	109	218	2,039,591	40,79,182
141,243	4,94,350	1,418	762	2,180	7,902	430	...	430	1,559	1,848	6,699	762	2,762	2,610	9,461
197,232	6,90,312	46	.....	46	167	775	1	776	2,813	821	2,976	1	4	822	2,980
50,798	1,77,793	1,095	7	1,102	3,995	44,311	1,704	46,015	1,66,804	45,406	1,64,596	1,711	6,203	47,117	1,70,799
25,845	90,458	318	79	427	1,548	9,397	5	9,402	34,082	9,715	35,326	84	304	9,829	35,630
243	851	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,349	88,721	72	.....	72	261	900	...	900	3,263	972	3,524	.....	.....	972	3,524
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	2,300	...	2,300	8,337	2,300	8,337	.....	.....	2,300	8,337
440,710	15,42,485	2,979	848	3,827	13,873	58,113	1,710	59,823	2,16,858	61,092	2,21,458	2,558	9,273	63,650	2,30,731
9	20	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	175	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	50	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	245	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14,090	33,747	2	.....	2	7	...	...	...	.....	2	7	.....	.....	2	7
57,134	1,57,118	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
228,280	6,27,770	570	.....	570	2,066	400	...	400	1,450	970	3,516	.....	.....	970	3,516
91,323	2,51,139	40	.....	40	145	...	...	...	.....	40	145	.....	.....	40	145
766	2,106	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,573	23,576	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,632	9,988	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
403,798	11,10,444	612	.....	612	2,218	400	...	400	1,450	1,012	3,668	.....	.....	1,012	3,668
21,204	54,807	58	.....	58	145	...	...	...	.....	58	145	.....	.....	58	145
1,348	2,359	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,103	10,680	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,020	43,785	51	.....	51	127	...	...	...	.....	51	127	.....	.....	51	127
40	70	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,132	1,981	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64,847	1,13,482	109	.....	109	272	...	...	...	.....	109	272	.....	.....	109	272
930,365	28,16,886	212,443	1,135	213,564	4,25,738	1,889,937	1,710	1,891,647	38,81,156	2,102,386	43,06,780	2,845	10,114	2,105,231	43,16,894

[82] I—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Hides and Skins—												
1. Hides of cattle—												
(*a*) Dressed or tanned—												
Calcutta ...	.....	2	2	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	74
(*b*) Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	87	87	2,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	2,088
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	1	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24
Behar block ...	.....	1	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24
Total ...	.....	89	89	2,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	2,136
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—												
(*a*) Dressed or tanned ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Hides and Skins	.....	91	91	2,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	2,210
Horns—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—												
1. Raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	420	104	524	2,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	1,995	104	494
Eastern „ ...	.....	3	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14
Calcutta ...	.....	40	40	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	190
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	6	68	323	62	294	6	29
Total ...	420	147	567	2,693	62	6	68	323	482	2,289	153	727
2. Gunny bags and cloths—												
Northern Bengal ...	846	433	1,279	13,109	.....	41	41	420	846	8,671	474	4,858
Eastern „ ...	.....	349	349	3,578	.....	10	10	103	.....	.....	359	3,681
Calcutta ...	1,674	8,485	10,159	1,04,130	2	752	754	7,728	1,676	17,180	9,237	94,678
Dacca block ...	37	.....	37	379	25	.....	25	256	62	635	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,557	9,267	11,824	1,21,196	27	803	830	8,507	2,584	26,486	10,070	1,03,217
Lac—												
1. Stick—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Shell—												
Calcutta ...	.....	2	2	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	79
Total Lac ...	.....	2	2	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	79
Leather, manufactured—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	10	10	2,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2,391
Eastern „ ...	.....	7	7	1,674	.....	41	41	9,804	.....	.....	48	11,478
Calcutta ...	.....	437	437	1,04,498	.....	374	374	89,433	.....	.....	811	1,93,931
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	10	111	26,541	101	24,152	10	2,391
Western Bengal ...	.....	21	21	5,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	5,022
Behar block ...	.....	11	11	2,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,630
Total ...	.....	486	486	1,16,215	101	425	526	1,25,780	101	24,152	911	2,17,843
Liquors—												
1. Beer—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	8	8	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	102
Calcutta ...	.....	6,210	6,210	79,177	.....	3,540	3,540	45,135	.....	.....	9,750	1,24,312
Total ...	.....	6,218	6,218	79,279	.....	3,540	3,540	45,135	.....	.....	9,758	1,24,414
2. Spirits—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	1	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72
Eastern „ ...	.....	1	1	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	73
Calcutta ...	.....	110	110	7,961	.....	5	5	362	.....	.....	115	8,323
Total ...	.....	112	112	8,106	.....	5	5	362	.....	.....	117	8,468

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1893—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2	74	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	196	63	259	5,180	...	...	.....	.....	196	3,920	63	1,260	259	5,180
.....	.....	.....	138	138	2,760	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	2,760	138	2,760
87	2,088	.....	326	326	6,520	...	15	15	300	.....	.....	341	6,820	341	6,820
.....	.....	6,699	163	6,862	1,37,240	16,622	296	16,918	3,38,360	23,321	4,66,420	459	9,180	23,780	4,75,600
1	24	.....	72	72	1,440	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	1,440	72	1,440
1	24	.....	75	75	1,500	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	1,500	75	1,500
89	2,136	6,895	837	7,732	1,54,640	16,622	311	16,933	3,38,660	23,517	4,70,340	1,148	22,960	24,665	4,93,300
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	6	65	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	65	6	65
.....	.....	.....	64	64	696	...	78	78	848	.....	.....	142	1,544	142	1,544
.....	.....	.....	6	6	65	2,890	40	2,930	31,864	2,890	31,429	46	500	2,936	31,929
.....	.....	.....	76	76	826	2,890	118	3,008	32,712	2,890	31,429	194	2,109	3,084	33,538
91	2,210	6,895	913	7,808	1,55,466	19,512	429	19,941	3,71,372	26,407	5,01,769	1,342	25,069	27,749	5,26,838
.....	.....	10	4	14	236	...	...	.....	.....	10	169	4	67	14	236
.....	.....	.....	10	10	169	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	169	10	169
.....	.....	90	144	234	3,949	...	40	40	675	90	1,519	184	3,105	274	4,624
.....	.....	585	60	645	10,885	12	5	17	286	597	10,074	65	1,097	662	11,171
.....	.....	685	218	903	15,239	12	45	57	961	697	11,762	263	4,438	960	16,200
524	2,489	112,457	...	112,457	6,04,456	...	...	.....	.....	112,457	6,04,456	.....	.....	112,457	6,04,456
3	14	.....	350	350	1,881	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	1,881	350	1,881
40	190	4,599	94,996	99,595	5,35,323	2,200	...	2,200	11,825	6,799	36,544	94,996	5,10,604	101,795	5,47,148
68	323	1,364	...	1,364	7,332	510	3	513	2,757	1,874	10,073	3	16	1,877	10,089
635	3,016	118,420	95,346	213,766	11,48,992	2,710	3	2,713	14,582	121,130	6,51,073	95,349	5,12,501	216,479	11,63,574
1,320	13,529	10	186	196	2,008	...	...	.....	.....	10	102	186	1,906	196	2,008
359	3,681	.....	1	1	10	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	1	10
10,913	1,11,858	124	80	204	2,091	...	95	95	974	124	1,271	175	1,794	299	3,065
62	635	.....	1	1	10	...	51	51	523	.....	.....	52	533	52	533
.....	.....	.....	22	22	226	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	226	22	226
12,654	1,29,703	134	290	424	4,345	...	146	146	1,497	134	1,373	436	4,469	570	5,842
.....	.....	94	8	102	1,020	...	...	.....	.....	94	940	8	80	102	1,020
.....	.....	4,203	11,060	15,263	1,52,630	...	7	7	70	4,203	42,030	11,067	1,10,670	15,270	1,52,700
.....	.....	11	...	11	110	...	...	.....	.....	11	110	.....	.....	11	110
.....	.....	4,308	11,068	15,376	1,53,760	...	7	7	70	4,308	43,080	11,075	1,10,750	15,383	1,53,830
2	79	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	79	4,308	11,068	15,376	1,53,760	...	7	7	70	4,308	43,080	11,075	1,10,750	15,383	1,53,830
10	2,391	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	11,478	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
311	1,93,931	.....	31	31	7,413	...	4	4	957	.....	.....	35	8,370	35	8,370
111	26,543	.....	...	.....	.....	...	18	18	4,304	.....	.....	18	4,304	18	4,304
21	5,022	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	2,630	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,012	2,41,995	.....	31	31	7,413	...	22	22	5,261	.....	.....	53	12,674	53	12,674
8	102	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,750	1,24,312	.....	...	.....	.....	...	24	24	306	.....	.....	24	306	24	306
9,758	1,24,414	.....	...	.....	.....	...	24	24	306	.....	.....	24	306	24	306
1	72	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	73	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	8,323	.....	1	1	72	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72	1	72
117	8,468	.....	1	1	72	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	72	1	72

[82] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Liquors—*contd.*												
3. Wines—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	8	8	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	443
Eastern „ ...	.....	79	79	4,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	4,375
Calcutta ...	.....	4,590	4,590	2,54,171	.....	1,667	1,667	92,310	.....	.....	6,257	3,46,481
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	554	.....	.....	10	554
Total ...	.....	4,677	4,677	2,58,989	.....	1,677	1,677	92,864	.....	.....	6,354	3,51,853
Total Liquors ...	.....	11,007	11,007	3,46,374	.....	5,222	5,222	1,38,361	.....	.....	16,229	4,84,735
Metals—												
1. Copper, unwrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	10	.....	10	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	285	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	570	20	570	.....	.....
Total ...	10	.....	10	285	20	.....	20	570	30	855	.....	.....
2. Brass, unwrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	192	2,543	2,735	63,247	.....	95	95	2,197	192	4,440	2,638	61,004
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	70	1,619	70	1,619	.....	.....
Total ...	192	2,543	2,735	63,247	70	95	165	3,816	262	6,059	2,638	61,004
3. Copper, wrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	25	.....	25	825	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	825	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	66	.....	.....	2	66
Calcutta ...	.....	472	472	15,576	.....	31	31	1,023	.....	.....	503	16,599
Dacca block ...	43	.....	43	1,419	126	.....	126	4,158	169	5,577	.....	.....
Total ...	68	472	540	17,820	126	33	159	5,247	194	6,402	505	16,665
4. Brass, wrought—												
Northern Bengal ...	292	74	366	14,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	292	11,242	74	2,849
Eastern „ ...	20	201	221	8,508	.....	7	7	269	20	770	208	8,007
Calcutta ...	90	7,534	7,624	2,93,524	.....	2,779	2,779	1,06,992	90	3,465	10,313	3,97,051
Dacca block ...	304	.....	304	11,704	709	98	807	31,069	1,013	39,000	98	3,773
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	39	.....	.....	1	39
Total ...	706	7,809	8,515	3,27,827	709	2,885	3,594	1,38,369	1,415	54,477	10,694	4,11,719
5. Iron—												
Northern Bengal ...	1,224	444	1,668	8,340	25	.....	25	125	1,249	6,245	444	2,220
Eastern „ ...	62	14,077	14,139	70,695	.....	73	73	365	62	310	14,150	70,750
Calcutta ...	7,289	1,28,144	1,35,433	6,77,165	1,577	59,938	61,515	3,07,575	8,866	44,339	188,082	9,40,410
Dacca block ...	1,201	2	1,203	6,015	952	7	959	4,795	2,153	10,765	9	45
Behar „ ...	..	3	3	15	.....	2	2	10	.....	.....	5	25
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	20	4	20	.....	.....
Total ...	9,776	1,42,670	1,52,446	7,62,230	2,558	60,020	62,578	3,12,890	12,334	61,670	202,690	10,13,450
6. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	1,143	.....	1,143	12,859	.....	158	158	1,778	1,143	12,859	158	1,778
Eastern „ ...	.....	30	30	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	338
Calcutta ...	392	62,907	63,299	7,12,114	.....	44,216	44,216	4,97,430	392	4,410	107,123	12,05,134
Dacca block ...	1,116	2	1,118	12,577	644	13	657	7,391	1,760	19,800	15	168
Total ...	2,651	62,939	65,590	7,37,88	644	44,387	45,031	5,06,599	3,295	37,069	107,326	12,07,418
Total Metals ...	13,403	216,433	229,836	19,09,297	4,127	107,426	111,547	9,67,491	17,530	1,66,532	323,853	27,10,256
Oils—												
1. Kerosine—												
Northern Bengal ...	23,711	600	24,311	94,205	125	.....	125	484	23,836	92,364	600	2,325
Eastern „ ...	396	99	495	1,918	4,137	.....	4,137	16,031	4,533	17,566	99	383
Calcutta ...	15,775	50,673	66,448	2,57,486	40,702	42,515	83,217	3,22,466	56,477	2,18,848	93,188	3,61,104
Dacca block ...	1,373	.....	1,373	5,320	42,022	.....	42,022	1,62,835	43,395	1,68,155	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	1	1	4	700	.....	700	2,713	700	2,713	1	4
Chutia Nagpur ...	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Total ...	41,255	51,374	92,629	3,58,937	87,686	42,515	130,201	5,04,529	128,941	4,99,646	93,889	3,63,820
2. Castor—												
Northern Bengal ...	38	11	49	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	446	11	129
Eastern „ ...	.....	45	45	529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	529
Calcutta ...	.....	2,916	2,916	34,263	.....	960	960	11,280	.....	.....	3,876	45,543
Dacca block ...	20	.....	20	235	25	.....	25	294	45	529	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	6	6	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	70
Total ...	58	2,978	3,036	35,672	25	960	985	11,574	83	975	3,938	46,271
3. Cocoanut—												
Northern Bengal ...	94	6	100	1,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	1,339	6	86
Eastern „ ...	.....	13	13	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	185
Calcutta ...	635	2,793	3,428	48,849	.....	215	215	3,064	635	9,049	2,008	42,864
Dacca block ...	7	.....	7	100	172	.....	172	2,451	179	2,551	.....	.....
Total ...	736	2,812	3,548	50,559	172	215	387	5,515	908	12,939	3,027	43,135

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1893—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Totals				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
8	443	...	2	2	111	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	111	2	111
79	4,375	...	2	2	111	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	111	2	111
6,257	3,46,481	...	16	16	886	.....	5	5	277	.....	.....	21	1,163	21	1,163
10	554	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,354	3,51,853	...	20	20	1,108	.....	5	5	277	.....	.....	25	1,385	25	1,385
16,229	4,84,735	...	21	21	1,180	.....	29	29	583	.....	.....	50	1,763	50	1,763
10	285	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	2	2	57	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	57	2	57
20	570	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	855	...	2	2	57	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	57	2	57
.....	.....	...	2	2	42	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	42	2	42
2,830	65,444	59	256	315	6,615	.....	165	165	3,465	59	1,239	421	8,841	480	10,080
70	1,619	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,900	67,063	59	258	317	6,657	.....	165	165	3,465	59	1,239	423	8,883	482	10,122
25	825	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	66	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
503	16,599	...	3	3	99	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	99	3	99
169	5,577	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
699	23,067	...	3	3	99	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	99	3	99
366	14,091	227	...	227	10,101	.....	...	.....	.....	227	10,101	.....	.....	227	10,101
228	8,777	...	7	7	312	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	312	7	312
10,403	4,00,516	3,303	524	3,827	1,70,302	.....	618	618	27,501	3,303	1,46,984	1,142	50,819	4,445	1,97,803
1,111	42,773	4	...	4	178	.....	41	41	1,824	4	178	41	1,824	45	2,002
1	39	...	...	...	.....	.....	2	2	89	.....	.....	2	89	2	89
12,109	4,66,196	3,534	531	4,065	1,80,893	.....	661	661	29,414	3,534	1,57,263	1,192	53,044	4,726	2,10,307
4,693	8,465	125	8	133	665	.....	...	.....	.....	125	625	8	40	133	665
14,212	71,060	...	8	8	40	.....	2	2	10	.....	.....	10	50	10	50
196,948	9,84,740	24	363	387	1,935	.....	229	229	1,145	24	120	592	2,960	616	3,080
2,162	10,810	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	25	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	20	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
215,024	10,75,120	149	379	528	2,640	.....	231	231	1,155	149	745	610	3,050	759	3,795
1,301	14,637	160	...	160	8,000	.....	...	.....	.....	160	8,000	.....	.....	160	8,000
30	338	...	4	4	200	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	200	4	200
107,515	12,09,544	19	123	142	7,100	.....	419	419	20,950	19	950	542	27,100	561	28,050
1,775	19,968	2	...	2	100	.....	12	12	600	2	100	12	600	14	700
110,621	12,44,487	181	127	308	15,400	.....	431	431	21,550	181	9,050	558	27,900	739	36,950
341,383	28,76,783	3,923	1,300	5,223	2,05,746	.....	1,488	1,488	55,584	3,923	1,68,297	2,788	93,033	6,711	2,61,330
24,436	94,689	254	...	254	984	.....	...	.....	.....	254	984	.....	.....	254	984
4,632	17,949	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149,665	5,79,952	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43,395	1,68,155	1	...	1	4	.....	...	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4
701	2,717	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
222,830	8,63,466	255	...	255	988	.....	...	.....	.....	255	988	.....	.....	255	988
49	575	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	529	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,876	45,543	...	7	7	98	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	98	7	98
45	529	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	70	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,021	47,246	...	7	7	98	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	98	7	98
100	1,425	2	...	2	28	.....	...	.....	.....	2	28	.....	.....	2	28
13	185	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,643	51,913	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
179	2,551	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[82] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Oils—*contd.*												
4. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	37,104	13	37,117	4,26,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,104	4,26,696	13	149
Eastern „ ...	140	8	148	1,702	9,685	2	9,687	1,11,400	9,825	1,12,987	10	115
Calcutta ...	757	14,506	15,263	1,75,524	240	14,845	15,085	1,73,478	997	11,465	29,351	3,37,537
Dacca block ...	3	.....	3	35	13,341	.....	13,341	1,53,422	13,344	1,53,457	.....	.....
Total ...	38,004	14,527	52,531	6,04,106	23,266	14,847	38,113	4,38,300	61,270	7,04,605	29,374	3,37,801
Total Oils ...	80,053	71,691	151,744	10,49,274	111,149	58,537	169,686	9,59,918	191,202	12,18,165	130,228	7,81,027
Oil-seeds—												
1 Linseed—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	82	82	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	379
Total ...	.....	82	82	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	379
2. Rape and mustard—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	849	23	872	3,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	849	3,714	23	101
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	290	1,269	290	1,269	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	849	23	872	3,815	290	.....	290	1,269	1,139	4,983	23	101
3. Til or jinjili—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Poppy—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	2	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9
Calcutta ...	.....	161	161	724	.....	116	116	522	.....	.....	277	1,246
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	63	14	63	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	163	163	733	14	116	130	585	14	63	279	1,255
5. Earthnuts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Castor—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	3	3	9	.....	45	45	129	.....	.....	48	138
Total ...	.....	3	3	9	.....	45	45	129	.....	.....	48	138
Total Oil-seeds...	849	271	1,120	4,936	304	161	465	1,983	1,153	5,046	432	1,873
Opium—												
Calcutta ...	.....	1,350	1,350	3,48,638	.....	45	45	11,621	.....	.....	1,395	3,60,259
Paper and Pasteboard—												
Northern Bengal ...	25	11	36	477	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	331	11	146
Eastern „ ...	.....	21	21	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	278
Calcutta ...	20	4,059	4,079	54,047	.....	1,668	1,668	22,101	20	265	5,727	75,883
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	2	231	3,060	229	3,034	2	26
Total ...	45	4,091	4,136	54,802	229	1,670	1,899	25,161	274	3,630	5,761	76,333
Provisions—												
1. Ghi—												
Northern Bengal ...	83	410	493	17,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	2,884	410	14,248
Eastern „ ...	.....	915	915	31,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	915	31,796
Calcutta ...	25	8,632	8,657	3,00,831	.....	1,212	1,212	42,117	25	869	9,844	3,42,079
Dacca block ...	64	1	65	2,259	4	.....	4	139	68	2,363	1	35
Western Bengal ...	.....	315	315	10,946	.....	1	1	35	.....	.....	316	10,981
Behar block ...	.....	642	642	22,309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642	22,309
Total ...	172	10,915	11,087	3,85,273	4	1,213	1,217	42,291	176	6,116	12,128	4,21,44
2. Dried fruits and nuts—												
Northern Bengal ...	1,774	20	1,794	29,601	25	.....	25	412	1,799	29,683	20	330
Eastern „ ...	8,187	306	8,493	1,40,134	4,062	.....	4,062	67,023	12,249	2,02,108	306	5,049
Calcutta ...	16	250	266	4,389	.....	91	91	1,501	16	264	341	5,626
Dacca block ...	1,653	2	1,655	27,308	20,152	.....	20,152	3,32,508	21,805	3,59,783	2	33
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	413	25	413	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	330	20	330	.....	.....
Total ...	11,630	578	12,208	2,01,432	24,284	91	24,375	4,02,187	35,914	5,92,581	669	11,038

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1893—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
37,117	4,26,845	...	10	10	60	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	60	10	60
9,835	1,13,102	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30,348	3,49,002	...	1	1	6	.....	18	18	108	.....	.....	19	114	19	114
13,344	1,53,457	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90,644	10,42,406	...	11	11	66	.....	18	18	108	.....	.....	29	174	29	174
321,430	20,09,192	257	18	275	1,180	.....	18	18	108	257	1,016	36	272	293	1,288
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,200	...	1,200	5,250	1,200	5,250	.....	.....	1,200	5,250
82	379	1,309	.....	1,309	5,727	19,430	13,643	33,073	1,44,694	20,739	90,723	13,643	59,688	34,382	1,50,421
82	379	1,309	.....	1,309	5,727	20,630	13,643	34,273	1,49,944	21,939	95,983	13,643	59,688	35,582	1,55,671
.....	.....	263,920	52,161	316,081	13,03,834	1,000	...	1,000	4,125	264,920	10,92,795	52,161	2,15,164	317,081	13,07,959
.....	.....	3,697	152	3,849	15,877	2,615	...	2,615	10,787	6,312	26,037	152	627	6,464	26,664
872	3,815	194,271	589,469	783,740	32,32,928	1,670	2,788	4,458	18,389	195,941	8,08,257	592,257	24,43,060	788,198	32,51,317
290	1,269	24,795	436	25,231	1,04,078	10,677	...	10,677	44,042	35,472	1,46,322	436	1,798	35,908	1,48,120
.....	.....	...	95	95	392	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	392	95	392
1,162	5,084	486,683	642,313	1,128,996	46,57,109	15,962	2,788	18,750	77,343	502,645	20,73,411	645,101	26,61,041	1,147,746	47,34,452
.....	.....	6,024	...	6,024	26,355	.....	...	.....	.....	6,024	26,355	.....	.....	6,024	26,355
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	400	...	400	1,750	400	1,750	.....	.....	400	1,750
.....	.....	19,584	12,485	32,069	1,40,302	1,200	1,472	2,672	11,690	20,784	90,930	13,957	61,062	34,741	1,51,992
.....	.....	1,743	...	1,743	7,626	350	...	350	1,531	2,093	9,157	.....	.....	2,093	9,157
.....	.....	27,251	12,485	39,836	1,74,283	1,950	1,472	3,422	14,971	29,301	1,28,192	13,957	61,062	43,258	1,89,254
2	9	...	151	151	679	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	679	151	679
277	1,246	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	63	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
293	1,318	...	151	151	679	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	679	151	679
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,934	373	2,307	8,363	.....	...	.....	.....	1,934	7,011	373	1,352	2,307	8,363
.....	.....	...	221	221	663	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	663	221	663
48	138	...	...	...	.....	.....	65	65	195	.....	.....	65	195	65	195
48	138	...	221	221	663	.....	65	65	195	.....	.....	286	858	286	858
1,585	6,919	517,277	655,543	1,172,820	48,46,824	38,542	17,968	56,510	2,42,453	555,819	23,04,597	673,511	27,84,680	1,229,330	50,89,277
1,395	3,60,259	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	477	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
21	278	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,747	76,148	...	11	11	146	.....	2	2	26	.....	.....	13	172	13	172
231	3,060	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,035	79,963	...	11	11	146	.....	2	2	26	.....	.....	13	172	13	172
493	17,132	...	23	23	828	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	828	23	828
915	31,796	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,869	3,42,948	...	18	18	648	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	648	18	648
69	2,398	1	...	1	36	800	40	840	30,240	801	28,836	40	1,440	841	30,276
316	10,981	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
642	22,309	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,304	4,27,564	1	41	42	1,512	800	40	840	30,240	801	28,836	81	2,916	882	31,752
1,819	30,012	...	4	4	66	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	66	4	66
12,555	2,07,15	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
357	5,89	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,807	3,59,81	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	41	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	330	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36,583	6,03,619	...	4	4	66	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	66	4	66

[82] 1.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Provisions—*contd.*	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	6,439	13,355	19,794	1,88,042	1,987	.....	1,987	18,876	8,426	80,046	13,355	1,26,872
Eastern „ ...	31	3,518	3,549	33,716	3,932	19	3,951	37,534	3,963	37,649	3,537	33,601
Calcutta ...	12	84,073	84,085	7,98,807	.....	12,832	12,832	1,21,904	12	114	96,905	9,20,597
Dacca block ...	1,455	.....	1,455	13,823	28,668	.....	28,668	2,72,346	30,123	2,86,169	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Behar block ...	220	13	233	2,214	5,267	.....	5,267	50,037	5,487	52,127	13	124
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,942	.....	3,942	37,449	3,942	37,449	.....	.....
Total ...	8,157	100,960	109,117	10,36,612	43,796	12,851	56,647	5,38,146	51,953	4,93,554	113,811	10,81,204
Total Provisions	19,959	112,453	132,412	16,23,317	68,084	14,155	82,239	9,82,624	88,043	10,92,251	126,608	5,13,690
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—												
1. Locomotive engines and tenders—												
Calcutta ...	.....	19,173	19,173	5,58,414	.....	1,842	1,842	53,648	.....	.....	21,015	6,12,062
2. Carriages and trucks...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Materials for construction—												
(*a*) Wooden sleepers—												
Calcutta ...	.....	19,900	19,900	44,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,900	44,775
(*b*) Other sorts—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	10,280	10,280	38,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,280	38,550
Calcutta ...	.....	163,304	163,304	612,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,304	6,12,390
Total ...	.....	173,584	173,584	6,50,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,584	6,50,940
Total Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	.....	212,657	212,657	12,54 129	.....	1,842	1,842	53,648	.....	.....	214,499	13,07,777
Salt—												
Northern Bengal ...	58,590	326	58,916	1,84,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,590	1,83,094	326	1,019
Eastern „ ...	50	268	318	993	5,031	.....	5,031	15,722	5,081	15,878	268	837
Calcutta ...	17,300	266,109	283,409	8,85,653	206,730	30,886	237,616	7,42,550	224,030	7,00,993	2,96,995	9,28,110
Dacca block ...	2,662	.....	2,662	8,319	39,977	.....	39,977	1,24,928	42,639	1,33,247	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	625	200	625	.....	.....
Total ...	78,602	266,703	345,305	10,79,078	251,938	30,886	282,824	8,83,825	330,540	10,32,937	297,589	9,29,966
Saltpetre, &c.—												
1. Saltpetre—												
Calcutta ...	92	226	318	2,067	.....	74	74	481	92	598	300	1,950
2. Other saline substances—												
Northern Bengal ...	40	112	152	836	5	.....	5	28	45	248	112	616
Eastern „ ...	.....	62	62	341	50	.....	50	275	50	275	62	341
Calcutta ...	11	1,333	1,344	7,392	.....	138	138	759	11	61	1,471	8,090
Dacca block ...	1,256	.....	1,256	6,908	7,857	13	7,870	43,284	9,113	50,121	13	71
Behar „ ...	200	.....	200	1,100	1,262	.....	1,262	6,941	1,462	8,041	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	80	440	80	440	.....	.....
Total ...	1,507	1,507	3,014	16,577	9,254	151	9,405	51,727	10,761	59,186	1,658	9,118
Silk, raw—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	18	18	6,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6,435
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	8	8	2,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,860
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	26	26	9,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	9,295
Silk piece-goods—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Silk ...	.....	26	26	9,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	9,295

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1893—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
21,781	2,06,918	7,606	12	7,618	22,854	12,185	...	12,185	36,555	19,791	59,373	12	36	19,803	59,409
7,500	71,250	...	...	...	.....	9,682	...	9,682	29,046	9,682	29,046	.....	.....	9,682	29,046
96,917	9,20,711	135	4,734	4,869	14,607	84,800	409	85,209	2,55,627	84,935	2,54,805	5,143	15,429	90,078	2,70,234
30,123	2,86,169	1	19	20	60	34,427	28	34,455	1,03,365	34,428	1,03,284	47	141	34,475	1,03,425
1	10	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,500	52,251	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,942	37,449	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165,764	15,74,758	7,742	4,765	12,507	37,521	141,094	437	141,531	4,24,593	148,836	4,46,508	5,202	15,606	154,038	4,62,114
214,651	26,05,941	7,743	4,810	12,553	39,099	141,894	477	142,371	4,54,833	149,637	4,75,344	5,287	18,588	154,924	4,93,932
21,015	6,12,662	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,900	44,775	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,280	38,550	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
163,304	6,12,390	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
173,584	6,50,940	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
214,499	13,07,777	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58,916	1,84,113	477	...	477	1,491	.....	...	.....	.....	477	1,491	.....	.....	477	1,491
5,349	16,715	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
521,023	16,28,203	...	3	3	9	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	3	9
42,639	1,53,247	1	...	1	3	.....	...	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	3
200	625	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
628,129	19,62,903	478	3	481	1,503	.....	...	.....	...	478	1,494	3	9	481	1,503
392	2,548	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
157	864	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	616	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,482	8,151	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,126	50,192	...	...	...	.....	.....	15	15	52	.....	.....	15	52	15	52
1,462	8,041	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	440	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12,419	68,304	...	...	...	.....	.....	15	15	52	.....	.....	15	52	15	52
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	6,485	...	2	2	413	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	413	2	413
.....	.....	...	172	172	35,518	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	35,518	172	35,518
8	2,860	19	1,380	1,399	2,88,894	.....	...	.....	.....	19	3,924	1,380	2,84,970	1,399	2,88,894
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	3	3	619	.....	.....	3	619	3	619
26	9,295	19	1,554	1,573	3,24,825	.....	3	3	619	19	3,924	1,557	3,21,520	1,576	3,25,444
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	...	20	20	11,943	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	11,943	20	11,943
.....	.....	...	81	81	48,367	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	48,367	81	48,367
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	6	6	3,583	.....	.....	6	3,583	6	3,583
.....	.....	...	101	101	60,310	.....	6	6	3,583	.....	.....	107	63,893	107	63,893
26	9,295	19	1,655	1,674	3,85,135	.....	9	9	4,202	19	3,924	1,664	3,85,413	1,683	3,89,337

[82] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
Spices—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Betel-nuts—												
Northern Bengal ...	2,601	85	2,686	18,131	25	.....	25	169	2,626	17,726	85	574
Eastern „ ...	47	763	810	5,467	2,510	.....	2,510	16,942	2,557	17,259	763	5,150
Calcutta ...	95	1,564	1,659	11,198	.....	29	29	196	95	641	1,593	10,753
Dacca block ...	137	.....	137	925	27,898	.....	27,898	1,88,312	28,035	1,89,237	.....	.....
Total ...	2,880	2,412	5,292	35,721	30,433	29	30,462	2,05,619	33,313	2,24,863	2,441	16,477
2. Pepper—												
Northern Bengal ...	504	14	518	7,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	7,686	14	213
Calcutta ...	85	2,494	2,579	39,330	.....	501	501	7,640	85	1,296	2,995	45,674
Dacca block ...	1	.....	1	15	332	.....	332	5,063	333	5,078	.....	.....
Total ...	590	2,508	3,098	47,244	332	501	833	12,703	922	14,060	3,009	45,887
3. Ginger—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	69	69	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	379
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	1	5
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	39	7	39	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	69	69	379	7	1	8	44	7	39	70	384
4. Chillies—												
Northern Bengal ...	399	22	421	3,683	278	.....	278	2,432	677	5,923	22	192
Eastern „ ...	5	79	84	735	5,560	119	5,679	49,691	5,565	48,694	198	1,732
Calcutta ...	851	1,112	1,963	17,176	37	9,643	9,680	84,700	888	7,770	10,755	94,106
Dacca block ...	45	.....	45	394	32,457	.....	32,457	2,83,999	32,502	2,84,393	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	14	14	123	7,300	177	7,477	65,424	7,300	63,875	191	1,672
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,775	.....	2,775	24,281	2,775	24,281	.....	.....
Total ...	1,300	1,227	2,527	22,111	48,407	9,939	58,346	5,10,527	49,707	4,34,936	11,166	97,702
5. Cardamoms—												
Northern Bengal ...	2	2	4	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	285	2	285
Calcutta ...	.....	1	1	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	142
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	285	2	285	.....	.....
Total ...	2	3	5	712	2	.....	2	285	4	570	3	427
6. Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	4,988	45	5,033	62,912	412	.....	412	5,150	5,400	67,500	45	562
Eastern „ ...	177	25	202	2,526	5,886	.....	5,886	73,575	6,063	75,788	25	313
Calcutta ...	180	5,849	6,029	75,362	.....	1,036	1,036	12,950	180	2,250	6,885	86,062
Dacca block ...	278	.....	278	3,475	57,496	11	57,507	7,18,837	57,774	7,22,175	11	137
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	625	50	625	.....	.....
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	350	28	350	.....	.....
Total ...	5,623	5,919	11,542	1,44,275	63,872	1,047	64,919	8,11,487	69,495	8,68,688	6,966	87,074
Total Spices ...	10,395	12,138	22,533	2,50,442	1,43,053	11,517	154,570	15,40,665	153,448	15,43,156	23,655	2,47,951
Stone and Lime—												
Northern Bengal ...	1,987	6,420	8,407	6,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,987	1,490	6,420	4,815
Eastern „ ...	5	397	402	302	150	.....	150	112	155	116	397	298
Calcutta ...	20	4,502	4,522	3,392	.....	2,651	2,651	1,988	20	15	7,153	5,365
Dacca block ...	12,733	800	13,533	10,150	238	.....	238	178	12,971	9,728	800	600
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	.....	325	244	325	244	.....	.....
Behar block ...	623	.....	623	467	325	.....	325	244	948	711	.....	.....
Patna City ...	15	.....	15	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	.....	.....
Total ...	15,383	12,119	27,502	20,627	1,038	2,651	3,689	2,766	16,421	12,315	14,770	11,078
Sugar—												
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy—												
Northern Bengal ...	4,816	1,758	6,574	69,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,816	50,568	1,758	18,459
Eastern „ ...	9	4,069	4,078	42,818	22,775	.....	22,775	2,39,137	22,784	2,39,231	4,069	42,724
Calcutta ...	1,396	17,761	19,157	2,01,148	.....	1,649	1,649	17,315	1,396	14,658	19,410	2,03,805
Dacca block ...	259	.....	259	2,720	10,034	.....	10,034	1,05,357	10,293	1,08,077	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	75	75	788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	788
Behar block ...	24	179	203	2,132	300	.....	300	3,150	324	3,402	179	1,880
Total ...	6,504	23,842	30,346	3,18,633	33,109	1,649	34,758	3,64,959	39,613	4,15,936	25,491	2,67,656
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce—												
Northern Bengal ...	58,935	2,120	61,055	2,44,220	3,066	.....	3,066	12,264	62,001	2,48,004	2,120	8,480
Eastern „ ...	2,426	2,680	5,106	20,424	43,457	27	43,484	1,73,936	45,883	1,83,532	2,707	10,828
Calcutta ...	1,337	2,472	3,809	15,236	225	6,144	6,369	25,476	1,562	6,248	8,616	34,464
Dacca block ...	2,400	.....	2,400	9,600	129,248	.....	129,248	5,16,992	131,648	5,26,592	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	260	260	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	1,040
Behar block ...	43	418	461	1,844	3,508	.....	3,508	14,032	3,551	14,204	418	1,672
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,312	.....	1,312	5,248	1,312	5,248	.....	.....
Total ...	65,141	7,950	73,091	2,92,364	180,816	6,171	186,987	7,47,948	245,957	9,83,828	14,121	56,484
Total Sugar ...	71,645	31,792	103,437	6,10,997	213,925	7,820	221,745	11,12,907	285,570	13,99,764	39,612	3,24,140

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1893—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Totals				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2,711	18,300	19	...	19	145	.....	...	.....	.....	19	145	.....	.....	19	145
3,320	22,409	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,688	11,394	269	...	269	2,051	100	1	101	770	369	2,813	1	8	370	2,821
28,035	1,89,237	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35,754	2,41,340	288	...	288	2,196	100	1	101	770	388	2,958	1	8	389	2,966
518	7,899	11	...	11	168	.....	...	.....	.....	11	168	...	.....	11	168
3,080	46,970	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	5,078	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,931	59,947	11	...	11	168	.....	...	.....	.....	11	168	.....	.....	11	168
69	379	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	5	...	...	...	.....	.....	6	6	33	.....	.....	6	33	6	33
7	39	...	...	...	.....	60	...	60	330	60	330	.....	.....	60	330
77	423	...	...	...	.....	60	6	66	363	60	330	6	33	66	363
699	6,115	13	5	18	155	.....	...	.....	.....	13	112	5	43	18	155
5,763	50,426	...	16	16	138	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	138	16	138
11,643	1,01,876	...	3	3	26	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	3	26
32,502	2,84,393	...	...	...	.....	.....	4	4	35	.....	.....	4	35	4	35
7,491	65,547	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,775	24,281	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60,873	5,32,638	13	24	37	319	.....	4	4	35	13	112	28	242	41	354
4	570	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	142	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	285	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	997	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,445	68,062	3	...	3	6	1,550	...	1,550	3,100	1,553	3,106	.....	.....	1,553	3,106
6,088	76,101	...	...	...	.....	2,260	...	2,260	4,520	2,260	4,520	.....	.....	2,260	4,520
7,065	88,312	73	239	312	624	2,595	1,924	4,519	9,038	2,668	5,336	2,163	4,326	4,831	9,662
57,785	7,22,312	...	4	4	8	15,866	...	15,866	31,732	15,866	31,732	4	8	15,870	31,740
50	625	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	350	...	...	...	.....	2,645	...	2,645	5,290	2,645	5,290	.....	.....	2,645	5,290
76,461	9,55,762	76	243	319	638	24,916	1,924	26,840	53,680	24,992	49,984	2,167	4,334	27,159	54,318
177,108	17,91,107	388	267	655	3,321	25,076	1,935	27,011	54,848	25,464	53,552	2,202	4,617	27,666	58,169
8,407	6,305	5	18	23	11	58,903	...	58,903	29,452	58,908	29,454	18	9	58,926	29,463
552	414	...	...	...	.....	151,525	...	151,525	75,762	151,525	75,762	.....	.....	151,525	75,762
7,173	5,380	...	...	...	.....	974,485	...	974,485	4,87,242	974,485	4,87,242	.....	.....	974,485	4,87,242
13,771	10,328	...	...	...	.....	342,339	...	342,339	1,71,170	342,339	171,170	.....	.....	342,339	1,71,170
325	244	...	...	...	.....	2,340	...	2,340	1,170	2,340	1,170	.....	.....	2,340	1,170
948	711	...	...	...	.....	450	...	450	225	450	225	.....	.....	450	225
15	11	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31,191	23,399	5	18	23	11	1,530,042	...	1,530,042	7,65,021	1,530,047	7,65,023	18	9	1,530,065	7,65,032
6,574	69,027	17	...	17	178	.....	...	.....	.....	17	178	.....	.....	17	178
26,853	2,81,956	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20,806	2,18,463	...	13	13	136	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	136	13	136
10,293	1,08,077	1	...	1	11	.....	...	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....	1	11
75	788	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
503	5,282	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65,104	6,83,592	18	13	31	325	.....	...	.....	.....	18	189	13	136	31	325
24,421	2,56,484	276	...	276	1,380	.....	...	.....	.....	276	1,380	.....	.....	276	1,380
18,590	1,94,360	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,178	40,712	...	2	2	10	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	2	10
131,648	5,26,592	18	...	18	90	.....	...	.....	.....	18	90	.....	.....	18	90
260	1,040	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,969	15,876	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,312	5,248	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
260,078	10,40,312	294	2	296	1,480	.....	...	.....	.....	294	1,470	2	10	296	1,480
325,182	17,23,904	312	15	327	1,805	.....	...	.....	.....	312	1,659	15	146	327	1,805

[82] I.—

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Tea—												
1. Foreign ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Indian—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	1	1	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	24	24	1,056	.....	32	32	1,408	.....	.....	56	2,46
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	25	25	1,100	.....	32	32	1,408	.....	.....	57	2,508
Total Tea ...	.....	25	25	1,100	.....	32	32	1,408	.....	.....	57	2,508
Tobacco—												
1. Unmanufactured—												
Northern Bengal ...	31,440	8,163	39,603	3,46,526	12,805	.....	12,805	1,12,044	44,245	3,87,144	8,163	71,426
Eastern „ ...	54	90	144	1,260	725	110	835	7,307	779	6,817	200	1,750
Calcutta ...	50	8,881	8,931	78,146	.....	116	116	1,015	50	437	8,997	78,724
Dacca block ...	165	1	166	1,453	67,326	1	67,327	5,89,111	67,491	5,90,546	2	18
Western Bengal ...	.....	24	24	210	.....	3	3	26	.....	.....	27	236
Behar block ...	.....	135	135	1,181	434	.....	434	3,797	434	3,797	135	1,181
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	525	60	525	.....	.....
Total ...	31,709	17,294	49,003	4,28,776	81,350	230	81,580	7,13,825	113,059	9,89,266	17,524	1,53,335
2. Manufactured—												
(a) Cigars—												
Eastern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	65	.....	.....	1	65
Calcutta ...	.....	57	57	3,691	.....	55	55	3,561	.....	.....	112	7,252
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	65	1	65	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	57	57	3,691	1	56	57	3,691	1	65	113	7,317
(b) Others—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	600	20	600	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	17	17	510	606	.....	606	18,180	606	18,180	17	510
Calcutta ...	.....	347	347	10,410	.....	314	314	9,420	.....	.....	661	19,830
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,721	2	19,723	5,91,690	19,721	5,91,630	2	60
Western Bengal ...	.....	54	54	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	1,620
Behar block ...	257	.....	257	7,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	257	7,710	.....	.....
Total ...	257	418	675	20,250	20,347	316	20,663	6,19,890	20,604	6,18,120	734	22,020
Wool, raw—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	3	3	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	49
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19	314	.....	.....	19	314
Calcutta ...	.....	210	210	3,465	.....	439	439	7,243	.....	.....	649	10,70
Total ...	.....	213	213	3,514	.....	458	458	7,557	.....	.....	671	11,07
Wool, manufactured—												
1. Piece-goods (European)—												
Calcutta ...	.....	6	6	1,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,70
2. Piece-goods (Indian)—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	6	6	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	38
Eastern „ ...	.....	1	1	64	.....	41	41	2,624	.....	.....	42	2,68
Calcutta ...	.....	1,015	1,015	64,960	.....	176	176	11,264	.....	.....	1,191	76,22
Total ...	.....	1,022	1,022	65,408	.....	217	217	13,888	.....	.....	1,239	79
3. Shawls—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Wool ...	.....	1,241	1,241	70,628	.....	675	675	21,445	.....	.....	1,916	92,07

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1893—continued.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	44	...	3	3	140	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	140	3	140
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	1	47	...	.....	1	47	1	47
56	2,464	53	538,889	538,942	2,51,95,539	.....	374,729	374,729	1,75,18,580	53	2,478	913,618	4,27,11,641	913,671	4,27,14,119
.....	.....	...	2	2	93	.....	1	1	47	...	.....	3	140	3	140
57	2,508	53	538,894	538,947	2,51,95,772	.....	374,731	374,731	1,75,18,674	53	2,478	913,625	4,27,11,968	913,678	4,27,14,446
57	2,508	53	538,894	538,947	2,51,95,772	.....	374,731	374,731	1,75,18,674	53	2,478	913,625	4,27,11,968	913,678	4,27,14,446
52,408	4,58,570	13	...	13	88	.....	.....	...	.....	13	88	.....	.....	13	88
979	8,567	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,047	79,161	...	15	15	101	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	15	101	15	101
67,493	5,90,564	152	...	152	1,026	.....	.....	...	.....	152	1,026	.....	.....	152	1,026
27	236	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
569	4,978	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	525	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130,583	11,42,601	165	15	180	1,215	.....	.....	...	.....	165	1,114	15	101	180	1,215
1	65	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	7,252	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	65	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
114	7,382	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	600	...	3	3	90	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	90	3	90
623	18,690	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
661	19,830	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19,723	5,91,690	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	1,620	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
257	7,710	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21,338	6,40,140	...	3	3	90	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	90	3	90
3	49	...	1	1	16	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	16	1	16
19	344	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
649	10,708	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
671	11,071	...	1	1	16	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	16	1	16
6	1,706	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	384	...	2	2	128	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	128	2	128
42	2,688	...	29	29	1,856	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	29	1,856	29	1,856
1,191	76,224	...	2	2	128	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	128	2	128
1,239	79,296	...	33	33	2,112	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	33	2,112	33	2,112
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,916	92,073	...	34	34	2,128	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	34	2,128	34	2,128

[82]

No. II.—*Showing the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between the two Valleys of*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
All other articles of merchandise—												
Northern Bengal ..	4,380	5,060	9,440	33,040	770	269	1,039	3,637	5,150	18,025	5,329	18,652
Eastern " ..	1,965	1,637	3,602	12,606	817	395	1,212	4,242	2,782	9,737	2,032	7,111
Calcutta	2,606	114,223	116,823	4,08,881	122,375	51,064	173,439	6,07,036	124,975	4,37,412	165,287	5,78,505
Dacca block	8,819	257	9,076	31,766	65,012	1,226	60,238	2,31,823	73,831	2,58,409	1,483	5,190
Western Bengal ..	....	210	210	735	.....	9	9	31	.....	.....	219	766
Behar block	117	281	398	1,395	.....	9	9	32	117	409	290	1,016
Total	17,881	121,668	139,549	4,88,421	188,974	52,972	241,946	8,46,811	206,855	7,23,992	174,640	6,11,240
Animals—	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
1. Horned cattle—												
Calcutta	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	698	30	698	.....	.....
Behar "	....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	209	9	209	.....	.....
Total	....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39	907	39	907	.....	.....
2. Sheep and goats—												
Northern Bengal ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	70	.....	.....	20	70
Dacca block	....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	105	367	105	367	.....	.....
Total	....	.....	.....	.....	105	20	125	437	105	367	20	70
3. Horses, ponies, and mules ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Other kinds—												
Calcutta	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Animals ..	....	.....	.....	.....	144	20	164	1,344	144	1,274	20	70
Provincial total—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Northern Bengal ..	306,254	166,940	473,194	24,25,614	20,018	596	20,614	1,62,975	326,272	18,37,903	167,536	7,50,686
Eastern " ..	18,918	269,047	287,965	12,29,557	134,031	1,405	135,436	9,37,729	152,949	10,27,958	270,452	10,89,528
Calcutta	61,899	1,357,651	1,419,560	1,27,48,726	392,788	476,749	869,537	82,14,001	454,687	15,37,012	1,834,400	1,94,25,715
Dacca block	53,163	1,515	54,678	2,20,018	712,537	112,130	824,727	50,53,267	765,760	52,15,610	113,645	57,675
Western Bengal ..	....	2,195	2,195	28,989	325	13	338	336	325	244	2,208	29,081
Behar block	2,278	28,845	31,123	1,43,291	28,601	189	28,790	1,73,102	30,879	1,85,844	29,034	1,30,549
Patna City	40	.....	40	80	12,651	.....	12,651	81,088	12,691	81,148	.....	.....
Chota Nagpur	....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Total	442,552	1,826,194	2,268,746	1,67,96,279	1,301,011	591,082	1,892,093	1,46,22,478	1,743,563	99,35,719	2,417,276	2,14,83,038

TRADE.

Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1893—concluded.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
10,479	36,677	276,066	542	276,609	9,68,132	7,386	9	7,394	25,879	283,451	9,92,078	552	1,933	284,003	9,94,011
4,834	16,848	110,644	600	111,244	3,89,354	1,975	39	2,014	7,049	112,619	3,94,167	639	2,236	113,258	3,96,403
290,262	10,15,917	37093	17,989	21,082	73,786	9,541	4,177	13,718	48,014	12,634	44,219	22,166	77,581	34,800	1,21,800
75,314	2,63,599	534,088	308	534,396	18,70,386	522,003	304	522,307	18,28,074	1,056,091	36,96,318	612	2,142	1,056,703	36,98,460
219	766	.....	6	6	21	.....	3	3	10	.....	.....	9	31	9	31
407	1,425	32	5	37	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	112	5	18	37	130
381,495	13,36,282	923,923	19,451	943,374	33,01,809	540,904	4,532	546,436	19,09,026	1,464,827	51,26,894	23,983	83,941	1,488,810	52,10,835
No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
.....	.....	2	.....	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	2	50
30	698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	907	2	.....	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	2	50
.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4
20	70	2	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	2	8
105	367	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4
125	437	4	.....	4	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	.....	4	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	720	.....	720	5,760	800	.....	800	6,400	1,520	12,160	.....	.....	1,520	12,160
164	1,344	726	.....	726	5,826	800	.....	800	6,400	1,526	12,226	.....	.....	1,526	12,226
Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
498,803	25,88,583	829,456	97,842	927,298	33,48,760	121,032	9	121,041	1,31,168	950,488	32,63,323	97,851	2,66,605	1,048,339	35,29,928
423,491	21,67,286	132,944	555,540	687,484	2,29,392	238,557	45	238,602	2,73,362	372,501	8,05,969	555,584	3,96,889	926,086	12,02,757
2,289,087	2,19,62,737	239,618	2,396,549	2,636,467	3,08,60,383	1,741,432	402,825	1,544,307	1,87,47,351	1,381,100	22,44,170	2,796,674	4,73,05,564	4,179,774	495,47,734
379,405	57,73,286	623,293	365,817	989,210	25,08,303	2,684,122	916	2,685,040	61,51,686	3,307,515	83,85,935	366,735	2,59,654	3,674,250	86,55,589
7,653	90,728	.....	78	78	1,161	2,340	3	2,343	1,160	2,340	1,870	81	1,471	2,421	2,641
53,913	3,16,393	404	197	301	2,509	4,125	2	4,127	9,127	4,229	2,479	199	2,225	4,428	11,636
12,991	31,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,470	.....	11,470	26,671	11,470	26,671	.....	.....	11,470	26,671
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,166,629	3,13,18,757	1,826,516	2,413,328	5,239,833	3,76,86,409	4,503,128	403,802	4,906,930	2,53,90,562	6,329,643	1,47,36,864	3,917,125	3,69,40,408	9,846,768	5,29,76,362

[83] I.—

No. III.—*Showing the Articles of Provincial interest in the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between*

Articles, and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime—												
Northern Bengal ...	1,955	6,420	8,375	6,281	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,955	1,466	6,420	4,815
Eastern „ ...	.....	373	373	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	280
Calcutta ...	.....	2,757	2,757	2,067	.....	2,000	2,000	1,500	.....	.....	4,757	3,567
Dacca block ...	12,336	800	13,136	9,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,336	9,252	800	600
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behar block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	14,291	10,350	24,641	18,480	.....	2,000	2,000	1,500	14,291	10,718	12,350	9,262
Canes and rattans—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caoutchouc—												
Calcutta ...	.....	6	6	474	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	474
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
Oranges—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanuts—												
Northern Bengal ...	103,801	.....	103,801	3,893	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,801	3,893	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	545,822	12,533	558,355	20,938	270,775	.....	270,775	10,154	816,597	30,622	12,533	470
Calcutta ...	.....	400	400	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	15
Dacca block ...	110,240	.....	110,240	4,134	1,313,955	.....	1,313,955	49,273	1,424,195	53,407	.....	.....
Total ...	759,863	12,933	772,796	28,980	1,584,730	.....	1,584,730	59,427	2,344 593	87,922	12,933	485
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Potatoes—												
Northern Bengal ...	4,795	6,141	10,936	38,276	1,890	.....	1,890	6,615	6,685	23,397	6,141	21,494
Eastern „ ...	.....	4	4	14	180	.....	180	630	180	630	4	14
Calcutta ...	.....	171	171	599	.....	253	253	885	.....	.....	424	1,484
Dacca block ...	306	.....	306	1,071	16,321	.....	16,321	57,124	16,627	58,195	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	2	2	7	4,177	.....	4,177	14,619	4,177	14,619	2	7
Patna City ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,890	.....	3,890	13,615	3,890	13,615	.....	.....
Total ...	5,101	6,318	11,419	39,967	26,458	253	26,711	93,488	31,559	1,10,456	6,571	22,999
Ivory—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mats—												
Northern Bengal ...	709	.....	709	5,672	.....	.....	.....	.....	709	5,672	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	2	2	16	.....	3	3	24	.....	.....	5	40
Calcutta ...	.....	574	574	4,592	.....	39	39	312	.....	.....	613	4,904
Dacca block ...	109	.....	109	872	25	.....	25	200	134	1,072	.....	.....
Total ...	818	576	1,394	11,152	25	42	67	536	843	6,744	618	4,944
Fish, dry—												
Northern Bengal...	221	.....	221	1,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	1,436	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	14	14	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	1,288	1,288	8,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,288	8,372
Dacca block ...	1,064	.....	1,064	6,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,064	6,916	.....	.....
Total ...	1,285	1,302	2,587	16,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,285	8,352	1,302	8,463

TRADE.

the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31st March 1893.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.												Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total.					
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
8,375	6,281	5	...	5	2	58,903	...	58,903	23,561	58,908	23,563	...	...	58,908	23,563
373	280	...	...	.....	.....	151,525	...	151,525	60,610	151,525	60,610	...	...	151,525	60,610
4,757	3,567	...	...	.....	.....	765,100	...	765,100	3,06,040	765,100	3,06,040	...	...	765,100	3,06,040
13,136	9,852	...	...	.....	.....	335,843	...	335,843	1,34,337	335,843	1,34,337	...	...	335,843	1,34,337
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	2,340	...	2,340	936	2,340	936	...	...	2,340	936
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	450	...	450	180	450	180	...	...	450	180
26,641	19,980	5	...	5	2	1,314,161	...	1,314,161	5,25,664	1,314,166	5,25,666	...	...	1,314,166	5,25,666
.....	...	2,615	...	2,615	5,557	.....	...	.....	.....	2,615	5,557	...	...	2,615	5,557
.....	...	8,287	196	8,485	18,031	5,940	...	5,940	12,622	14,227	30,232	198	421	14,425	30,653
.....	...	10,902	198	11,100	23,588	5,940	...	5,940	12,622	16,842	35,789	198	421	17,040	36,210
6	474	...	3,993	3,993	299,475	.....	13	13	975	.....	.....	4,006	3,00,450	4,006	3,00,450
No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	326,800	...	326,800	3,676	326,800	3,676	...	...	326,800	3,676
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	3,906,000	...	3,906,000	43,943	3,906,000	43,943	...	...	3,906,000	43,943
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	97,180	97,180	1,093	.....	.....	97,180	1,093	97,180	1,093
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	6,531,500	...	6,531,500	73,479	6,531,500	73,479	...	...	6,531,500	73,479
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	10,764,300	97,180	10,861,480	1,22,191	10,764,300	1,21,098	97,180	1,093	10,861,480	1,22,191
103,801	3,893	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
829,150	31,092	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
400	15	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
1,424,195	53,407	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
2,357,526	88,407	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
12,826	44,891	...	8	8	28	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	28	8	28
184	644	...	...	.....	.....	500	...	500	1,750	500	1,750	...	...	500	1,750
424	1,484	...	4,472	4,472	15,652	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,472	15,652	4,472	15,652
16,627	58,195	...	...	.....	.....	5,796	...	5,796	20,286	5,796	20,286	...	...	5,796	20,286
4,179	14,626	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
3,890	13,615	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....
38,130	133,455	...	4,480	4,480	15,680	6,296	...	6,296	22,036	6,296	22,036	4,480	15,680	10,776	37,716
.....	...	...	51	51	20,285	.....	14	14	5,568	.....	.....	65	25,853	65	25,853
709	5,672	...	...	.....	.....	7,385	...	7,385	36,925	7,385	36,925	...	...	7,385	36,925
5	40	...	...	.....	.....	1,975	...	1,975	9,875	1,975	9,875	...	...	1,975	9,875
613	4,904	...	23	23	115	.....	3	3	15	.....	.....	26	130	26	130
134	1,072	...	...	.....	.....	73,475	...	73,475	3,67,375	73,475	3,67,375	...	...	73,475	3,67,375
1,461	11,688	...	23	23	115	82,835	3	82,838	4,14,190	82,835	4,14,175	26	130	82,861	4,14,305
221	1,436	1,641	...	1,641	10,667	11,425	...	11,425	74,262	13,066	84,929	...	...	13,066	84,929
14	91	...	...	.....	.....	100	...	100	650	100	650	...	...	100	650
1,288	8,372	...	4	4	26	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	26	4	26
1,064	6,916	...	...	.....	.....	13,442	...	13,442	87,373	13,442	87,373	...	...	13,442	87,373
2,587	16,815	1,641	4	1,645	10,693	24,967	...	24,967	1,62,285	26,608	1,72,952	4	26	26,612	1,72,978

[83] I.—

No. III.—*Showing the Articles of Provincial interest in the River-borne Trade carried by Boat and Steamer between*

Articles and whence imported or whither exported.	Imports into Assam.											
	To Brahmaputra Valley.				To Surma Valley.				Total.			
	By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Tea-seed—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	143	9,116	.....	.....	143	9,116
Calcutta ...	389	.....	389	24,799	.....	.....	.....	.....	389	24,799	.....	.....
Western Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	389	.....	389	24,799	.....	143	143	9,116	389	24,799	143	9,116
Cocoons—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Treasure, Government—												
Calcutta ...	.....	1,95,700	.....	1,95,700	.....	3,75,550	.....	3,75,550	.....	.....	.....	5,71,250
Treasure, Public—												
Northern Bengal...	2,39,644	.....	.....	2,39,644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,39,644	.....	.....
Eastern „	8,590	.....	.....	8,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,590	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	4,72,947	.....	4,72,947	.....	32,28,800	.....	32,28,800	.....	.....	.....	37,01,747
Dacca block ...	2,58,440	.....	.....	2,58,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,58,440	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	237	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....
Total ...	5,06,911	4,72,947	.....	9,79,858	.....	32,28,800	.....	32,28,800	.....	5,06,911	.....	37,01,747
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Wax—												
Calcutta ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.	
Timber—												
Northern Bengal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta ...	.....	2,441	2,441	9,764	.....	1,239	1,239	4,956	.....	.....	3,680	14,720
Dacca block ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,117	.....	1,117	4,468	1,117	4,468	.....	.....
Behar „ ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	2,441	2,441	9,764	1,117	1,239	2,356	9,424	1,117	4,468	3,680	14,720
Bamboos—												
Dacca block ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TRADE.

the two Valleys of Assam and the different Blocks of Bengal during the year ending the 31*st March* 1893—concluded.

Grand total of imports into Assam.		Exports from Assam.													
		From Brahmaputra Valley.				From Surma Valley.				Total				Grand total of exports from Assam.	
		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Brahmaputra Valley.		By boat.	By steamer.	Total Surma Valley.		By boat.		By steamer.			
Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
143	9,116	...	192	192	18,336	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	18,336	192	18,336
389	24,799	...	3,467	3,467	3,31,098	.....	622	622	59,401	.....	.....	4,089	3,90,499	4,089	3,90,499
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	3	3	287	.....	.....	3	287	3	287
532	33,915	...	3,659	3,659	3,49,434	.....	625	625	59,688	.....	.....	4,284	4,09,122	4,284	4,09,122
.....	.....	...	2	2	140	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	140	2	140
.....	.....	...	172	172	12,040	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	12,040	172	12,040
.....	.....	...	426	426	29,820	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	426	29,820	426	29,820
.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	3	3	210	.....	.....	3	210	3	210
.....	.....	...	600	600	42,000	.....	3	3	210	.....	.....	603	42,210	603	42,210
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
.....	5,71,250	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,39,644	1,07,497	...	...	1,07,497	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,07,497	.....	.....	.....	1,07,497
.....	8,590	7,835	...	...	7,835	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	7,835	.....	.....	.....	7,835
.....	37,01,747	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,58,449	37,836	...	...	37,836	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	37,836	.....	.....	.....	37,836
.....	237	6,840	...	...	6,840	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	6,840	.....	.....	.....	6,840
.....	42,08,658	1,60,008	...	...	1,60,008	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,60,008	.....	.....	.....	1,60,008
Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
.....	.....	...	406	406	17,052	.....	61	61	2,562	.....	.....	467	19,614	467	19,614
.....	.....	2	...	2	84	.....	4	4	168	2	84	4	168	6	252
.....	.....	2	406	408	17,136	.....	65	65	2,730	2	84	471	19,782	473	19,866
No.		No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.	
.....	.....	95,617	...	95,617	2,86,851	.....	...	.....	.....	95,617	2,86,851	.....	.....	95,617	2,86,851
.....	.....	55,141	...	55,141	1,65,423	.....	...	.....	.....	55,141	1,65,423	.....	.....	55,141	1,65,423
3,680	14,720	...	1,457	1,457	4,371	.....	4	4	12	.....	.....	1,461	4,383	1,461	4,383
1,117	4,468	238,558	...	238,558	7,15,674	1,285	...	1,285	3,855	239,843	7,19,529	.....	.....	239,843	7,19,529
.....	.....	16	...	16	48	.....	...	.....	.....	16	48	.....	.....	16	48
4,797	19,188	389,332	1,457	390,789	11,72,367	1,285	4	1,289	3,867	390,617	11,71,851	1,461	4,383	392,078	11,76,234
.....	.....	287	...	287	12	4,398,800	...	4,398,800	1,86,949	4,399,087	1,86,961	.....	.....	4,399,087	1,86,851

[84] I.—TRADE.

No. IV.—*List of Value Rates of Articles shown in the River-borne Trade Returns of Assam for the year ending the 31st March* 1893.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Coal and coke	Per maund.	0	6	0	10
Cotton, raw	„	18	4	6	12
Cotton, manufactured—					
1. Twist and yarn (European)	„	56	12	56	12
2. Ditto (Indian)	„	31	2	25	0
3. Piece-goods (European)—					
(*a*) In bales and bundles	„	46	0	69	0
(*b*) In boxes	„	92	0		
4. Piece-goods (Indian)—					
(*a*) In bales and bundles	„	43	0	40	0
(*b*) In boxes	„	81	0		
Drugs and Chemicals—					
1. Intoxicating other than opium	„	16	0	.....	
2. Non-intoxicating—					
(*a*) Cinchona bark	„	72	0	.....	
(*b*) Others	„	11	0	25	0
Dyes and Tans—					
1. Indigo	„	327	0	327	0
2. Myrabolams	„	1	12	.....	
3. Gutch	„	15	8	15	8
4. Turmeric	„	8	12	9	8
5. Aniline dyes	„	113	0	.....	
6. Others	„	18	4	15	0
Grain and Pulse—					
1. Wheat	„	3	0	3	8
2. Rice in the husk	„	2	0	2	0
3. „ not in the husk	„	3	8	3	10
4. Jowar and bajra	„	2	4	.....	
5. Gram and pulse	„	2	12	3	10
6. Others	„	1	12	2	8
Hides and Skins—					
1. Hides of cattle—					
(*a*) Dressed or tanned...	„	37	0	.....	
(*b*) Raw	„	24	0	20	0
2. Skins of sheep, &c.—					
(*a*) Dressed or tanned	„	38	12	.....	
(*b*) Raw	„	27	12	10	14
Horns	„	18	4	16	14
Jute—					
1. Raw	„	4	12	5	6
2. Gunny bags and cloths	„	10	4	10	4
Lac—					
1. Stick	„	17	12	10	0
2. Shell	„	39	8	.....	
Leather, manufactured	„	239	2	239	2
Liquors—					
1. Beer	„	12	12	12	12
2. Spirits	„	72	6	72	6
3. Wines	„	55	6	55	6
Metals—					
1. Copper, unwrought	„	28	8	28	8
2. Brass, „	„	23	2	21	0
3. Copper, wrought	„	33	0	33	0
4. Brass, „	„	38	8	44	8
5. Iron	„	5	0	5	0
6. Others	„	11	4	50	0
Oils—					
1. Kerosine	„	3	14	3	14
2. Castor	„	11	12	14	0
3. Cocoanut	„	14	4	14	4
4. Others	„	11	8	6	0
Oil-seeds—					
1. Linseed	„	4	10	4	6
2. Rape and mustard	„	4	6	4	2
3. Til or jinjili	„	4	6	4	6
4. Poppy	„	4	8	4	8
5. Earthnuts	„	4	12	.....	
6. Castor	„	3	4	3	10
7. Others	„	2	14	3	0
Opium	„	258	4	.....	
Paper and Pasteboard	„	13	4	13	4

[84]

I.—TRADE.

No. IV—*continued.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports Rs.	a.
Provisions—					
1. Ghi	Per maund	34	12	36	0
2. Dried fruits and nuts	„	16	8	16	8
3. Others	„	9	8	3	0
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock—					
1. Locomotive engines and tenders	„	29	2	.....	
2. Carriages and trucks	„	10	0	.....	
3. Materials for construction—					
(*a*) Wooden sleepers	„	2	4	.....	
(*b*) Other sorts	„	3	12	.....	
Salt	„	3	2	3	2
Saltpetre, &c.—					
1. Saltpetre	„	6	8	.....	
2. Other saline substances	„	5	8	3	8
Silk, raw—					
1. Foreign	„	221	12	.....	
2. Indian	„	357	8	206	8
Silk piece-goods—					
1. Foreign	„	688	12	.....	
2. Indian	„	760	8	597	2
Spices—					
1. Betel-nuts	„	6	12	7	10
2. Pepper	„	15	4	15	4
3. Ginger	„	5	8	5	8
4. Chillies	„	8	12	8	10
5. Cardamoms	„	142	8	.....	
6. Others	„	12	8	2	0
Stone and lime	„	0	12	0	8
Sugar—					
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy	„	10	8	10	8
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce	„	4	0	5	0
Tea—					
1. Foreign	„	42	0	.....	
2. Indian	„	44	0	46	12
Tobacco—					
1. Unmanufactured	„	8	12	6	12
2. Manufactured—					
(*a*) Cigars	„	64	12	.....	
(*b*) Other sorts	„	30	0	30	0
Wool, raw	„	16	8	16	8
Wool, manufactured—					
1. Piece-goods (European)	„	284	6	.....	
2. Ditto (Indian)	„	64	0	64	0
3. Shawls	„	781	0	.....	
All other articles of merchandise	„	3	8	3	8
Animals—					
1. Horned cattle	Per head	23	4	25	0
2. Sheep and goats	„	3	8	4	0
3. Horses, ponies, and mules	„	90	0	.....	
4. Other kinds	„	4	4	8	0

No. V.—*List of Value Rates of Articles of Provincial interest for the year ending the 31st March 1893.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports. Rs.	a.	Exports. Rs.	a.
Lime	Per 100 maunds	75	0	40	0
Canes and rattans	Per maund	8	0	2	2
Caoutchouc	„	79	0	75	0
Oranges	Per 100	.....		1	2
Cocoanuts	„	3	12	.....	
Potatoes	Per maund	3	8	3	8
Ivory	„	397	12	397	12
Mats	„	8	0	5	0
Fish (dry)	„	6	8	6	8
Tea-seed	„	63	12	95	8
Cocoons	„	.....		70	0
Wax	„	41	0	42	0
Timber	Per log	4	0	3	0
Bamboos	Per 1,000	.....		42	8

NOTE.—Net weights of articles are only received from the registering-stations in Assam, and Bengal figures showing net weight are taken by this office, hence the rates of deduction are not shown here.

[85] I.—TRADE.

No. VI.—*Showing the Road Traffic between Assam and Bengal registered at Sidli and Baida in the Goálpára District during the year* 1892-93.

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports				Exports			
		Into Goálpára, through Sidli.		Into Goálpára, through Baida.		From Goálpára, through Sidli.		From Goálpára, through Baida.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton, raw	Maunds	...	...	...	.....	...	...	4,507	25,341
Cotton, manufactured—									
1. Twist and yarn (European).	,,	...	...	9	360	...	...	...	.....
3. Piece-goods (European) ..	,,	...	...	53	2,650	...	...	...	.....
4. Ditto (Indian) ...	,,	34	1,360	...	.....	2	80	7	280
Dyes and Tans—									
4. Turmeric	,,	...	...	4	37	...	...	1	10
6. Others	,,	...	...	8	80	...	...	...	.....
Grain and Pulse—									
1. Wheat	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	10	37
3. Rice not in the husk ...	,,	...	...	88	355	...	...	34	135
5. Gram and pulse ...	,,	...	...	66	255	...	...	10	44
6. Others	,,	...	...	29	87	...	...	18	45
Jute—									
2. Gunny bags and cloths ...	,,	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	.....
Metals—									
1. Copper, unwrought ...	,,	...	...	2	60	...	...	...	.....
3. Copper, wrought ...	,,	...	...	3	150	...	...	...	.....
4. Brass, ,, ...	,,	...	...	5	200	...	...	...	.....
5. Iron	,,	...	...	8	64	...	...	...	.....
6. Others	,,	...	...	23	1,035	...	...	...	.....
Oils—									
1. Kerosine	,,	...	...	35	146	...	...	...	.....
3. Cocoanut	,,	...	...	5	75	...	...	...	.....
4. Others	,,	...	...	23	308	...	...	...	.....
Oil-seeds—									
1. Linseed	,,	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	.....
Paper and pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	.....
Provisions—									
1. Ghi	,,	...	...	21	840	...	...	...	.....
2. Fish, dry	,,	...	...	5	60	...	...	...	.....
6. Potatoes	,,	...	...	7	23	...	...	...	.....
7. Others	,,	...	...	39	196	...	...	...	.....
Salt	,,	...	...	175	654	...	...	...	.....
Spices—									
1. Pepper	,,	...	...	7	143	...	...	...	.....
2. Betel-nuts	,,	...	...	9	77	...	...	...	.....
4. Chillies	,,	...	...	3	23	...	...	...	.....
Stone other than limestone ...	,,	...	...	18	46	...	...	...	.....
Sugar—									
1. Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy.	,,	...	...	20	278	...	...	...	.....
2. Unrefined, *viz.*, molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce.	,,	...	...	45	225	...	...	...	.....
Carried over	,,	...	1,360	...	8,471	...	80	...	25,892

[85]

I.—Trade.

No. VI—*continued.*

Articles.	Denomination.	Imports				Exports			
		Into Goálpára, through Sidli.		Into Goálpára, through Baida.		From Goálpára, through Sidli.		From Goálpára, through Baida.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	.....	...	1,360	...	8,471	...	80	...	25,892
Tobacco—									
1. Unmanufactured ...	Maunds	...	...	37	250	...	...	...	.....
Animals, living (for sale)—									
1. Elephant	Number	...	...	6	6,000	1	1,000	9	9,000
2. Horned cattle ...	,,	1,300	32,500	7,160	1,78,500	...	...	480	12,000
3. Sheep and goats ...	,,	20	80	3,714	14,856	...	...	4	16
4. Horses, ponies, and mules	,,	...	...	300	1,20,000	...	...	60	24,000
5. Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Arms other than fire-arms ...	Maunds	10	800	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
Lime	,,	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.....
Canes and rattans	,,	...	...	...	.....	...	...	7	19
Mats	,,	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	.....
Public treasure	Rs.	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	.....
All other articles of merchandise ..	Maunds	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	.....
Total ...	Value...	...	34,740	...	3,28,193	...	1,080	..	70,927

[86]

I.—TRADE.—Inter-District Trade Returns.

[*Discontinued in this office No.* 6563, *dated the* 26*th October* 1889.]

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[87]

K.—Coinage, 1.

[*Blank, there being no Mint in this Province.*]

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[88]

K.—Paper Currency, 2.

[*Blank, there being no separate Currency Circle for Assam.*]

PART I.—*Showing the current Income of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1892.

1	2	3																				
		Income.																				
		A.	B.								C.		D.	E.	F.		G.	H.	I.	J.
			From Government.								From local or other funds.				Subscriptions.					
No.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1892.	As salaries.		As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.)	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.
			Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants.)																
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Silchar ..	.....	1,753 2 0	.....	11 10 5½	390 0 0	36 0 2	.....	.....	2,190 12 7½	200 0 0	200 0 0	29 12 3	1,393 3 7	230	117 8 0	1,074 9 0	.....	2,445 0 0	8,380 13 5½
2	Hailákándi ..	5 0 0	.....	.....	6 2 1	150 0 0	1 2 7	.....	.....	157 4 8	290 0 0	.....	33 5 0	497 4 10	101	48 12 0	1 15 6	.....	633 0 6	1,762 10 6
3	Katigora ..	.....	.....	.....	6 3 10	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	106 3 10	240 0 0	.....	5 2 3	210 2 11	.....	81 10 0	40 15 0	.....	.....	684 2 0
4	Gunjong ..	.....	.....	120	7 7 1	1 10 1	.....	.....	40	169 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169 1 2
5	Lakhipur ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432 10 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	432 10 2
6	Sylhet ..	41 14 10	832 8 0	.....	28 13 0	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,281 5 0	650 0 0	861 1 0	20 0 3	1,941 0 0	502	475 7 3	.....	19 12 9	77 4 6	5,876 14 4
7	Rainagar ..	24 14 10	.....	.....	4 3 6	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....	224 3 6	.....	671 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 12 0	939 0 9
8	Balaganj ..	17 10 1	487 8 0	.....	13 4 9	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	660 12 9	724 0 0	.....	42 4 0	1,357 3 0	.....	60 15 0	.....	.....	31 15 11	2,894 12 9
9	Fenchuganj ..	10 7 6	375 0 0	.....	5 13 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	30	610 13 0	410 0 0	.....	9 15 6	476 4 0	95	8 15 0	.....	2 14 0	.....	1,619 5 0
10	Jaintiapur ..	27 15 9	375 0 0	.....	10 8 0	170 0 0	.....	.....	.....	585 8 0	350 0 0	.....	26 2 0	951 13 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	.....	0 4 0	1,913 2 9
11	Kanaighat ..	5 6 10	.....	.....	8 13 6	190 0 0	.....	.....	.....	198 13 6	554 0 0	.....	16 0 6	878 1 0	.....	55 0 0	.....	1 6 0	.....	1,708 11 10
12	Gwainghat ..	7 9 6	.....	.....	11 9 10	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	171 9 10	494 0 0	.....	8 3 9	544 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225 14 1
13	Digli ..	7 12 3	.....	.....	7 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 1 0	744 0 0	.....	6 10 6	575 3 0	.....	117 4 6	.....	.....	.....	1,457 15 3
14	Sunámganj ..	4 7 4	.....	.....	7 14 8	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	147 14 8	350 0 0	.....	7 14 0	340 0 0	.....	184 4 0	.....	20 0 0	5 4 9	1,059 12 9
15	Chhatak ..	5 14 10½	375 0 0	.....	6 15 8	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	481 15 8	350 0 0	.....	7 4 9	300 0 0	.....	86 12 0	.....	1 4 0	.....	1,233 2 10½
16	Jagannathpur ..	6 4 1	425 0 0	.....	3 13 10	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	578 13 10	350 0 0	.....	9 7 9	216 0 0	.....	18 13 0	.....	1 8 6	.....	1,180 14 2
17	Lour ..	11 9 6	249 6 7	.....	0 6 6	190 0 0	.....	.....	.....	439 13 1	350 0 0	.....	15 0 9	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6 2 0	.....	1,072 9 4
18	Diral ..	5 6 3	.....	.....	8 5 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 5 5	575 0 0	.....	6 8 9	693 0 0	.....	24 2 0	.....	2 13 0	3 0 0	1,318 3 5
19	Madhyanagar ..	85 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585 8 6
20	Habiganj ..	21 14 9	.....	.....	19 5 2	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	259 5 2	360 0 0	70 0 0	63 5 9	1,397 0 0	75	119 0 0	.....	1 0 0	94 6 3	2,960 15 11
21	Baniyachong ..	11 10 0	480 8 8	.....	3 5 8	179 5 5	.....	.....	.....	663 1 9	375 0 0	.....	9 7 6	.....	.....	60 4 0	.....	0 4 0	.....	1,119 11 3
22	Muchikandi ..	26 10 7	375 0 0	.....	4 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	579 0 0	349 12 0	.....	13 11 3	470 0 0	.....	65 10 0	.....	.....	.....	1,504 11 10
23	Nabiganj ..	23 9 0	.....	.....	5 10 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 10 5	1,038 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 4 0	.....	2 0 0	.....	1,091 4 11
24	Jalauka ..	8 0 5	.....	.....	4 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 6 6	654 12 9	.....	9 12 6	70 0 0	.....	90 0 0	.....	.....	.....	836 15 3
25	Lakhai ..	17 13 3	.....	.....	1 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1 3	402 6 1	.....	0 13 0	313 2 0	.....	38 2 0	.....	.....	3 0 0	776 5 7
26	Madhabpur ..	20 6 6	.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0	329 2 3	.....	4 4 0	2 8 0	.....	21 5 0	.....	0 4 9	0 8 0	881 14 6

27	Maulvi Bázár ..	5 5 9	.....	.....	13 2 2	260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	278 2 2	350 0 0	.....	22 0 9	448 0 0	64	223 4 6	12 11 0	19 1 9	34 5 9	1,451 15 2
28	Panchgaon ..	74 10 0	.....	.....	5 3 3	260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	265 3 3	650 0 0	.....	20 13 3	547 0 0	.....	105 6 0	.....	.....	3 12 0	1,666 12 6
29	Rabir Bázár ..	115 4 4	375 0 0	.....	7 5 5	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	592 5 5	350 0 0	.....	27 7 0	248 8 3	.....	169 2 0	.....	11 3 0	.....	1,504 12 0
30	Motiganj ..	.....	.....	.....	8 15 6	120 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	132 15 6	650 0 0	.....	26 10 0	618 3 9	.....	65 6 0	.....	.....	2 12 3	1,495 15 6
31	Kamalganj ..	6 5 0	.....	.....	12 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 8 5	884 0 0	.....	17 4 0	626 12 0	.....	30 3 0	.....	3 10 0	0 4 0	1,580 14 5
32	Mancomukh ..	.....	.....	.....	6 2 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 2 1	884 0 0	.....	27 0 6	760 6 9	20	21 2 0	.....	.....	.....	1,718 11 4
33	Karimganj ..	7 7 2	.....	.....	4 9 2	190 0 0	8 4 9	.....	.....	202 13 11	380 0 0	.....	6 2 0	430 0 0	60	137 8 0	6 14 9	0 6 6	69 7 0	1,300 11 4
34	Atgram ..	.....	.....	.....	8 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 9 3	1,281 4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1,296 6 2
35	Bhanga ..	3 9 2	325 0 0	.....	7 9 11	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....	552 9 11	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 10 0	.....	0 14 0	2 4 0	979 15 1
36	Biyani Bázár ..	4 11 9	375 0 0	.....	12 11 8	170 0 0	.....	.....	.....	557 11 8	300 0 0	.....	3 15 9	153 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019 7 5
37	Patharkandi ..	.....	.....	.....	9 5 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	129 5 0	460 0 0	.....	1 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	591 1 5
38	Charkhai ..	.....	.....	.....	10 13 7	310 0 0	.....	.....	.....	320 13 7	460 0 0	.....	.....	109 11 9	.....	3 10 0	.....	0 10 6	3 11 9	897 9 7
39	Nilam's Bázár ..	328 15 6	.....	.....	14 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 2 6	770 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113 2 0
40	Barlika ..	88 13 0	.....	.....	9 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 6 3	775 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873 3 3
41	Dhubri ..	11 3 1	645 0 0	.....	18 9 3	280 0 0	.....	.....	.....	943 9 3	2,400 0 0	360 0 0	137 13 6	1,969 0 0	341	125 12 0	.....	145 14 0	306 1 3	6,740 5 1
42	Gauripur ..	20 14 0	300 0 0	.....	5 13 6	211 13 9	.....	.....	.....	517 10 3	.....	.....	18 12 0	830 0 0	.....	748 10 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	2,136 14 3
43	Rupsi ..	4 14 0	300 0 0	.....	1 8 5	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	511 8 5	.....	.....	22 12 9	575 0 0	.....	305 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,419 3 2
44	Bagribari ..	6 13 0	487 8 0	.....	3 0 0	69 6 9	.....	.....	.....	559 14 9	.....	.....	20 1 9	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	886 13 6
45	Mankerchar ..	4 9 9	362 8 0	.....	3 4 1	120 5 5	.....	.....	.....	486 1 6	610 0 0	.....	7 1 0	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,191 12 3
46	Godipára ..	46 8 10	.....	.....	6 15 9	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	256 15 9	1,320 0 0	180 0 0	27 1 6	600 0 0	47	1,087 12 0	1 10 6	12 5 0	60 12 9	3,640 2 4
47	Lakhipur ..	1 14 0	375 0 0	.....	3 1 2	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	478 1 2	.....	.....	17 12 0	701 4 0	.....	1,001 15 6	.....	.....	7 0 0	2,207 14 8
48	Krishnai ..	22 8 0	468 12 0	.....	1 8 5	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....	690 4 5	300 0 0	.....	5 0 3	427 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	0 4 0	1,545 0 8
49	Darrangiri ..	6 13 3	334 9 1	.....	1 9 0	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	516 2 1	360 0 0	.....	7 3 6	422 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 12 0	1,320 2 10
50	Gauháti ..	35 7 4	940 15 6	.....	20 7 1	280 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,241 6 7	800 0 0*	400 0 0	34 9 3	1,737 1 9	401	174 4 0	15 10 10	177 12 6	251 3 9	5,268 8 0
51	Nalbari ..	.....	.....	.....	6 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 5 9	704 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710 5 9
52	Chhayagaon ..	.....	.....	.....	6 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 4 2	1,178 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,184 4 2
53	Polasbari ..	.....	.....	.....	6 4 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 4 2	720 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	726 4 2
54	Hajo ..	.....	.....	.....	6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 4 2	695 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	701 4 2
55	Rangia ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	660 0 0
56	Barpeta ..	23 6 9	.....	.....	9 11 4	160 0 0	.....	4 4 0	.....	173 15 4	450 0 0	300 0 0	154 2 6	1,133 0 0	.....	74 2 0	.....	.....	.....	2,308 10 7
57	Bojalit ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Tezpur ..	18 12 11	925 8 0	.....	16 11 6	440 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,382 3 6	1,680 0 0	.....	110 5 0	650 0 0	1,098	310 8 0	323 0 0	81 12 0	407 0 0	6,051 9 5
59	Jamuguri ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 0 0	.....	.....	330 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,230 0 0
60	Mangaldai ..	32 3 9	.....	.....	9 13 0	220 0 0	.....	.....	.....	229 13 0	250 0 0	35 0 0	26 11 0	347 0 0	136	345 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1,401 15 9
61	Nowgong ..	26 8 9	645 0 0	.....	21 9 0	260 0 0	.....	.....	.....	926 9 0	1,078 0 0	50 0 0	32 6 3	55 5 6	506	275 6 0	75 7 3	.....	716 7 9	3,742 2 6
62	Roha ..	40 2 10½	375 0 0	.....	9 7 2	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	584 7 2	300 0 0	.....	35 15 6	134 0 6	.....	55 8 0	.....	.....	4 8 0	1,154 10 0½
63	Silghat ..	24 0 3	375 0 0	.....	6 8 5	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	521 8 5	60 0 0	.....	18 2 6	59 5 6	154	50 8 0	.....	.....	1 0 0	888 8 8

* Includes Rs. 500 for midwife.
† Excluded for non-receipt of correct figures.

L.—Charitable Institutions—*continued.*

Part I.—*Showing the current Income of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1892—continued.

1	2	3																					
		Income.																					
		A.	B.									C.		D.	E.	F.		G.	H.	I.	J.
			From Government.									From local or other funds.				Subscriptions.					
			As salaries.																		
No.	Name of dispensary.	Cash balance on 1st January 1892.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.)	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
64	Puranigudam ..	6 4 0	.....	.....	16 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 5 10	600 0 0	.....	12 0 3	172 5 9	2 0 0	141 14 0	.....	.....	2 4 9	953 2 7
65	Kampur ..	.....	.....	.....	18 6 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 6 11	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528 12 9	1,147 3 8
66	Nonai ..	.....	31 4 0	.....	15 9 4	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	296 13 4	625 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	921 13 4
67	Sibságar ..	102 8 6	945 0 0	.....	15 4 11	210 0 0	4 8 6	.....	.....	1,174 13 5	650 0 0	300 0 0	27 3 9	1,850 6 9	136 0 0	199 9 5	261 12 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	4,707 9 10
68	Jorhát ..	11 10 8	.....	.....	3 6 11	90 0 0	.....	11 14 0	.....	105 4 11	360 0 0	180 0 0	66 0 4	.....	262 0 0	461 14 0	.....	.....	3 13 0	1,450 10 11
69	Golághát ..	62 6 0	.....	.....	11 7 3	150 0 0	.....	4 3 0	.....	165 10 5	710 0 0	225 0 0	21 3 6	903 0 0	63 0 0	147 5 9	41 14 9	.....	5 2 0	2,349 15 5
70	Dibrugarh ..	64 12 5	1,099 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....	1,089 10 9	2,600 0 0	600 0 0	18 12 0	2,224 0 0	316 8 0	184 5 3	1,676 0 0	.....	71 3 0	9,345 3 6
71	North Lakhimpur ..	16 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 0 0	.....	.....	16 0 0	1,440 0 0	260 0 0	41 9 9	2,890 0 0	422 0 0	112 14 0	.....	.....	52 7 0	5,251 13 6
72	Kohima ..	53 8 2	1,005 0 0	429	3 3 4	483 10 0	326 4 6	.....	282 6 3	2,730 8 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 0 0	175 14 0	.....	.....	.....	3,144 14 3
73	Dimapur ..	0 15 0	446 10 9	144	3 3 4	142 13 5	.....	.....	212 12 3	949 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 12 0	.....	.....	.....	998 2 9
74	Mokokchung ..	.....	457 3 0	40	3 3 4	138 15 11	.....	.....	19 4 9	659 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	659 0 0
75	Wokha ..	.....	434 1 9	.....	3 3 4	112 9 3	.....	.....	60 9 6	610 3 2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	610 3 3
76	Shillong ..	7 15 2	705 0 0	.....	33 15 11	240 0 0	33 4 3	.....	360 0 0	1,397 4 2	.....	.....	17 8 0	669 3 3	1,261 0 0	419 2 0	.....	58 3 0	96 0 0	3,926 9 7
77	Cherra ..	.....	.....	192	3 13 4	210 0 0	.....	.....	.....	405 13 4	11,496 0 3*	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	1,773 3 6	.....	.....	.....	13,785 1 1
78	Shella ..	.....	375 0 0	.....	3 3 4	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	518 3 5	.....	.....	15 1 0	263 2 6	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,096 11 11
79	Mohadeo ..	.....	560 3 9	120	6 13 3	176 0 3	.....	.....	64 6 3	927 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 0 0	45 12 0	.....	.....	.....	927 10 9
80	Tura ..	.....	1,065 0 0	470	3 13 10	172 9 9	462 11 6	.....	48 12 0	2,163 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 12 0	.....	.....	.....	2,257 11 1
81	Manipur ..	.....	390 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390 0 0	6,028 11 8†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 2 0	.....	68 2 6	6,497 0 2
	Total ..	1,681 11 2‡	20,782 4 10	1,506	691 1 0§	11,079 4 10	1,114 4 3	24 5 0	1,118 3 5	36,245 7 0§	59,682 9 7	4,692 4 2	1,793 11 0	16,848 2 7	7,147 8 0	11,464 5 2	3,542 10 7	574 10 3	6,021 15 2§	1,69,325 8 0

* Welsh Mission fund.
† Manipur State.
‡ Excluding Rs. 321-6-0, the balance of the Bojali dispensary.
§ Includes Rs. 3,780 from Inland Labour Transport Fund.

PART II.—*Showing the Current Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1892.

1	2	3														4	5	6
		Expenditure.																
		A.						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.				
		On establishment.																
		Paid by Government.			Paid from local sources.													
		As salaries.			On salaries.													
No.	Name of dispensary.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, dressers, &c.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Menial servants.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, dressers, &c.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Menial servants.	On bázár medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.		Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1892.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Silchar	1,753 2 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	552 0 0	170 6 9	535 5 0	2,700 0 11	573 1 6½	300 0 0	1,496 13 3	8,380 13 5½		.....	0 2 8¼	26·14
	Haflákándi	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	168 0 0	252 0 0	71 11 0	199 14 0	117 13 11	189 4 1	426 2 0	212 13 6	1,757 10 6		5 0 0	0 3 3	8·94
3	Katigora	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 0 0	24 0 0	31 11 9	169 1 11	97 13 3	67 11 10	34 0 0	127 11 3	684 2 0		.....	0 2 5	15·52
4	Gunjong	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 5 6	1 10 1	.....	37 1 7	.....	.....	169 1 2		.....	.....	100·
5	Lakhipur	.....	.....	.....	71 10 8	46 7 2	13 11 10	20 9 0	139 2 0	.....	20 1 6	121 0 0	.....	432 10 2		.....	.....	*Nil.*
6	Sylhet	832 8 0	.....	.....	105 0 0	228 0 0	204 13 0	101 3 7	527 5 9	1,132 3 9	431 14 0	805 7 3	1,460 0 3	5,828 7 7		48 6 9	0 2 5	21·98
7	Rainagar	.....	.....	.....	325 0 0	89 14 0	.....	51 6 6	357 6 11	.....	44 10 6	27 0 0	.....	895 5 11		43 10 10	.....	25·04
8	Balaganj	487 8 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	96 0 0	12 0 0	32 1 0	196 0 0	.....	48 3 0	1,174 0 0	726 4 0	2,832 0 0		62 12 9	.....	25·54
9	Fenchuganj	375 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	96 0 0	156 0 0	41 0 9	236 14 0	.....	98 13 3	176 2 0	359 15 6	1,599 13 6		19 7 6	.....	38·17
10	Jaintiapur	375 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	96 0 0	48 0 0	23 2 9	199 2 10	.....	55 15 0	667 1 3	376 2 0	1,900 7 10		12 10 11	.....	29·23
11	Kanaighát	.....	.....	.....	325 0 0	104 0 0	6 8 0	53 7 6	212 0 0	.....	64 12 9	290 8 6	580 0 6	1,636 5 3		72 6 7	.....	12·15
12	Gwainghát	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	84 0 0	6 0 0	32 5 11	168 4 4	.....	58 3 7	39 6 3	530 11 9	1,218 15 10		6 14 3	.....	14·07
13	Digli	.....	.....	.....	275 9 11	84 0 0	6 0 0	38 7 9	84 6 0	.....	93 12 4	98 0 0	770 10 6	1,450 14 6		7 0 9	.....	·48
14	Sunámganj	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	120 0 0	60 0 0	32 8 0	248 3 0	.....	77 15 8	84 2 0	407 14 0	1,040 10 8		19 2 1	.....	14·11
15	Chhatak	375 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	96 0 0	34 0 0	36 13 3	143 12 0	.....	85 4 3	110 0 0	327 4 9	1,218 2 3		15 0 7½	.....	39·56
16	Jagannathpur	425 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	96 0 0	36 0 0	20 9 9	149 8 11	.....	37 14 4	26 4 0	361 7 9	1,162 12 9		18 1 5	.....	49·78
17	Laur	249 6 7	.....	.....	15 0 0	104 0 0	49 0 0	13 9 9	121 9 5	.....	24 5 0	50 0 0	433 7 4	1,060 6 1		12 3 3	.....	41·47
18	Dirai	.....	.....	.....	325 0 3	78 0 0	39 0 0	11 9 6	138 12 0	.....	82 3 8	28 8 0	611 7 9	1,314 9 2		3 10 3	.....	·63
19	Madhyanagar	.....	.....	.....	220 0 0	1 9 6	33 0 0	19 10 9	222 6 0	.....	31 10 0	.....	.....	528 4 3		57 4 3	.....	*Nil.*
20	Habiganj	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	144 0 0	101 14 0	55 11 9	277 0 3	21 10 0	42 10 1	2,065 4 6	123 5 9	2,951 8 4		9 7 7	0 1 0	·53
21	Baniyachong	480 8 8	.....	.....	.....	110 5 3	48 0 0	27 14 0	200 5 5	.....	45 6 5	.....	195 7 6	1,107 15 3		11 12 0	.....	59·84

L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*concluded.*

[90] PART II.—*Showing the Current Expenditure of the Dispensaries in Assam during the year* 1892—continued.

1	2	3													4	5	6
		Expenditure.															
		A.						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.			
		On Establishment.															
		Paid by Government.			Paid from local sources.												
		As salaries.			On salaries.												
No.	Name of dispensary.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, &c.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Menial servants.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Compounders, &c.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants). Menial servants.	On bázár medicines.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government.)	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1892.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
22	Muchikundi	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	102 0 0	72 0 0	21 9 0	248 4 8	.....	46 5 3	364 7 6	172 11 3	1,422 5 8	82 6 2	.....	·40
23	Nabiganj	.....	.....	.....	248 15 3	82 0 0	20 0 0	13 15 0	613 7 6	.....	51 2 2	20 0 0	.....	1,044 7 11	46 13 0	.....	·53
24	Jalsuka	.....	.....	.....	325 0 0	130 0 0	26 0 0	44 7 0	194 1 0	.....	76 0 9	.....	9 12 0	805 4 9	31 10 6	.....	·55
25	Laklisi	.....	.....	.....	303 5 4	.....	24 0 0	3 2 0	340 4 0	.....	17 10 0	28 4 0	38 2 6	754 11 10	21 9 9	.....	·14
26	Madhabpur	.....	.....	.....	325 0 0	112 0 0	20 0 0	23 13 9	314 5 0	.....	39 15 6	19 4 6	27 7 9	881 14 6	.....	.....	·39
27	Maulvi Bázár	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	144 0 0	84 0 0	48 12 3	420 11 0	27 7 3	137 1 7	47 9 3	402 0 9	1,451 10 1	0 5 1	0 2 0	18·81
28	Panchgaon	.....	.....	.....	305 0 0	120 0 0	72 0 0	27 6 3	318 14 9	.....	39 7 6	.....	670 13 3	1,553 9 9	113 2 9	.....	17·06
29	Rabir Bázár	375 0 0	.....	.....	55 0 0	120 0 0	72 0 0	41 15 6	210 0 9	.....	18 2 6	41 11 0	552 7 0	1,486 4 0	18 10 0	.....	39·65
30	Motiganj	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	114 13 3	72 0 0	21 2 9	115 11 6	.....	45 10 11	69 12 0	745 11 0	1,485 2 5	10 13 1	.....	8·95
31	Kamalganj	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	96 0 0	72 0 0	94 12 3	25 12 6	.....	68 5 8	47 6 0	925 10 0	1,564 14 5	16 0 0	.....	·79
32	Mánoomukh	.....	.....	.....	260 0 0	104 0 0	78 0 0	36 15 6	97 13 0	.....	73 10 4	116 2 0	911 0 6	1,677 9 4	41 2 0	.....	·36
33	Karimganj	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	144 0 0	132 0 0	40 9 0	270 9 0	82 0 2	83 3 8	180 12 0	286 2 3	1,279 3 1	21 7 6	0 2 4	15·85
34	Atgrám	.....	.....	.....	153 5 3	80 0 0	31 4 0	13 3 9	170 8 0	.....	146 2 3	478 14 0	.....	1,068 5 3	228 0 11	.....	·80
35	Bhanga	325 0 0	.....	.....	.....	96 0 0	24 0 0	31 2 3	272 4 8	.....	43 14 2	.....	.....	792 5 1	187 10 0	.....	·95
36	Biyani Bázár	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	60 0 0	36 11 3	210 15 0	.....	74 5 3	40 0 0	84 0 0	1,000 15 11	18 7 6	.....	55·71
37	Patharkandi	.....	.....	.....	240 0 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	22 1 6	114 3 9	.....	31 13 0	32 0 0	.....	560 2 3	30 15 2	.....	23·08
38	Charkhai	.....	.....	.....	225 11 0	98 14 9	24 0 0	30 6 6	279 13 10	.....	50 1 1	52 0 0	.....	760 15 2	136 10 5	.....	42·10
39	Nilam's Bázár	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	32 10 0	42 7 6	.....	86 14 6	.....	.....	582 0 0	531 2 0	.....	2·43
40	Barlika	.....	.....	.....	262 8 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	32 11 3	.....	.....	32 15 6	32 0 0	.....	580 2 9	293 0 6	.....	1·62
41	Dhubri	645 0 0	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	360 0 0	32 5 6	303 10 0	828 14 3	194 6 0	862 0 0	3,022 5 6	6,408 7 5	381 13 10	0 2 3	14·72
42	Gauripur	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	115 0 0	156 0 0	18 4 6	211 18 9	101 3 9	61 1 0	830 0 0	336 12 0	2,115 3 0	21 11 3	0 3 0	24·47
43	Rupsi	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 0 0	3 1 0	210 0 0	.....	10 0 8	712 3 0	72 12 9	1,391 1 5	26 1 9	.....	36·77
44	Bagribari	487 8 0	.....	.....	.....	47 3 5	.....	5 15 9	69 6 9	.....	13 4 0	12 8 0	223 1 9	858 15 8	27 13 10	.....	66·34
45	Mankachar	362 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 0 0	6 4 0	120 5 5	.....	14 12 10	355 15 0	237 1 0	1,168 14 3	22 14 0	.....	41·58

46	Goálpára	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 1 5	299 14 0	25 8 0	250 0 0	410 6 0½	131 5 0	1,151 7 0	1,228 12 0	3,613 5 5½	26 12 10½	0 2 1½	7·11
47	Lakhipur	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	5 8 6	100 0 0	.....	18 0 11	1,378 6 3	227 12 0	2,188 11 8	19 7 0	.....	21·84
48	Krishnai	468 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	1 0 3	220 0 0	.....	73 7 8	285 14 9	405 0 3	1,538 2 11	6 13 9	.....	44·87
49	Darrangiti	334 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	1 0 9	180 0 0	.....	82 6 3	270 13 10	367 3 6	1,320 0 8	0 2 2	.....	39·09
50	Gauháti	940 15 6	.....	.....	.....	536 7 7	516 14 9	116 12 0	413 11 0	766 8 4	324 5 3	731 9 2	885 9 3	5,232 12 10	35 11 2	0 2 4	23·75
51	Nalbari	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	236 0 0	.....	6 3 9	24 0 0	.....	710 5 9	.....	.....	·89
52	Chhaygaon	.....	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	444 0 0	.....	6 4 2	50 0 0	.....	1,184 4 2	.....	.....	·52
53	Palasbari	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	60 0 0	.....	260 0 0	.....	6 4 2	40 0 0	.....	726 4 2	.....	.....	·86
54	Hajo	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	.....	60 0 0	.....	260 0 0	.....	6 4 2	15 0 0	.....	701 4 2	.....	.....	·89
55	Rangia	.....	.....	.....	171 0 0	.....	39 10 8	81 3 11	.....	.....	68 15 0	.....	299 2 5	660 0 0	.....	.....	.....
56	Barpeta	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	144 0 0	104 0 0	5 14 9	160 0 0	.....	48 3 4	13 0 0	1,688 3 0	2,283 5 1	2 5 6	.....	7·61
57	Bojali *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Tezpur	925 8 0	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	865 12 0	65 11 5	517 6 11	1,153 11 6	288 14 9	391 12 6	1,610 5 0	5,963 2 1	88 7 4	0 2 2	23·17
59	Jamuguri	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	28 14 0	12 4 0	151 10 0	.....	69 1 0	.....	800 0 0	1,211 13 0	18 3 0	.....	.....
60	Mangaldai	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	144 0 0	252 0 0	16 0 6	210 9 0	151 10 3	85 7 6	64 15 6	306 11 0	1,351 5 9	50 10 0	0 1 10	17·00
61	Nowgong	645 0 0	.....	.....	72 0 0	464 0 0	278 3 6	34 12 6	419 10 6	1,144 12 0	367 2 9	279 12 0	.....	3,705 11 3	36 7 3	0 2 9	25·00
62	Roha	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	94 3 5	23 8 0	10 10 9	220 4 0	2 4 7½	417 7 11	5 8 3	.....	1,148 14 11½	5 11 1	0 3 0	50·86
63	Silghat	375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....	15 14 0	181 6 0	.....	22 11 5	249 11 9	.....	880 11 2	7 13 6	.....	59·21
64	Puranigudam	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	96 0 0	24 0 0	15 2 0	351 15 0	.....	111 4 7	11 10 9	.....	910 0 4	43 2 3	....	1·79
65	Kampur	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	2 0 0	2 7 0	431 3 0	.....	182 9 5	296 8 6	196 7 3	1,136 3 2	11 0 6	.....	1·62
66	Nonai	31 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 4 0	252 13 0	.....	455 9 10	14 7 6	144 13 6	919 3 10	2 9 6	.....	32·29
67	Sibságar	945 0 0	.....	.....	.....	144 0 0	387 10 8	75 2 3	210 0 0	1,305 15 6	316 12 8	150 0 0	1,173 0 9	4,707 9 10	.....	0 2 11½	24·95
68	Jorhát	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	276 0 0	41 6 9	145 1 1	530 4 3	74 2 8	87 7 0	161 2 9	1,431 8 6	19 2 5	0 2 10	7·35
69	Golághát	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	328 3 1	31 1 0	76 0 0	442 14 0	153 9 2	360 12 0	757 8 6	2,269 6 9	80 8 8	0 3 1	7·25
70	Dibrugarh	1,089 10 9	.....	.....	.....	300 0 0	779 9 9	211 12 3	269 14 0	2,443 2 9	489 14 6	798 0 9	2,946 8 0	9,328 8 9	16 10 9	0 3 1	11·68
71	North Lakhimpur	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	96 0 0	97 0 0	32 6 3	57 8 0	62 7 9	109 2 6	2,612 1 6	2,064 9 9	5,251 3 9	0 9 9	0 2 3	·03
72	Kohima	1,005 0 0	144 0 0	276 0 0	.....	.....	36 0 0	83 12 3	512 6 0	526 4 6	257 10 10	29 2 0	250 0 0	3,120 3 7	24 10 6	0 3 1½	87·18
73	Dimapur	446 10 9	144 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 6 3	142 13 5	.....	80 15 10	90 0 0	40 0 0	997 14 3	0 3 6	.....	95·14
74	Mokokchung	457 8 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 11 3	138 15 11	.....	18 12 10	.....	.....	659 0 0	.....	.....	100
75	Wokha	434 1 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 9 6	112 9 8	.....	22 3 4	.....	.....	610 8 3	.....	.....	100
76	Shillong	705 0 0	.....	.....	.....	174 7 8	383 0 0	275 14 9	320 9 3	471 12 9	344 3 3	558 7 4	677 6 0	3,910 13 0	15 12 7	0 2 6½	35·72
77	Cherra	.....	192 0 0	.....	.....	647 0 0	216 0 0	49 15 6	3,057 1 3	.....	311 8 4	9,311 8 0	.....	13,735 1 1	.....	.....	2·94
78	Shella	375 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	36 0 0	58 10 0	76 6 6	.....	54 0 11	.....	378 10 6	1,096 11 11	.....	.....	47·27
79	Mohadeo	560 3 9	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 3 6	176 0 8	.....	27 12 10	33 6 0	.....	927 10 9	.....	.....	100
80	Tura	1,005 0 0	120 0 0	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	69 14 9	174 5 9	481 5 6	57 1 1	.....	.....	2,257 11 1	.....	0 2 5	84·60
81	Manipur	390 0 0	.....	.....	.....	134 0 4	.....	.....	664 3 4	10 2 0	68 2 6	5,230 8 0	.....	6,497 0 2	.....	0 3 0	6·02
	Total	20,782 4 10	760 0 0	746 0 0	9,009 1 8	8,018 7 9	8,762 13 3	3,141 14 10	21,023 15 8	15,012 13 0	8,829 15 11	35,466 8 4	34,478 5 9	1,66,102 5 0	3,223 1 0	0 2 6½	21·83

* Excluded for non-receipt of correct figures.

[91] PART IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.—*Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Province of Assam for the year* 1892-93.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	(*a*) Natives.	(*b*) Others.				
					Rs. a. p.	
Church of England	1,324	1,162	7	8	4,362 7 0	
Roman Catholics	432	302	7	2	.....	
Presbyterians	7	313	.....	.....	.....	
Baptists	3,718	47	15	50	.....	
Wesleyans	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists ...	6,799	29	11	85	.....	
Other Methodists						
Lutherans	779	11	.....	.....	.....	
Unitarians	12	12	.....	.....	.....	
Armenians	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Free Church of Scotland ...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	
Congregationalists	3	10	.....	.....	.....	
Catholic Apostolic	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Anabaptists	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Salvation Army	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Swedenborgian	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Protestant, unspecified ...	1,687	173	.....	.....	.....	
Anaker	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Hindus	2,996,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sikhs	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Muhammadans	1,483,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Buddhists	7,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Jains	1,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Brahmos	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Animistic (hill tribes)	969,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Others	18	12	.....	.....	.....	

B.—Education, General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1892-93.

(For details, *see* General Table III.)

Area and population.				Public institutions.						Private institutions.			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.		University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	Percentage of
				Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Square miles. 49,004.	Towns ... 18	Males ... 2,798,908	Institutions — For males ...	1	112	2,349	15	6	2,483	115	204	2,802	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 16·35
			Institutions — For females.	.....	2	173	1	1	177	.....	3	180	1·05
	Villages 17,117	Females.. 2,636,335	Total	1	114‡	2,522	16	7	2,660	115	207	2,982	17·40
	Total ... 17,135	Total ... 5,435,243	Scholars ... Males ...	18	10,292	65,617	331	181	75,839	2,689	3,639	82,167	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 19·57
			Scholars ... Females ...	.....	52	5,946	33	12	6,043	1	58	6,102	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·54
			Total	18	10,344‡	70,963	364	193	81,882	2,690	3,697	88,269	10·82

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
‡ Exclusive of the Manipur school with 103 pupils.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1892-93.

(For details, *see* General Table IV.)

—	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.§						Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.§								Total expenditure on public instruction.
	University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For males	1,992	1,63,529	1,86,577	20,612	5,019	3,77,729	.....	18,000	37,855	41,668	30,083	4,931	9,780	1,42,317	5,39,104
For females	.....	832	11,399	1,512	5,315	19,058									
Total	1,992	1,64,361	1,97,976	22,124	10,334	3,96,787	.....	18,000	37,855	41,668	30,083	4,931	9,780	1,42,317	5,39,104
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Provincial Expenditure on public instruction.	.....	22·24	5·99	7·36	·94	36·53	.....	9·48	21·07	16·37	12·43	·63	3·49	63·47	100
(*b*) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Local Fund Expenditure on public instruction.	.....	14·89	72·67	3·31	.....	90·87	.....	.....	·02	5·83	1·39	·24	1·65	9·13	100
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-16 to total Municipal Expenditure on public instruction.	.....	15·65	74·27	.....	3·45	93·37	.....	.....	.....	.....	6·16	·47	.....	6·63	100
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-16 to total expenditure on public instruction.	·37	30·49	36·72	4·10	1·92	73·60	.....	3·34	7·02	7·73	5·58	·92	1·81	26·40	100

Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	12 4 9	7 2 5	60 4 10	.....	14 5 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	0 0 4	.....	23 9 0	.....	1 3 0
Total cost		.....	24 8 3	7 2 5	84 1 7	153 1 7	26 13 8
Local Fund Schools‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	2 7 11	.....	.....	2 7 11
Total cost		.....	.....	2 13 8	.....	.....	2 13 8
Municipal Schools‡ ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	3 2 1	.....	6 5 9	3 3 6
Total cost		.....	.....	3 15 0	.....	6 5 9	4 0 1
Aided institutions...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	0 0 2	0 5 1	14 0 1	52 8 0	0 6 3
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	5 3 7	1 7 9	7 3 0	.....	2 0 6
Total cost		.....	13 7 2	3 8 1	41 9 11	166 1 8	5 3 8
Unaided institutions—Total cost		117 2 10	11 10 10	0 11 5	.....	19 5 8	4 9 5
All institutions ...	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	4 1 3	0 2 7	41 6 5	7 1 5	0 13 10
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	2 9 1	1 14 0	17 1 8	0 9 5	2 0 5
Total cost		117 2 10	16 12 7	3 0 5	69 5 8	43 9 8	5 3 9

° The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 27, 28, 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

‖ Exclusive of Rs. 916 on the Manipur Middle English School.

B.—Education, General Table III.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Province of Assam for the official year 1892-93.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.														Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	Under public management.								Under private management.																	
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Arts Colleges.																												
University Education — English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	18	17	16	1	18	18	18	...	..	2	16	....	..	..	..
Secondary Schools.																												
For boys.																												
School Education, General — High Schools	11	1,991	1,970	1,575	..	..	..	..	3	664	672	496	5	818	800	594	19	3,473	3,440	1,726	1,708	3	41	2,913	488	62	..	..
Middle — English	2	146	152	115	..	..	..	..	34	2,746	2,524	1,911	12	931	899	619	48[a]	5,825[a]	2,065	103	3,543	..	209	2,692	581	341	4	..
Middle — Vernacular	15	1,195	1,119	899	..	..	..	..	28	1,701	1,510	1,157	2	104	96	58	45	3,000	4	24	3,000	..	8	2,406	524	62	..	..
For girls.																												
" " — Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	48	48	32	..	..	..	..	2	48	..	..	48	..	..	46	1	1	..	..
Total	28	3,332	3,241	2,589	..	..	..	..	67	5,159	4,754	3,596	19	1,853	1,795	1,301	114	10,344	5,509	1,853	8,299	3	258	8,057	1,559	467	4	..
Primary Schools.																												
For boys	13	196	203	139	1,160	32,552	29,912	21,417	1036	30,295	28,524	21,028	150	4,479	4,085	3,304	2,349	68,222	357	798	68,210	..	2,355	46,369	11,325	8,173	3,500	..
" girls	..	..	..	..	123	1,711	1,688	1,198	28	671	646	453	27	359	353	294	173	2,741	187	29	2,656	..	342	1,742	380	277	..	295
Total	13	196	203	139	1283	34,263	31,600	22,615	1049	31,666	29,170	21,481	177	4,838	4,438	3,598	2,522	70,963	544	825	70,866	..	2,697	48,111	11,705	8,450	3,500	295
Schools for Special Instruction.																												
School Education, Special — Training Schools for Masters	9	183	180	143	..	..	..	..	6	149	139	109	..	..	..	..	15	331	64	52	306	..	107	163	4	57	..	..
" " " Mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	33	29	27	..	..	..	..	1	33	..	..	33	..	27	....	....	6	..	..
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	43	44	22	3	43	43	..	....	..	..	42	1	..	..	..
Industrial Schools	1	9	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	....	..	..	7	2	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	1	23	22	20	1	28	32	28	1	95	129	84	3	141	22	116	....	23	..	22	96	..	..	11
Total	10	191	190	151	1	23	22	20	8	205	209	164	4	138	173	106	23	557	130	170	341	23	134	235	102	63	..	11
Total of Schools of Public Instruction	51	3,719	3,634	2,879	1,284	34,286	31,622	22,635	1124	37,030	34,124	25,241	181	6,847	6,423	5,021	2,660	81,882	6,201	2,866	79,506	26	3,091	56,413	13,366	8,980	3,504	306
Private Institutions — 1. Advanced Teaching— (*a*) Arabic or Persian																	24	790	..	790	....	..	..	....	790	..	1	..
(*b*) Sanskrit																	91	1,900	..	1,900	....	..	..	1,900	....	..	..	..
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly																For boys	9	199	..	..	199	..	..	128	5	66	..	..
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran																" boys	185	3,210	..	3,210	....	..	..	....	3,210	..	..	..
																" girls	8	58	..	58	....	..	..	....	58	..	..	..
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards																" boys	10	230	34	3	227	..	20	186	9	15	..	..
Total																	322	6,387	34	5,961	426	..	20	2,214	4,072	81	1	..
Grand total																	2,982	88,269	6,235	8,827	79,932	26	3,111	58,633	17,438	9,061	3,505	306

[a] Exclusive of the Manipur School, with 103 scholars.

B.—Education, General Table IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1892-93.

Objects of expenditure.	Public Institutions.																							Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under public management.													Under private management.															
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.						Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.																															
University Education .. English	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	541	..	1,451	1,992	.....	....	..	541	1,451	1,992
Secondary Schools.																															
School Education, General. — For boys. — High Schools	29,242	..	..	32,109	90	1,949	63,391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,697	..	8,229	280	..	12,476	10,381	..	2,436	12,737*	22,924	3,897	..	50,709*	4,755	88,603
Middle .. English ..	1,471	..	75	898	..	..	2,444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,718	..	12,067	8,618†	†565	†34968	2,05	173	5,536	7,762	1,471	13,718	315	15,018	14,652	45,174
Middle .. Vernacular ..	9,151	..	..	4,483	..	..	13,634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	6,478	20	4,204	4,571	328	15,656	102	36	..	462	9,206	6,478	20	8,789	5,259	29,752
For girls— Middle Schools .. Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	420	300	..	88	24	832	..	..	..	....	.....	420	300	....	112	832
Total	39,864	..	75	37,490	90	1,949	79,468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	24,613	320	24,570	13,557	917	63,992	12,456	533	7,972	20,961	39,919	24,513	635	74,516	24,778	1,64,561
Primary Schools.																															
For boys	1,452	..	..	..	..	..	1,452	..	72,151	1,843	9,095	1,419	1144	85,647	8,414	42,001	251	15,962	4,977	26,216	97,821	1,040	511	111	1,662	9,866	1,14,152	2,094	26,087	34,378	1,86,577
„ girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	4,763	62	26	..	40	5,448	296	752	300	115	245	2,.27	4,435	..	..	1,516	1,516	896	5,515	920	140	3,928	11,399
Total	1,452	..	..	..	..	..	1,452	..	76,914	2,465	9,119	1,419	1184	91,096	9,310	42,753	551	16,077	5,222	28,345	102256	1,040	511	1,627	3,178	10,762	1,19,667	3,014	26,227	38,306	1,97,976
Schools for Special Instruction.																															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	10,854	4,241	..	37	..	..	15,132	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2,253	1,208	..	..	..	2,018	5,480	..	..	..	....	13,107	5,449	..	37	2,019	20,612
„ „ for Mistresses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	1,412	1,512	..	..	..	....	100	....	..	....	1,412	1,512
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,835	..	..	2,835	.....	....	..	2,835	....	2,835
Industrial Schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,531	1,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	....	1,531	1,531
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	140	..	..	..	140	1,600	..	..	3,635	..	..	5,315	37	42	434	513	1,680	....	140	3,672	476	5,968
Total	10,854	4,241	..	37	..	1,531	16,663	..	..	140	..	..	..	140	4,033	1,208	..	3,635	..	3,431	12,307	2,872	42	434	3,348	14,887	5,449	140	6,544	5,438	32,458
Buildings	22,275	..	..	..	..	..	22,275	..	72	..	..	..	269	341	45	2,219	250	26	39	1,655	4,234	512	..	2,711	3,223	22,320	2,291	250	538	4,684	30,083
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)..	863	..	..	..	..	216	1,069	..	..	19	..	..	16	35	275	895	..	78	53	29:	1,995	..	..	2,734	2,734	1,128	395	19	78	3,311	4,931‡
Total	23,138	..	..	..	..	216	23,344	..	72	19	..	..	285	376	320	2,614	250	104	102	1,947	5,337	512	..	5,445	5,957	23,448	2,686	269	616	7,995	35,014
University	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	.....	....	..	....	....	....
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	17,024	....	..	976	....	18,000
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	37,814	41	..	....	....	37,855
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	17,095	....	..	....	....	17,095‡
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1,520	240	..	....	935	2,695‡
Secondary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	10,689	7,640	..	....	1,327	19,656‡
Primary Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	89	1,718	..	....	414	2,222‡
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	6,259	2,719	..	....	802	9,780
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	90,490	12,358	..	976	3,479	1,07,303
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ..	73,298	4,241	75	37,527	90	3,696	1,2.,927	..	76,986	2,622	9,110	1,419	1469	91,606	13,718	71,088	1,121	44,386	18,831	34,623	183832	17,421	1,086	16,929 †	35,436†	1,79,506	1,64,673	4,058	1,09,420	81,447	5,39,104

* Includes Rs. 240 paid by the Shillong Municipality to the Shillong Middle English School, shown in column 29 under its proper head.
† Exclusive of the expenditure on the Manipur School (Rs 459 from subscription and Rs. 456 from endowments and other sources).
‡ Includes the approximate amount of scholarship (Rs. 19,920) passed by Director of Public Instruction, Assam, for Assam Scholarships held in Bengal Colleges and paid by Bengalas made out from the account of this office.

B.—Education, General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Province of Assam at the end of the official year 1892-93.

Class of Schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. 4 Reading printed books.			5 Not reading printed books.			Total.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																						
For boys	Government	English	13	2,137	575	....	575	582	....	582	422	....	422	558	....	558	....	....	....	2,137	....	2,137
		Vernacular	15	1,195	....	....	....	225	....	225	300	....	300	597	....	597	73	....	73	1,195	....	1,195
	Aided	English	37	3,410*	198	....	198	617	....	617	775	....	775	1,784	2	1,786	34	....	34	3,408	2	3,410*
		Vernacular	28	1,701	1	....	1	318	....	318	426	....	426	832	....	832	124	....	124	1,701	....	1,701
	Unaided	English	17	1,749	277	....	277	311	....	311	442	....	442	700	2	702	17	....	17	1,747	2	1,749
		Vernacular	2	104	....	....	....	6	....	6	17	....	17	56	....	56	25	....	25	104	....	104
Total			112	10,296	1,051	....	1,051	2,059	....	2,059	2,382	....	2,382	4,527	4	4,531	273	....	273	10,292	4	10,296*
For girls	Aided	Vernacular	2	48	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	42	42	....	2	2	....	48	48
Total			2	48	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	42	42	....	2	2	....	48	48
Total Secondary Schools			114	10,344	1,051	....	1,051	2,059	1	2,060	2,382	3	2,385	4,527	46	4,573	273	2	275	10,292	52	10,344
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																						
For boys		Government	13	196	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	173	2	175	18	1	19	193	3	196
		Local Fund	1,144	31,696	....	....	....	....	....	....	187	....	187	22,779	621	23,400	7,872	237	8,109	30,838	858	31,696
		Municipal	16	856	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	821	8	829	26	....	26	848	8	856
		Aided	1,026	20,995	....	....	....	3	....	3	785	1	786	23,779	2,020	25,799	3,966	441	4,407	28,533	2,462	30,995
		Unaided	150	4,479	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	3,321	77	3,398	933	92	1,025	4,310	169	4,479
Total			2,349	68,222	....	....	....	3	....	3	981	1	982	50,873	2,728	53,601	12,815	771	13,586	64,722	3,500	68,222
For girls		Local Fund	118	1,626	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	102	1,084	1,246	36	343	379	198	1,428	1,626
		Municipal	5	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	71	75	....	10	10	4	81	85
		Aided	25	671	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	15	19	58	564	622	7	20	27	69	602	671
		Unaided	27	359	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	282	304	2	53	55	24	335	359
Total			173	2,741	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	16	20	246	2,001	2,247	45	426	471	295	2,446	2,741
Total Primary Schools			2,522	70,963	....	....	....	3	3	6	985	17	1,002	51,119	4,729	55,848	12,910	1,197	14,107	65,017	5,946	70,963
Grand total			2,636	81,307*	1,051	....	1,051	2,062	4	2,066	3,367	20	3,387	55,646	4,775	60,421	13,183	1,199	14,382	75,309	5,998	81,307*

Note.—I. The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.
II. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
* Exclusive of the Manipur School, with 103 boys; of these 27 are in the middle stage, and 76 in lower primary stage.

B.—Education, General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the Province of Assam during the official year 1892-93.

Nature of examination.		Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Arts Colleges—																				
First Examination in Arts		....	..	1	1	....	..	10	..	10	....	..	4	..	4	....	1	3	..	..
Schools for General Education—																				
Matriculation	Boys	10	3	5	18	105	31	47	5	188	79	20	30	2	131	.....	1	115	13	2
Middle School Examination	Boys	16	52	8	76	78	238	25	20	361	47	177	14	4	242	.....	5	204	32	1
	Girls	....	1	..	1*	....	1	..	..	1	....	1	..	..	1	.....	..	1	..	..
Upper Primary ditto	Boys	4	77	..	81‡	26	240	..	7	273	10	170	..	1	181	.....	..	168	13	..
	Girls	....	4	..	4‡	....	8	..	..	8	....	7	..	..	7	.....	6	1	..	..
Lower ditto ditto	Boys	566	318	16	900	1,660	891	27	..	2,578	742	546	19	..	1,307	.....	24	1,055	173	55
	Girls	5	4	..	9	6	18	..	1	25	3	15	..	1	19	....	..	18	1	..
Schools for Special Instruction—																				
1. Training School Examination for Masters	Upper	2	..	..	2	37	..	..	1	38	25	..	..	..	25	.....	4	19	1	1
	Lower	8	7	..	15	74	46	..	16	136	45	34	..	6	85	.....	8	72	1	4

* Shillong Lower Primary Bengali Girls' School.
‡ Includes 11 middle schools
‡ One middle, one upper primary, and two lower primary girls' schools.

B.—Education, General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Province of Assam for the official year 1892-93.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.													
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.									In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
						Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.																															
University Education .. English	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
Secondary Schools.																															
School Education, General. — For boys. — High Schools	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	3,897	3,897	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,897
For boys. — Middle Schools — English	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	13,718	13,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	240	315	14,033
Middle Schools — Vernacular	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	6,478	6,478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	6,498
„ girls, „ „ .. Vernacular	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	420	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	300	720
Total	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	24,513	24,513	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	560	635	25,148
Primary Schools.																															
For boys	2,144	81,606	29,209	20,877	..	72,145	..	8,540	1,335	1,142	83,162	....	6	42,001	1,14,152	16	856	703	540	..	1,843	6	545	84	2	2,480	..	..	284	2,094	1,16,246
„ girls	118	1,626	1,604	1,151	..	4,763	..	25	....	40	4,828	....	33	752	5,515	5	55	84	47	..	626	..	..	..	..	620	..	..	300	920	6,435
Total	1,262	33,322	30,813	22,028	..	76,908	..	8,565	1,335	1,182	87,990	....	39	42,753	1,19,667	21	911	787	587	..	2,469	6	545	84	2	3,100	..	..	584	3,014	1,22,681
Schools for Special Instruction.																															
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	4,241	..	1,208	5,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	5,449
Training Schools for Mistresses	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Law Schools	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Industrial Schools	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	1	23	22	20	..	140	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	....	140	140	140
Other Schools	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....																
Total	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	4,241	..	1,208	5,449	1	23	22	20	..	140	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	....	140	5,589
Buildings	..	....	....	....	..	72	..	....	....	269	341	....	..	2,219	2,261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	280	2,541
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	16	16	....	..	395	395	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	....	19	414
Total	..	....	....	....	..	72	..	....	....	285	357	....	..	2,614	2,686	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	280	299	2,955
Inspection	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	41
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....
Professional Colleges	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	240
Secondary Schools	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	7,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	7,640
Primary „	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	1,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1,718
Special Schools other than Training Schools ..	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	2,719	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2,719
Miscellaneous	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	12,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	12,858
Total	..	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	12,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	12,858
Grand total	1,262	33,322	30,813	22,028	..	76,980	..	8,565	1,335	1,467	88,347	4,241	39	71,088	1,64,673	22	964	809	607	..	2,622	6	545	84	2	3,259	75	..	1,861	4,958	1,69,731

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 15 of General Table IV.

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 28 and 29, respectively, of General Table IV.

III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships, and Miscellaneous should be shown only in columns 16, 31, and 32, and not in the other columns.

[99]

C.—Education.

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for 1892-93.

[Blank.]

[100] C. 2.—*Statistics of Instruction.—The Press,* 1892-93.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Cachar ...	Silchar	Babu Giris Chandra Ganguli.	One monthly paper named *Silchar*, which has lately been discontinued.	.....
Sylhet ...	Old Paridarsak ...	,, Dinanath Das ...	.....	.....
,,	New ditto ...	,, Parbati Charan Rai Chaudhuri.	A fortnightly paper named *Paridarsak.*	.....
Kámrúp	Gauhati Mission Press	Revd. U. D. King ...	.....	.....
Lakhimpur ...	(1) Radhanath Press .	Radhanath Changkakati.	....	.....
,,	(2) Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited.	Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited.	.....	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills.	Assam Advertiser Press.	Mrs. Agnes James ...	*Assam Advertiser*, containing advertisements only.	.....

PART V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

[101]

A.—Deaths.

Deaths registered from different Causes in the Districts and Towns of the Province of Assam during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					9	10	11							
							Injuries.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Suicide.		Wounding or accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	
							M.	F.												For the year.	Mean of previous five years.
	A.—DISTRICTS.																				
	Surma Valley—																				
1	Cachar	359,369	1,007	37	6,697	1,683	7	1	147	14	169	3,250	11,843	2·80	·10	15·85	4·68	·47	9·05	32·95	25·88
2	Sylhet	2,127,288	10,255	183	31,890	7,002	15	8	731	108	862	23,619	73,811	4·82	·09	14·99	3·29	·41	11·10	34·70	25·67
	Total	2,486,657	11,262	220	37,587	8,685	22	9	878	122	1,031	26,869	85,654	4·53	·09	15·11	3·49	·41	10·81	34·44	25·69
	Brahmaputra Valley—																				
3	Goálpára	442,039	786	147	13,333	189	5	....	106	67	178	947	15,580	1·78	·33	30·16	·43	·40	2·14	35·24	34·56
4	Kámrúp	611,545	4,556	990	15,802	606	6	1	156	74	237	1,203	23,394	7·45	1·62	25·84	·99	·39	1·96	38·25	17·74
5	Darrang	303,051	1,823	18	7,434	1,207	11	3	87	25	126	1,762	12,370	6·02	·06	24·53	3·98	·42	5·81	40·82	30·02
6	Nowgong	339,326	643	....	7,307	936	2	2	69	58	131	910	9,927	1·89	....	21·53	2·76	·39	2·68	29·25	22·08
7	Sibságar	447,655	1,107	26	7,079	1,731	8	5	91	16	120	1,806	11,869	2·47	·06	15·81	3·87	·27	4·03	26·51	22·11
8	Lakhimpur	242,933	698	1	3,259	1,542	16	5	81	8	110	1,946	7,556	2·87	·01	13·41	6·35	·45	8·01	31·10	22·60
	Total	2,386,549	9,613	1,182	54,214	6,211	48	16	590	248	902	8,574	80,696	4·03	·49	22·72	2·60	·38	3·59	33·81	24·35
	Hill District—																				
9	Khási and Jaintia Hills	38,947	184	....	274	107	....	....	14	.....	14	628	1,207	4·72	....	7·04	2·75	·36	16·12	30·99	24·23
	Total of Districts	4,912,153	21,059	1,402	92,075	15,003	70	25	1,482	370	1,947	36,071	167,557	4·29	·29	18·74	3·05	·40	7·34	34·11	26·73
	B.—TOWNS.																				
	Surma Valley—																				
1	Silchar, district Cachar	7,528	104	3	33	66	....	....	1	.....	1	95	302	13·82	·40	4·39	8·77	·13	12·63	40·14	36·95
2	Hailákándi „ „	650	3	....	5	3	....	....	.....	.....	....	6	17	4·62	....	7·69	4·61	....	9·23	26·15	15·46
3	Sylhet „ Sylhet	14,027	24	....	131	96	....	....	7	.....	7	44	302	1·72	....	9·33	6·84	·49	3·14	21·52	26·59
4	Karimganj „ „	3,249	2	1	35	24	....	....	3	.....	3	22	87	·60	·30	10·45	7·17	·89	6·57	25·98	33·15
5	Maulvi Bázár „ „	2,629	5	....	10	4	....	....	1	.....	1	8	28	1·90	....	3·80	1·52	·38	3·05	10·65	14·84
6	Habigánj „ „	4,161	13	....	38	8	....	....	6	.....	6	83	146	3·13	....	9·13	1·44	1·44	19·96	35·09	29·08
7	Sunámganj „ „	3,139	26	....	14	8	....	....	4	.....	4	19	68	8·28	....	4·46	1·59	1·27	6·06	21·66	28·04
	Total	35,478	177	4	266	204	....	....	22	.....	22	277	950	4·99	·11	7·49	5·77	·62	7·80	26·78	28·80
	Brahmaputra Valley—																				
8	Dhubri, district Goálpára	4,825	7	....	31	13	....	....	3	.....	3	30	89	1·45	....	6·42	2·69	1·66	6·22	18·44	22·38
9	Goálpára „ „	5,440	2	2	109	17	....	....	3	.....	3	40	173	·37	·37	20·04	3·12	·55	7·35	31·80	36·76
10	Gauhátí „ Kámrúp	10,817	125	35	553	47	2	1	3	.....	6	157	728	11·56	3·24	33·10	4·34	·55	14·51	67·30	29·30
11	Barpeta „ „	11,887	6	....	488	4	....	....	1	1	2	64	564	·50	....	41·05	·34	·17	5·38	47·44	64·94
12	Tezpur „ Darrang	4,011	97	5	66	107	1	....	5	.....	6	43	324	24·18	1·25	16·45	26·68	1·50	10·72	80·78	45·87
13	Mangaldai „ „	699	1	....	31	9	....	....	.....	1	1	8	50	1·43	....	44·35	12·88	1·43	11·44	71·53	58·65
14	Nowgong „ Nowgong	4,815	7	....	260	27	....	....	3	.....	3	42	339	1·45	....	54·00	5·61	·62	8·72	70·40	31·36
15	Sibságar „ Sibságar	5,249	37	1	50	42	....	....	1	.....	1	38	169	7·05	·19	9·53	8·00	·19	7·24	32·20	28·76
16	Jorhát „ „	2,159	....	....	23	34	....	....	2	.....	2	23	82	....	....	10·65	15·75	·93	10·65	37·98	24·54
17	Golághát „ „	2,211	22	....	28	7	....	....	3	.....	3	24	84	9·95	....	12·66	3·16	1·36	10·86	37·99	35·73
18	Dibrugarh „ Lakhimpur	9,876	9	2	112	140	....	....	7	.....	7	172	442	·91	·20	11·34	14·17	·71	17·42	44·75	35·03
19	N. Lakhimpur, district Lakhimpur.. ..	1,244	....	....	27	8	....	....	1	.....	1	22	58	....	....	21·70	6·43	·80	17·69	46·62	22·50
	Total	63,233	318	45	1,583	455	3	1	37	2	43	663	3,102	4·95	·71	25·03	7·20	·63	10·49	49·06	38·43
	Hill District—																				
20	Shillong, district Khási and Jaintia Hills ..	6,720	1	1	42	12	....	....	3	.....	3	26	85	·15	·15	6·25	1·79	·44	3·87	12·65	16·37
21	Jowai „ „ „ „ ..	3,500	2	....	5	11	....	....	1	.....	1	71	90	·57	....	1·43	3·14	·28	20·29	25·71	21·14
	Total	10,220	3	1	47	23	....	....	4	.....	4	97	175	·29	·10	4·60	2·25	·39	9·49	17·12	17·99
	Total of Towns	108,931	498	50	1,896	682	3	1	63	2	69	1,037	4,227	4·53	·46	17·40	6·26	·63	9·62	38·80	33·38
	Total for the Province	5,021,084	21,552	1,452	93,971*	15,685	73	26	1,545	372	2,016	37,108†	171,784	4·29	·29	18·72	3·12	·40	7·39	34·21	26·87

* Includes 6,734 deaths from "*kála-azár.*" † Includes 1,247 deaths from "*beri-beri* of Ceylon" (anæmia of coolies).

B.—HOSPITALS.

[102] B.—

Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated

1	2	General								
		Group A.							Group B.	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.
1	Silchar	1	123	421	2,937	16	84	85	1	2,372
2	Hailákándi ...	...	66	217	4,396	16	35	43	1	1,134
3	Katigora	...	35	293	1,573	1	7	21	...	493
4	Gunjong	...	...	61	407	1	4	2	...	487
5	Lakhipur	...	19	93	804	15	18	49	5	350
6	Sylhet	...	7	357	3,480	53	58	82	2	697
7	Rainagar	...	4	138	3,340	3	5	25	...	624
8	Balaganj	...	12	126	1,189	58	3	43	11	213
9	Fenchuganj	1	73	197	1,130	24	11	25	...	458
10	Jaintiapur	...	12	42	1,271	9	4	10	1	121
11	Kanaighat	...	35	240	927	14	9	24	...	204
12	Gwainghat	....	18	144	726	2	5	12	...	73
13	Digli	...	30	97	1,132	13	25	23	3	134
14	Sunámganj	...	50	115	542	23	16	50	2	223
15	Chhátak	...	47	137	738	4	32	41	...	291
16	Jagannathpur	...	314	69	645	6	19	30	...	550
17	Laur	...	....	104	504	3	1	4	...	68
18	Dirai	...	181	128	517	8	24	29	...	285
19	Madhyanagar	...	35	63	394	22	20	35	...	177
20	Habiganj	...	33	50	535	10	20	28	...	458
21	Baniyachong	...	74	50	316	5	9	11	...	366
22	Muchikandi	...	64	69	745	6	5	24	...	228
23	Nabiganj	...	118	37	297	3	3	20	...	827
24	Jalsuka	...	14	50	179	34	24	21	...	257
25	Lakhai	...	13	69	321	7	24	37	...	412
26	Madhabpur	...	11	167	369	25	17	47	...	154
27	Maulvi Bázár	...	36	186	1,451	10	24	47	...	378
28	Panchgaon	...	7	70	1,129	2	1	20	...	207
29	Rabir Bázár	...	16	118	476	...	...	12	...	191
30	Motiganj	...	24	88	641	7	8	17	...	90
31	Kamalganj	...	85	105	1,054	1	11	10	...	305
32	Manumukh	...	28	143	623	50	15	86	27	324
33	Karimganj	...	38	319	1,818	87	37	64	...	511
34	Atgram	...	9	84	392	1	15	4	...	123
35	Bhanga	1	48	267	1,476	7	11	26	...	656

HOSPITALS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1892.

diseases.					Local diseases.				
Group C.	Group D.								
Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
170	683	17	15	173	141	1,594	150	25	6
270	370	1	.....	15	61	84	96	5	6
51	321	1	2	21	79	462	52	3	8
33	76	.....	.....	24	54	61	9	1	.....
92	175	1	.....	58	77	499	34	1	3
170	675	1	6	298	278	160	141	26	4
74	314	.....	.....	35	12	12	54	2	.....
58	513	1	7	56	41	50	88	2	8
77	252	.....	1	40	73	111	80	10	.....
12	187	.....	1	5	55	17	52	...	.....
67	169	4	8	51	63	15	38	1	25
5	139	.....	.....	.....	14	6	23	1	6
122	286	.....	2	46	101	47	67	1	24
28	136	6	3	18	162	80	143	4	5
67	219	.....	5	11	113	57	82	4	2
48	234	1	9	50	100	102	140	5	.....
29	146	1	8	3	58	134	51	2	6
3	148	1	7	22	42	71	58	5	.....
25	158	.....	3	117	83	128	98	4	.....
108	206	6	1	5	29	83	55	15	1
69	130	.....	.....	31	51	90	52	8	.....
79	128	.....	2	15	21	50	63	4	.....
19	53	2	.....	89	40	10	25	2	3
148	280	3	4	391	14	118	35	9	11
37	85	.....	.....	26	67	22	29	1	1
74	157	1	1	205	51	90	77	18	14
64	98	.....	3	97	78	163	137	3	4
14	136	.....	4	60	16	165	72	4	.....
97	73	.....	7	63	503	289	116	16	7
59	93	.....	6	48	43	37	64	32	1
48	321	.....	4	50	36	30	19	4	1
57	373	.....	17	65	80	70	65	1	9
101	334	4	18	234	270	122	119	5	.....
20	135	.....	2	48	48	301	22	...	
87	369	1	.....	165	139	30	66	3	.....

B.

[102] *Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated*

1	2	General								
		Group A.							Group B.	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.
36	Bíyani Bázár	2	33	431	2,130	16	42	106	12	1,126
37	Patharkandi	...	1	269	904	...	11	36	...	396
38	Goarkhai	...	18	231	958	5	2	7	...	541
39	Nilam's Bázár	1	4	501	1,336	2	7	18	...	268
40	Barlika	...	7	127	390	2	3	9	...	97
41	Dhubri	1	55	301	2,760	96	42	65	18	153
42	Gauripur	...	2	95	498	21	2	27	2	24
43	Rupsi	...	.....	34	508	13	11	16	...	37
44	Bagribari	...	5	50	487	1	8	21	2	37
45	Mankerchar	...	.....	61	1,123	11	20	17	...	39
46	Goálpára	...	2	151	1,689	52	17	68	1	88
47	Lakhipur	...	.....	45	448	12	4	21	...	28
48	Krishnai	1	15	58	436	9	19	17	4	39
49	Darrangiri	...	.....	44	212	2	4	4	...	25
50	Gauháti	4	17	322	3,014	34	27	80	6	370
51	Nalbári	...	11	36	320	2	2	20	2	243
52	Chhaygaon	...	1	257	795	3	3	2	...	116
53	Palashari	...	42	55	733	4	3	17	1	309
54	Hajo	...	32	58	334	19	22	47	...	433
55	Rangia	...	2	23	45	1	3	.....	...	1
56	Barpéta	...	.....	40	214	7	12	45	...	396
57	Pojali	...	.....	30	191	...	7	30	...	55
58	Tezpur	1	55	439	1,665	51	21	33	10	2,127
59	Jamuguri	...	.....	191	1,065	...	1	3	2	1,005
60	Mangaldai	...	4	163	1,441	3	5	22	...	991
61	Nowgong	...	5	277	2,932	6	10	23	1	1,822
62	Roha	...	9	141	870	2	.....	9	16	2,373
63	Silghát	...	25	144	1,950	3	.....	7	...	1,128
64	Puranigudam	...	1	352	2,009	1	5	6	...	2,248
65	Kampur	...	.....	3	91	...	.....	.....	...	15
66	Nonai	...	.....	31	714	...	1	5	...	405
67	Sibságar	...	75	306	1,430	4	12	32	2	925
68	Jorhát	...	.....	133	817	4	6	25	1	1,172
69	Golághát	...	28	344	1,464	22	4	77	2	820
70	Dibrugarh	2	16	467	1,398	76	30	73	2	963

HOSPITALS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1892—continued.

diseases.									
Group C.	Group D.				Local diseases.				
Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
91	534	.....	5	117	86	61	108	16	11
78	275	.....	.....	20	97	57	50	.....	6
51	356	3	4	38	109	45	47	10	22
224	354	.....	2	81	105	44	24	.....	.....
36	230	.....	1	42	40	19	15	1	.....
75	253	1	7	281	115	153	198	34	13
28	64	.....	.....	35	14	17	69	2	1
49	67	.....	1	27	32	20	55	6	5
55	66	.....	.....	6	5	3	27	.....	1
55	55	1	1	84	39	36	41	4	.....
67	55	.....	2	7	21	83	103	3	3
4	83	.....	1	51	11	9	24	6	.....
40	69	.....	.....	8	32	54	30	2	2
37	48	1	.....	53	5	9	10	1	6
203	275	7	12	220	52	130	139	21	3
42	44	.....	5	14	47	18	10	1	.....
8	38	.....	.....	92	3	11	1	.....	9
70	80	.....	3	15	71	15	21	2	3
49	17	.....	.....	29	18	14	24	6	3
13	1	.....	.....	3	4	...	.....	.....	.....
141	156	1	5	1,011	89	26	94	1	.....
40	35	.....	5	50	32	11	22	1	.....
155	329	.....	2	97	21	44	87	17	1
65	107	.....	.....	19	12	14	41	7	.....
184	69	.....	.....	33	129	17	55	18	1
45	302	7	2	253	38	74	61	14	1
134	179	.....	9	165	18	70	69	10	.....
1	517	.....	1	1	22	33	27	1	1
20	675	17	5	174	191	49	101	96	29
4	9	.....	.....	32	.....	15	2	.....	.....
30	106	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	1	.....
118	210	1	4	150	21	15	27	9	2
34	143	.....	5	28	3	25	50	3	.....
44	135	.....	.....	25	7	22	101	6	1
128	342	.....	13	590	51	111	116	15	10

B.—

[102] *Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated*

1	2	General								
		Group A.							Group B.	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.
71	North Lakhimpur	...	1	66	442	8	15	9	...	810
72	Kohima	79	3	31	772	11	8	14	3	39
73	Dimapur	...	18	77	362	6	4	20	...	66
74	Mokokchang	1	2	43	148	76	3	10	1	144
75	Wokha	39	...	60	708	10	11	14	...	76
76	Shillong	...	...	198	1,833	30	34	88	...	726
77	Cherra	...	54	163	601	9	5	7	...	278
78	Shella	...	16	85	1,216	...	...	...	...	324
79	Mahadeo	...	40	29	471	...	3	7	...	31
80	Tura	...	...	27	693	7	5	2	...	24
81	Manipur	...	...	182	755	41	153	100	...	119
	Total	134	2,328	12,135	83,346*	1,228	1,216	2,446	141	37,901

*Includes 1,896 cases of *kala-azar*.

HOSPITALS.

in the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1892—*concluded.*

diseases.	Group C.	Group D.				Local diseases,				
	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.
	16	83	1	2	98	44	35	26	6	3
	22	57	.....	.....	.....	3	40	2	.....	.....
	17	46	.....	.....	20	27	24	23	.....	.....
	4	23	.....	1	36	6	14	2	3	.....
	11	59	.....	.....	1	1	17	.....	.....	2
	43	145	2	1	1	24	61	38	.....	.....
	117	146	19	2	197	86	129	80	6	45
	258	321	.....	.....	33	172	42	51	5	4
	3	32	.....	2	1	12	5	7	.....	.....
	19	49	1	.....	29	22	66	41	35	1
	32	146	.....	.....	33	5	11	66	.....	.....
	5,442	15,557	114	249	6,936†	5,039	7,120	4,658	600	351

† Includes 1,393 cases of "beri-beri of Ceylon" or anæmia of coolies.

C.—Vaccine Department.

Showing particulars of Vaccination in the Province of Assam during the year 1892-93.

No.	District.	Population of district according to census of 1891.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.			Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Average annual number of persons successfully vaccinated during previous five years.		Average annual number of deaths from small-pox during previous five years.	
									Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.
										Under one year.	Over one and under six years.	Total of all ages.									
1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Male.	Female.	Total.														
1	Cachar	367,542	149	14[a]	5,135	4,527	9,662	690·14	9,507	1,880	5,673	9,183	155	103	96·59	66·45	25·26	9,073	23·47	210	·57
2	Sylhet { By paid vaccinators	2,164,593	397	53[a]	33,021	21,716	54,737	1,042·77	54,730	11,250	35,598	51,955	7	6	94·93	85·71	24·98	30,443	14·17	1,047	·49
	{ „ licensed „			1	579	305	884	884·00	884	211	418	939	.....	.....	95·42	.....					
3	Goálpára { By paid vaccinators	462,304	114	2[a]	919	540	1,459	729·50	1,386	317	840	1,289	103	93	95·05	90·29	36·00	13,302	30·64	26	·06
	{ „ licensed „			19	8,452	7,370	15,821	832·68	15,821	2,041	9,235	14,905	.....	.....	94·21	.....					
4	Kámrúp { By paid vaccinators	634,249	173	14[a]	5,341	4,264	9,605	686·07	9,242	1,332	6,456	8,965	363	353	95·92	97·24	37·62	12,960	20·45	343	·54
	{ „ licensed „			24	8,108	6,806	14,915	621·45	14,915	2,023	10,996	14,634	.....	.....	98·11	.....					
5	Darrang	307,761	90	19*	11,371	9,008	20,379	1,104·15	15,206	3,459	7,212	14,234	5,773	5,005	93·60	86·69	62·51	13,118	42·67	130	·42
6	Nowgong	344,141	106	13*	8,882	7,359	16,241	1,249·30	16,015	959	10,222	15,935	226	120	93·88	53·09	43·63	10,100	29·35	6	·02
7	Sibságar { By paid vaccinators	457,274	160	21[a]	9,656	7,711	17,367	827·00	17,344	4,784	9,241	16,427	23	17	94·71	73·91	36·88	16,175	35·83	36	·08
	{ „ licensed „			2	775	704	1,479	739·50	1,479	197	689	1,423	.....	.....	96·21	.....					
8	Lakhimpur	264,053	68	13*	7,613	5,989	13,602	1,046·30	12,485	2,401	7,191	11,636	1,117	963	93·19	86·21	42·71	8,186	32·19	29	·11
9	Nága Hills	122,867	21	2	1,790	1,627	3,417	1,708·50	3,417	536	923	2,563	.....	.....	75·00	.....	20·85	1,754	14·36	....	....
10	Khási and Jaintia Hills	197,504	33	6*	1,693	1,972	3,665	610·83	2,976	421	1,490	2,746	689	341	92·27	49·49	15·59	2,913	14·73	....	....
11	Garo Hills	121,570	37	6	3,184	3,107	6,291	1,048·50	4,919	1,678	2,853	4,646	1,372	1,207	94·45	87·97	48·14	6,040	49·82	....	....
12	North Lushai Hills	Not known.			171	75	246	.....	238	5	38	210	8	1	88·23	12·50	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Manipur	220,000	27	7[a]	5,267	4,504	9,771	1,395·85	9,483	5,384	1,907	9,022	288	212	95·13	73·61	41·97	.....	....	....	....
	Total of all districts	5,634,258	108	216	111,997	88,244	200,241	927·04	190,117	38,878	110,982	175,712	10,124	8,421	94·53	83·17	31·51	124,564	23·01	1,827	·37
	Tea gardens by garden agency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,541	.....	10,541	.....	.....	8,278	.....	.....	79·48	.....	.....	5,959	....	....	....
	Total for the province	5,634,258	108	216	111,997	88,244	210,782	.....	200,658	38,878	110,982	183,990	10,124	8,421	93·73	83·17	31·51	130,523	23·01	1,827	·37

[a] Including 1 Native Inspector in Cachar.
„ 6 „ „ „ Sylhet.
„ 1 „ „ „ Goálpára.
„ 1 „ „ „ Kámrúp.

* Including 2 Native Inspectors and 2 unpaid apprentices in Darrang.
„ 1 „ „ in Nowgong.
„ 1 „ „ „ Manipur.

* Including 1 Native Inspector in Sibságar.
„ 1 „ „ „ Lakhimpur.
„ 1 „ „ „ Khási and Jaintia Hills.

C.—Vaccine Department.

Showing Dispensary Vaccination in the Province of Assam during the year 1892-93.

District.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.*	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensaries during the season.†	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary vaccination.				Re-vaccination.		Percentage of successful cases.	
					Total.	Successful.			Total.	Successful.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
						Under one year.	One and under six years.	Total of all ages				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cachar	.....	.....	1,033	.....	977	39	492	829	56	48	84·85	85·71
Sylhet	.....	.....	5,326	.....	5,326	2,085	1,111	4,633	.....	.....	86·98	.....
Goálpára	.....	.....	873	.....	873	182	451	782	.....	.....	89·57	.....
Kámrúp	.....	.....	753	.....	666	146	262	618	87	66	92·79	75·86
Darrang	.....	.....	1,543	.....	1,020	221	422	915	523	462	89·70	88·33
Nowgong	.....	.....	158	.....	152	37	74	139	6	5	91·44	83·33
Sibságar	.....	.....	202	.....	170	34	72	168	32	27	98·82	84·37
Lakhimpur	.....	.....	225	.....	222	17	184	219	3	3	98·64	100·00
Nága Hills	.....	.....	3,693	.....	3,693	179	580	2,359	.....	.....	63·87	.....
Khási and Jaintia Hills	.....	.....	322	.....	306	79	183	287	16	13	93·79	81·25
Gáro Hills	.....	.....	33	.....	33	23	10	33	.....	.....	100·00	.....
Total	.....	.....	14,161	.....	13,438	3,042	3,831	10,982	723	624	81·72	86·30

* There were no special vaccinators attached to the dispensaries.

† Vaccinations were performed by Civil Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, and compounders at or out of the dispensaries.

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